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A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CÆS. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN. SOC. &C. &C.

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TO

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

SIRE,

THE Work which I now submit to the public, under Your Majesty's most gracious Patronage, has been the labour and amusement of many years.

Having, through the kindness of many friends, had an opportunity of examining most of the subjects mentioned therein, I trust that the descriptions will be found faithful.

That Your Majesty may long reign over a loyal people, the Patron and Encourager of Science and Art, in all their branches, is the sincere wish of

Your Majesty's

Devoted and grateful Subject and Servant,

JOHN LATHAM.

WINCHESTER, *Sept.* 1821.

PREFACE.

It is now nearly twenty years since the last Volume, or Second Supplement to the *Synopsis of Birds*, was published; and it is satisfactory to observe the daily increase of the admirers of Natural History in general, particularly in the department of Ornithology.

At the time of publishing the Synopsis, we had no intention of writing further on the subject; but we have subsequently availed ourselves of every opportunity of correcting and amending any errors or misrepresentations which had unavoidably arisen in that work, and were tempted, at the same time, to commit to paper, descriptions of every new discovery in that branch; and especially to compare Birds, nearly similar in plumage, with each other, with the intention of ascertaining whether they were distinct as to species, or varying only in sex, or immature in feather. In this we trust we have succeeded in very many instances, and have to acknowledge the great assistance afforded by the labours of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam, whose views have been directed to the same point, as may be seen more fully in his last *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

From the above sources we have been enabled to give to the public a great variety of new matter, as well as new subjects, and although this might possibly have been attained by means of continued Supplements, it would have required at least two of these as appendages to the former ones, which would have so embarrassed the whole, as to make it no easy matter to search after the complete history of any single subject wanted.

On this account we have resolved to begin this work, as it were anew, and so to blend the old with the new matter, as to give the observations and additions of many years at one view. Moreover, had the publishing any further Supplements been resolved on, we are constrained to say, that many of the possessors of the first Seven Volumes would have had cause of complaint, from there having been a confined number of copies printed of the Second Supplement or Eighth Volume,* insomuch as totally to preclude very many persons from completing their sets; and it is the more to be lamented, as this last volume was not a little interesting, from its containing many valuable additions, besides a considerable number of Birds, from New-Holland, not before described.

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* A little time prior to the publication of the Second Supplement, on finding it very inconvenient to confer with my Booksellers so often as I had been accustomed to do, from the great distance I then lived from London, I agreed to put the remaining copies of the Seven Volumes, then published, into their hands, at a fair valuation; and finding it to be their wish that I should form an Eighth Volume, from the additional matter I had collected since the publication of my first Supplement, I furnished it to them, to be printed at their own cost; but not long after, I learned, to my surprise, that instead of 500, the number of copies printed of the former Volumes, only 250 were struck off. What end this was to answer was known only to themselves, and I think it right to mention the circumstance here, to exculpate myself from the blame which has attached to me on that procedure, and which, from that Volume not being then my own property, it was not in my power to prevent.

It is very unfortunate for the promotion of Natural History, that so many and various Systems in Ornithology have of late years been attempted, and of course each builder of a new one flatters himself that he has done service to science, by bringing the productions of nature under some restrictions; but the infinite variety and multitude of which it consists, will not be so fettered; and how far the elaborately multiplying of Genera will truly answer the end of the Naturalist, we have yet to learn. In respect to ourselves, having in the Synopsis formed a plan, which has been in general understood, and not disapproved of, it behoves us to continue the same arrangement, as near as may be, in the present publication. We cannot object to those who come after us acting according to their own ideas, but hope, that though at present they differ widely one from the other, each preferring his own method, they may unite in sentiment, and together form one system, on such a basis as to be a standard for future generations.

In a work like the present, the reader may expect to find a full account of the nature of the feathered creation; but this has been already so sufficiently done to our hands by others, as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on it in this place. On this head we have to recommend the perusal of the elaborate and elegant works of the Count de Buffon. This matter has also been most amply taken up by M. Daudin, in his *Traité d'Ornithologie,* and will fully merit the reader's attention.

The late Mr. Pennant, likewise, has so scientifically treated the subject in his *Genera of Birds,* as to render any further observation on this point unnecessary: and I ought not to omit, that the Introduction of Colonel Montagu to his *Ornithological Dictionary*, may be consulted with both profit and satisfaction.

But in respect to system, if we except Belon, Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Johnston, all of whom have made, more or less, attempts at arrangement, there are but few who have taken more than a desultory view of the matter.

Our Countryman, the great Ray, therefore, may be justly considered the first author of system, and it is to him that we are indebted for the valuable Ornithology of Francis Willughby, Esq. which, though published as far back as the year 1679, has not lost its celebrity; but from that time Ornithology has made a rapid progress.

From hence we are naturally led to the name of the ever to be remembered Linnæus, who not only has descanted largely on Birds, but, at one view, drawn together, as it were, all nature and her productions, into his *Systema Naturæ*, and his method, as far as relates to our subject, has served as a basis, to the present day. There is one thing, however, which has appeared unaccountable, and in which he differs from Ray. The latter separated all birds into two grand divisions; the one, those which frequent land—the other, those which frequent water: but Linnæus divides the land birds into two parts, placing the water birds between. This has ever seemed to us unnatural, and has, therefore, not been admitted in the present work. We prefer Ray's original arrangement, but adhere to the Linnæan Genera, except in such instances as manifestly required a deviation; and it will not escape the reader's attention, that we have, from this necessity, ourselves formed several new ones; for instance, in the Synopsis—Wattle-bird, Channel-bill, Plant-cutter, Plantain-eater, Coly, Menura, Tinamou, Sheath-bill, Cereopsis, Courier, Pratincole, and Penguin; and in the present work the Secretary, Honey-eater, Barbican, Coucal, Malkoha, Emeu, Erody, and Finfoot. To go further than this, would, perhaps, entangle the reader, and too much load his memory, to little purpose; for though it may be objected, that any particular bird may not answer exactly to the definition of a genus, in every minute point, yet, if it be found to coincide in most of the characters, it ought to be admitted, rather than to form a new genus for it; especially, if such bird is one already known and received; otherwise the reader will have to search for it under a disguise, and not readily find what he wants.

It will be observed, in many cases, that birds are said to be in various cabinets, not now in existence—but it must be remembered, that at the time of first penning the Synopsis, and long after, the Leverian Museum was in full preservation. Many subjects also, referred to in the British Museum, have since fallen into decay; and the very numerous and choice articles then in Mr. Bullock's noble collection are now dispersed. The reader has, therefore, to rely on the author only for the descriptions.

To a cursory observer it may appear, that a full description of any bird, suspected to be simply a variety of a species already known, was unnecessary; but it has been judged right to detail the plumage, that in case any person should meet with a specimen similar in colour, and answering to the description, he may be less at a loss to refer it to the species it belongs to; and the reader will not, we presume, be displeased to find the numerous references to the authors who have mentioned the respective species, more especially those in which there are figures, as he may thereby the more easily comprehend the shape and colours of the object in question, than by mere description.

It is intended to join one coloured copper-plate, at least, to each genus, of some bird, which, in many instances, has not been before figured, with the intent of pointing out to the eye of the less informed naturalist, wherein one genus differs from another.

From the numerous species of the Falcon tribe, the present volume can only admit the four following genera, viz.—Vulture, Secretary, Falcon, and Owl, to which an adequate number of plates are appropriated; perhaps fewer in proportion than will be found in the subsequent volumes, but this could not be avoided, without making the volumes too unequal in respect to each other.

Among the many friends to whom I consider myself under obligations, during the progress of this work, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. stands eminently foremost, having assisted me, from the beginning of our acquaintance, with the examination of all his Ornithological specimens, collected by him in his Voyage to the South Seas, as well as by the inspection of his numerous collection of drawings, to the time of his lamented death, added to the free loan of every book from his valuable library, that could be useful in the undertaking.

I am happy to mention my long acquaintance and reciprocal friendship with the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. whose merit, as a British Zoologist, stands unrivalled, and I flatter myself I shall continue to find in his son what I experienced in his father.

To Lieutenant-General Davies, of the Royal Artillery, I am greatly indebted; from whose faithful pencil I have been furnished with very many exact representations of new subjects, taken from the different Ornithological collections of his friends, independent of those in his own well-chosen cabinet of subjects in Natural History.

I am under many obligations to Lord Stanley, not only for the loan of many fine specimens, at various times, but also for his scientific observations; and it is well known, that his collection of preserved birds is not only numerous but select.

I have been greatly assisted in my pursuit by the inspection of a large number of drawings, brought from India, by Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. done under the eye of Dr. Buchanan; and am also under similar obligations to the last named gentleman, not only for the use of his own portfolios of Ornithological drawings, but also for his animadversions on the subjects therein contained.

To the Earl of Mountnorris I am not less obliged, for assisting me with the view of his numerous drawings of Indian and other birds, made under his inspection. To Mr. Salt, also, many thanks are due, for furnishing me with the specimens of birds, collected by him during his journey into Abyssinia, among which were many entirely new.

I also feel myself most deeply indebted to Lieutenant-General Hardwicke, of the Bengal Artillery, who, with the utmost liberality, entrusted me, for a long time, with his very numerous and select drawings of the birds of India, where he resided many years, taken under his direction, from the subjects themselves.

The world will no doubt give me credit for mentioning two British Ornithologists, now no more; I mean William Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, in Kent; and Colonel Montagu, Author of the *Ornithological Dictionary*, as I have from both of them received many useful remarks and observations on many British species.

I have likewise to thank Thomas Wilson, and A. B. Lambert, Esqrs. for the examination of various specimens of birds from New-Holland, as well as for the inspection of numerous drawings, from the same part of the world: and I think it but justice to mention the obligations I have been under to my worthy friend Mr. Hutchins, formerly resident at Hudson's Bay, but long since dead, who not only procured for me numerous specimens from that part, but furnished me with a large Volume of Observations on the birds of that climate.

I have also the satisfaction of naming Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, in Georgia, who, I trust, yet lives to continue to furnish faithful observations on the birds in his vicinity, as well as specimens; and the volumes of *American Ornithology*, by Mr. Wilson, need only to be known to be appreciated.

Mr. M'Leay will also find his name mentioned with gratitude in various parts of this work, having submitted to my inspection many fine specimens of birds, chiefly from Berbice and its neighbourhood.

I am indebted, likewise, to the late Earl of Seaforth, for the inspection of a large collection of preserved birds from Trinidad, as well as the gift of several, collected by himself, during his residence in that part of the world.

I can by no means omit to mention of the kindnesses shewn to me by Chas. Wilkins, Esq. of the India House, in pointing out many rare subjects and drawings therein contained.

And the world in general must think itself particularly indebted, by the numerous specimens in Ornithology, as well as other branches of Natural History, added thereto by Dr. Horsfield, being the result of several years residence in the Island of Java, more especially as a great part of them is entirely new.

And lastly, I must apologize for taking up the reader's time so long on this subject, being induced thereto, from a desire of shewing my remembrance of the assistance afforded to me; and although I may have omitted the names of many others in this place, let them be assured, that I have not forgotten their attentions.

In respect to the names of the authors whom I have consulted throughout this undertaking, a Catalogue will be found of them at the end of the work. And I am pleased to observe the propensity in many of our late Voyagers, among other things, to pay attention to Natural History in the account of their travels, whether in the inclement Arctic Regions, or the hottest climes; that they may continue to pursue such proofs of their desire to promote knowledge, is my sincere wish.

The scientific reader, doubtless, may point out many errors in this work: I have, as far as in my power, studied fidelity, and hoping that such mistakes as fall to the lot of every individual may be regarded with candour and liberality,

I remain, the Public's most devoted Servant,

JOHN LATHAM.

WINCHESTER, September, 1821.

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BIRDS.

A BIRD may be divided into:—1. The HEAD. 2. NECK. 3. BODY. 4. WINGS. 5. TAIL. 6. LEGS.

1. The HEAD (*Caput*) is for the most part oval in shape, and consists of the following Parts:—

The Bill (*Rostrum*), of an horny texture, pierced with the nostrils, and containing the tongue, is joined to the fore part of the head. The shape varying in different subjects, as straight, bent downwards or upwards, and is either round, compressed, flattened, conic, pointed, cylindric, angulated, cultrated, or hooked. Divided into two mandibles, which are generally naked, and smooth on the edges; in some emarginated near the tip, in a few serrated, not unfrequently covered with a naked skin or cere, and in many furnished with bristles at the gape.

Nostrils (*Nares*) are in the upper mandible, for the most part placed at, or near, the base; but in some few (as Toucan, and Hornbill) behind the base. The shape various; as oval, oblong, linear, arched at the top, tubular, &c.

Cere (*Cera*), a thick membranous skin, differently coloured, covering the upper mandible above at the base, chiefly in the Falcon Genus, and in this the nostrils are placed.

Tongue (*Lingua*), either fleshy, cartilaginous, emarginated, having a small notch near the tip, lacerated, or jagged, with the edges feathered, as in the Toucan; ciliated or furnished with bristles, entire and smooth, and often sharp-pointed.

The Face (*Capistrum*) is a certain space, all round, next the base of the bill, reaching as far as the eyes.

The upper surface of the Head is divided into the Forehead (*Frons*); Crown (*Vertex*); Hindhead (*Occiput*).

The Crest (*Crista*), for the most part, arises from the feathers being more or less elongated; and is either frontal, vertical, or occipital, so named from the place of its origin; is erect, or bending backwards or forwards. In shape compressed, or fasciculated; in structure tufted, folded, and consisting of two series of alternate feathers:

The Eyes (*Oculi*), one on each side, have the eyelids moveable, and are frequently ciliated on the edges; besides which is a semi-transparent skin, or nictitating membrane, capable of being drawn immediately over the eye, to defend it from too much light; most conspicuous in the Owl Genus.

Eyebrow (*Supercilium*), for the most part so called, when a line or streak of a different colour passes over the eye, but not a distinct projection, as in the human species; sometimes this linear streak is bare and carunculated, as in the Grous.

Caruncles (*Carunculæ*) are naked, soft, fleshy parts, either smooth, or irregular in surface, chiefly on the head or neck, as instanced in the forehead of the Jacana and Turkey; on the crown in the Cock; at the nape in the Grakle; over the eyes in the Grous; and on the throat in the Turkey and Cassowary.

Lore (*Lorum*) a naked skin between the bill and eye.

Orbits (*Orbitæ*) the parts immediately surrounding the eyes.

Cheeks (*Genæ*) space beneath the eyes, between them and the throat.

Temples (*Tempora*) space between the eyes and ears.

Ears (*Aures*) holes at the back part of the head on each side, generally uncovered, except in Owls, which have a conspicuous flap, capable of being elevated at will.

Beard (*Barba*) by this is meant the whisker seen on each side of the lower jaw, and for the most part distinct and moveable, as in the Momot, and bearded Titmouse—formed of bristles, as observed at the edges of the base of the mandibles of the Goatsucker, appearing pectinated; on the breast, as in the Turkey-Cock.

2. NECK (*Collum*) is elongated, more or less erect, cylindric, and divided into the—

Nape (*Nucha*) meaning the back part next to the head.

Hind-part of the **Neck** (*Cervix*) the rest of the space behind, between the nape and beginning of the back.

Chin (*Gula*) the part beneath and adjoining to the under mandible.

Throat (*Jugulum*) space between the chin and breast.

3. BODY (*Corpus*) this is oval in shape, and consists of the following parts:—

Back (*Dorsum*) the upper part between the neck behind and rump.

Rump (*Uropygium*) the lower part of the back next to the tail, furnished with a double gland, secreting an oily fluid for the use of dressing the feathers.

Interscapular (*Interscapulium*) the anterior part of the back, between the wings.

Shoulders (*Humeri*) the parts on each side of the last, falling over the wings.

Breast (*Pectus*) the space covering the breast bone.

Axillaries (*Axillæ*) the feathers on the sides of the breast at the base of the wings, most conspicuous in the Bird of Paradise.

Hypochondres (*Hypochondriæ*) the posterior parts of the sides of the breast and belly.

Belly (*Abdomen*) the part between the breast and vent, generally covered with soft and downy feathers.

Vent (*Crissum*) between the thighs and tail beneath, corresponding with the rump above.

4. WINGS *(Alæ)* serving for flight, except in the Dodo, Ostrich, Great Awk, and Penguin: in the two former, however, the speed in running on the ground is accelerated, and the two latter find their short finny appendages of much use in swimming.

Wing Coverts *(Tectrices)* lesser or greater. The first are those which lie on the bones of the wings; the greater beneath the others, falling over the quills.

Quills *(Remiges)* may be divided into three series; the first or principal *(primores)*; the secondaries (*secundariæ*); and tertials (*tertiales*); the last, in Water Fowl, are generally longer than the secondaries, and cuneiform.

Bastard Wing (*Alula spuria*) situated outwardly, at the base of the greater quills, and generally consists of four or five small feathers, in shape like a small wing, whence the name.

Scapulars (*Scapulares*) these take rise from the large wing bone, and fall over the base of the wings on each side above, between the body and wing when folded up.

Wing Spot, or Speculum, so called, is a bright part of the wing, sometimes beautifully coloured, and very glossy, appearing generally as a patch on the greater wing coverts, when folded up, chiefly conspicuous in the Duck Genus.

5. TAIL (*Cauda*), this is composed of long feathers, more or less stiff, differing in number, and taking rise from the rump.

Tail Feathers (*Rectrices*) are for the most part twelve, and are generally described thus (1 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 4 3 2 1), meaning, that 1 1 are the two outer, and 6 6 the two middle feathers. Some birds, however, have as far as 18 or 20, as in the Gallinaceous and Duck Tribe, and several of the Pies no more than ten. The tail varies much in shape and length; it may be called short, when shorter than the legs; and long, when it reaches beyond them; even, when the feathers are of equal lengths; cuneiform, when they become shorter as they are more outward; and forked, when the side feathers grow gradually longer than the two middle ones.

Tail Coverts (*Tectrices Caudæ*) cover the base of the tail above and beneath, falling over and concealing the insertion of the tail feathers.

6. LEGS (*Crura*). These consist of the thighs, shins, toes, and claws.

Thighs (*Femora*) are fleshy, covered with feathers for the most part, but in the Waders and some others, are bare for some part of their length; these are generally situated in the middle, to support the equilibrium of the body, and appear outwardly, except in the Awk, Grebe, Diver, and Penguin, in which the thighs do not appear externally, and the legs, of course, are detained backwards. Hence the bird may be called fettered, and from this cause experiences great difficulty in walking, and that only in an upright posture, or nearly so.

Bracelets (*Armillæ*), are coloured circles, at the lower part of the thighs, just above the joint, as in the Coot; in some double or treble.

Shins (*Crura*), are slender, narrow, and tendinous; in some downy, or covered with short feathers; in others furnished with a spur at the back part; chiefly in the males.

Toes (*Digiti*). These vary in number and disposition.

* *Four in Number, but differently placed.*

1. Made for **Walking** (*Ambulatorii*), having three toes forward, disunited or separated to the base, and one behind.

2. SALIENT (*Gressorii*). In these sometimes all, but for the most part two, of the fore toes are joined at the base, the hind one free.

3. CLIMBING (*Scansorii*). Here the toes are placed two forwards and two backwards.—In this may be noticed some few, in which only one is seen backwards; that is, three in all, but such are to be accounted as anomalies.

4. PREHENSILE (*Prehensiles*). Birds of this kind have four toes, but all placed forwards, as in one species of the Coly, Swift, &c.

** TRIDACTYLE (*Tridactyli*). These are CURSORY (*Cursorii*), having only three toes, all placed forwards, instanced in the Bustard, Cassowary, Rhea, Plover, Courser, Oister-Catcher, Albatross, Awk, Guillemot.

*** DIDACTYLE (*Didactyli*); of this, having only two toes, we have a single instance in the Ostrich, and both the toes placed forwards.

The FOOT (*Pes*) is said to be

PALMATED (*Natatorius*) when the toes are connected with a membrane, as in the Duck genus.

SEMIPALMATED (*Semipalmatus*) when the membrane connecting the toes does not reach half way from the base.

LOBATED (*Lobatus*). In this the toes are furnished with a membrane, on the side of each, but divided to the bottom.

PINNATED (*Pinnatus*) when each joint is separately lobated, and having a distinct lobe or membrane.

THE CLAWS (*Ungues*) are generally more or less sharp at the ends, though in some blunt or rounded, in the manner of human nails. In a few margined and edged, and sometimes serrated. The claws in some species are observed to be wholly wanting, especially the hinder one.

SPINES or SPURS (*Calcaria*) for defence, are chiefly found at the back part of the shins, as in the Peacock, Pheasant, Grous, and Partridge; besides which we see such, both sharp and blunt, at the bend of the wing; witnessed in the Ostrich, Screamer, various Plovers, Jacana, and several species of Ducks.

HORNS (*Cornua*) are seen on the head, single as in the Screamer, or double in the Horned Turkey.

WATTLES (*Carunculæ*) fleshy membranes, chiefly hanging from the lower jaw, instanced in the Cock, Wattle-Bird, some species of Starlings, and others.

POUCH (*Saccus jugularis*) a dilatable membrane under the throat, as in the Ibis and Pelican.

ORDERS OF BIRDS.

CHARACTERS OF THE ORDERS.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

BILL incurvated, the upper mandible hooked, with an indentation near the tip. Nostrils for the most part open.

Feet made for perching, short, strong.

Body, **Head**, and **Neck** muscular. **Skin** thick: **Flesh** impure.

Food obtained by rapine, or preying on carrion.

Nest built on trees, or elevated places.—Eggs generally four in number.—Female larger: Monogamous.

ORDER II. PIES.

BILL sharp-edged, upper mandible convex.

Feet made for walking, short, strong.

Body somewhat tenacious. Flesh impure.

Food various.

Nest on trees; the male feeds the female while sitting.—Monogamous:

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

BILL conic-acuminated.

FEET salient, slender, cloven.

BODY tender.—In those which are granivorous the flesh is pure—in others, feeding on insects, impure.

FOOD obtained from trees, as seeds, or insects.

NEST curiously constructed.—The food put into the mouth of the young by the parents. Monogamous.—Many of these are songsters.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

BILL rather strait, swelling at the base.

FEET formed for walking, short. Nails simple.

BODY plump. Flesh savoury.

FOOD grass, fruits, and seeds, swallowed whole.

NEST ill constructed, placed in trees, hollows of rocks, &c.

EGGS two in number. The mother feeds the young with grain, made soft in the crop, and ejected into their mouths.—Monogamous.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

BILL convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower, having a convex cartilaginous membrane over the nostrils.

FEET made for walking. Toes rough beneath.

BODY plump and muscular. Flesh savoury.

FOOD, grain of all kinds, collected from the ground, and macerated in the crop.

NEST made on the bare ground, without art. Eggs numerous. The young, as soon as hatched, take of themselves the food pointed out to them by the parents.—Polygamous.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

BILL subconic, strait, tip various.

BODY shapeless, ponderous, scarcely edible.

WINGS small, useless for flight, or none visible.

FEET made for running, strong. Toes various in number.

FOOD grain and vegetables.

NEST on the ground.—Monogamous.

DIVISION II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

BILL sub-cylindric.

Feet cloven. **Thighs** half naked.

Body compressed. Skin very tender. Tail short. Flesh savoury.

Food, in marshy places, fish, marine insects, molluscæ.

Nest chiefly on land, sometimes on trees. Mode of pairing various.

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

BILL, **Body**, and **Food**, as in the former.

Feet made for wading, naked, more or less, above the knees.

Toes cloven, but pinnated, or webbed, the whole of their length.

Nest large, of leaves, grass, or water plants, in moist grounds, and often close to the water.—Monogamous.

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* *With Long Legs.*

BILL various.

Body rather depressed, conic. The flesh of the young savoury.

Legs very long, made for wading. Thighs naked the greater part of the length.

Toes furnished half way with a membrane.

Food obtained from the water, as small fish and insects.

Nest placed on the ground.—Monogamous.

** *With Short Legs.*

BILL smooth, covered with a skin, enlarged at the base.

Feet made for swimming. Shins short, compressed. The toes united by a membrane.

Body fat. Skin tenacious, covered with excellent feathers. Flesh, for the most part, savoury.

Food water plants, fish, and reptiles.

Nest chiefly on the ground, seldom on trees. The mother rarely broods the young.—For the most part Polygamous.

GENERA OF BIRDS.

CHARACTERS OF THE GENERA.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. ACCIPITRINE.

1. *VULTURE*	Bill hooked, head bare.
2. *Secretary*	Bill hooked, sides of the head bare, legs very long.
3. *Falcon*	Bill hooked, base covered with a cere.
4. *Owl*	Bill hooked, feathers of the front reversed.

ORDER II. PIES.

* *With Legs made for Walking.*

5. *Shrike*	Bill straitish, emarginated.
11. *Beef-eater*	Bill strait, quadrangular.
13. *Plantain-eater*	Bill stout, elevated at the base, mandibles dentated.
14. *Wattle-Bird*	Bill incurvated, sharp-edged.
15. *Crow*	Bill cultrated, feathers of the front reversed.
16. *Roller*	Bill cultrated, bent at the tip.
17. *Oriole*	Bill strait, conic, sharp-pointed.
18. *Grakle*	Bill cultrated, even, mostly bare at the base.
19. *Paradise Bird*	Bill sub-cultrated, feathers of the front velvety.
30. *Nuthatch*	Bill strait, cuneated at the tip.

32. *Hoopoe*	Bill long, slender, bending.
34. *Honey-eater*	Bill sub-triangular, bent at the tip; tongue ciliated.
35. *Creeper*	Bill incurvated, pointed.
36. *Humming-Bird*	Bill incurvated, filiform, tip blunt.

** *With Climbing Feet.*

6. *Parrot*	Bill with a cere at the base; tongue fleshy.
7. *Toucan*	Bill serrated; tongue feathered on the sides.
9. *Channel-Bill*	Bill cultrated, nostrils oval, rugose.
12. *Ani*	Bill rugose, margin angular.
20. *Curucui*	Bill serrated, bent at the tip.
21. *Barbet*	Bill smooth, emarginated, hooked.
22. *Barbican*	Bill bent, with one or more notch at the upper mandible.
23. *Coucal*	Bill strong, nostrils elongate; interior hind claw strait.
24. *Malkoha*	Bill strong, nostrils linear, marginal; cheeks bare, granulated.
25. *Cuckow*	Bill smooth, nostrils emarginated, or rimmed.
26. *Wryneck*	Bill smooth, tongue worm-shaped, missile.
27. *Woodpecker*	Bill angular, tongue worm-shaped, missile.
28. *Jacamar*	Bill quadrangular, very sharp-pointed.

*** *Feet made for Leaping.*

8. *Motmot*	Bill bent, denticulated; tongue feathery.
10. *Hornbill*	Bill serrated, front bony.
29. *Kingsfisher*	Bill triangular, strait.
31. *Tody*	Bill linear, depressed, strait.
33. *Bee-eater*	Bill bent, somewhat compressed.

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

* *With Thick Bills.*

41. *Grosbeak*	Bill conic, ovated.
42. *Bunting*	Bill sub-conic, the lower mandible broader, coarctate.
44. *Finch*	Bill conic, sharp.
45. *Plant-cutter*	Bill conic, strait, serrated.

** *With Curved Bills, the Upper Mandible bent at the Tip.*

40. *Coly*	Bill conic, attenuated, convex above.
50. *Manakin*	Bill incurvated, subulated.
52. *Swallow*	Bill incurvated, depressed.
53. *Goatsucker*	Bill incurvated, depressed, ciliated.

*** *With Bills having the Upper Mandible emarginated near the Tip.*

38. *Thrush*	Bill emarginated, subulate, compressed at the base.
39. *Chatterer*	Bill emarginated, subulate, depressed at the base.
43. *Tanager*	Bill emarginated, subulate, somewhat conic at the base.
46. *Flycatcher*	Bill emarginated, subulate, hairy at the base.

**** *Simple-billed.—Bill strait, integral, attenuated.*

37. *Starling*	Bill subulated, depressed at the tip, and margined.
47. *Lark*	Bill subulated; tongue bifid; hind claw elongated.
48. *Wagtail*	Bill subulated; hind claw moderate; tail long.
49. *Warbler*	Bill subulated; hind claw moderate; tail shorter.
51. *Titmouse*	Bill subulated; tongue truncated; feathers of the front reversed.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

54. *Pigeon*	Bill sharpish on the edge, nostrils gibbous, covered with an obsolete membrane.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

* *With Four Toes.*

55. *Peacock*	Bill naked; feathers of the crown revolute.
56. *Turkey*	Bill naked; face covered with caruncles.
57. *Guan*	Bill bare at the base; head feathered.
58. *Pintado*	Bill furnished with a double wattle at the base.
59. *Curassow*	Bill with a cere covering the base.
60. *Menura*	Bill conico-convex, nostrils in the middle.
61. *Pheasant*	Bill smooth; cheeks naked, smooth.
62. *Tinamou*	Bill longish, blunt at the tip, nostrils in the middle.
63. *Grous*	Bill conic, bent; a naked space above the eyes.
64. *Partridge*	Bill conic, a little bent; space round the eyes covered.
65. *Trumpeter*	Bill sub-fornicated, nostrils oval, pervious.

** *With Three Toes.*

66. *Bustard*	Bill sub-fornicated; tongue emarginated; feet with three toes, all placed forwards.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

* *With Four Toes.*

67. *Dodo*	Bill a little compressed on the sides, bent at the tip; face somewhat naked.

** *With Three Toes, placed forwards.*

68. *Emeu*	Bill strait, sub-conic: a knob instead of a back toe.
69. *Cassowary*	Bill strait, sub-conic.

*** *With Two Toes, placed forwards.*

70. *Ostrich*	Bill strait, depressed, obtuse.

DIVISION II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WADERS.

* *With Four Toes.*

71. *Spoon-Bill*	Bill depressed, spoon-shaped.
72. *Screamer*	Bill hooked at the tip, sharp.
73. *Jabiru*	Bill inclining upwards, the under mandible thicker, and more stout.
74. *Boat-Bill*	Bill gibbous, the upper mandible shaped like a boat, with the keel upwards.
75. *Umbre*	Bill compressed, carinated, obtuse.
76. *Heron*	Bill sharp at the end.
77. *Erody*	Bill strait, somewhat gaping from the middle to the point.
78. *Ibis*	Bill bent, with a bare pouch under the throat.
79. *Curlew*	Bill bent; the face wholly feathered.
80. *Snipe*	Bill strait, long, roundish, blunt at the end.
81. *Sandpiper*	Bill roundish, obtuse; hind claw scarcely reaching the ground.
85. *Pratincole*	Bill convex, tip somewhat compressed.
86. *Rail*	Bill subcarinated; body compressed.
87. *Jacana*	Bill more or less carunculated at the base.
88. *Gallinule*	Bill strait, sharp; forehead bare.

89. *Sheath-Bill*	Bill strong, conic; nostrils covered with a moveable cere.
90, *Cereopsis*	Bill convex, declining at the tip; face before the eyes bare.

** *With Three Toes, placed forwards.*

82 *Plover*	Bill roundish, strait.
83. *Courser*	Bill roundish, bent at the tip.
84. *Oister-Catcher*	Bill somewhat compressed, cuneated at the tip.

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

91. *Phalarope*	Bill slender, strait, a trifle bent at the tip.
92. *Finfoot*	Bill moderately curved, pointed, and elongated.
93. *Coot*	Bill conic, somewhat compressed, front bare.
94. *Grebe*	Bill strait, sharp; legs placed far behind, tail wanting.

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* *With Long Legs.*

95. *Avoset*	Bill slender, depressed, turning upwards at the end.
96. *Courier*	Bill short, strait, smooth-edged.
97. *Flamingo*	Bill bent, denticulated, inclining downward.

** *With Short Legs.*

98. *Albatross*	Bill bent at the end, lower mandible truncated; back toe wanting.
99. *Auk*	Bill compressed, transversely sulcated on the sides; back toe wanting.
100. *Guillemot*	Bill strait, sharp; back toe wanting.
101. *Diver*	Bill strait, sharp, compressed on the sides; legs placed almost at the vent.
102. *Skimmer*	Bill greatly compressed, the upper mandible shorter.
103. *Tern*	Bill pointed, compressed at the tip.
104. *Gull*	Bill bending at the point, near which it is gibbous beneath.
105. *Petrel*	Bill hooked at the end, with cylindric tubular nostrils; a spur instead of a hind toe.
106. *Goosander*	Bill with a bent nail at the end, and denticulated, or sawed on the sides.
107. *Duck*	Bill with a nail at the end, and lamellated on the sides.
108. *Penguin*	Bill strait, inclining downwards; wings imitating fins, and useless for flight.
109. *Pelican*	Bill naked round the base; gullet naked, and capable of great distension.
110. *Tropic Bird*	Bill cultrated, compressed, serrated.
111. *Darter*	Bill subulated, serrated; neck very long.

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TO THE

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

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AT the time of publishing the *General History of Birds*, a division of the subjects into Orders and Genera was prefixed; also a List of the Contents at the head of each Genus, which was supposed to be sufficient for reference to the various articles. The Author, however, having been solicited by many of his subscribers to print a full and complete Index, he has acquiesced, having no doubt of its utility, particularly to the less informed Ornithologist. Having also consulted his friends, whether it would be preferable to give a general Index of the whole, or to each Volume separately, he has learned, that the latter mode would be more convenient; and indeed one advantage will accrue from this arrangement, as the printing has been so managed, as to enable the possessor of a copy of the Work to place the Index at the end of its corresponding Volume when bound up, or to retain the whole together, as may best suit his inclination. One circumstance, however, ought not to be passed over, in respect to the Work in general. It has been before observed, that the errors are chiefly those of the press, yet a few of the most material require notice, viz.

Vol. I. p. xvii. l. 21, for Salisbury read *Canterbury*—p. 78, l. 3, for 3¾ in. read *nine*—p. 162, l. 6, for white read *black*.

Vol. II. p. 2, No. 77, for great read *erect*.

Vol. III. p. 92, Note *, for Pe of Fermini read *Pie of Fermin*—p. 360, l. 10, for Antivolans read *Altivolans*.

Vol. IV. p. 3, l. 20, for Alcedo read *Galbula*—p. 89, l. 2, for NUTHATCH read *TODY*—p. 182, l. 14, for leucoptera read *leucophæa*.

Vol. V. p. 128, l. 8, for LENGTɑ read *LENGTH*

Vol. VI. p. 42, l. 18, for 3 inches read 1¼ in.—p. 159, l. 22, cancel *id. ed.* ii. 155—p. 266, l. 24, for France read *Tanna*.

Vol. VII. p. 109, l. 3, for yellow read *black*—p. 300, l. 26, for Sparrow read *Swallow*.

Vol. VIII. p. 90, l. 18, for two read *three*—p. 93, l. 4, for Turdus read *Turtur*.

Vol. X. p. 159, l. 1, for TERN read *GULL*—p. 195, l. 13, for PEDREL read *PETREL*—p. 419, last line, erase *Pitfield's Mem.*

JACOB AND JOHNSON, PRINTERS, WINCHESTER.

BIRDS.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

1 Condur
2 Californian
3 White-winged
4 White-rumped
5 King
    A Varied
6 Painted
7 Carrion
8 Urubu
    A Iota
9 Alpine
    A Variety
    B Variety
10 Kolben's
11 Sociable
12 Angola
13 Maltese
14 Pondicherry
15 Cinereous
16 Bengal
17 Ash-coloured
18 Hare
19 Indian
20 Tawny
21 Gingi
22 Chocolate
23 Arabian
24 Abyssinian
25 Chincou
26 Chagoun
27 New Holland
28 Cheriway
29 Bold
30 Plaintive
31 Bearded
    A Variety
    B Golden
    C Variety
32 Black

IN the Vulture Genus the bill is strait, hooked chiefly at the end. Base covered with a naked skin.

Head, cheeks, and often the neck, either naked, or ill clothed with down, or short hairs.

Neck, retractile. Craw, often hanging over the breast. Legs and feet covered with great scales. The outer toe joined to the middle one by a strong membrane.

Claws large, not much hooked, and blunt.

It may be observed, that the shape of the bill does not sufficiently characterise this genus, as many of the Falcons have it strait at the base likewise, though, for the most part, the point is more crooked and sharp than in the Vulture. Perhaps the scarcity of feathers on the head and neck, and in many a total want of them, may form a better distinction.

It is by all agreed, that no true Vulture will kill its prey, coveting only such animals as are already dead, and becoming putrid. Though it is mentioned, that large flocks of them sometimes alight on a sick or maimed animal, and, attacking it altogether, finish its existence, but this may be supposed to happen only when pressed by extreme hunger, as authors inform us, that when left to themselves they rather prefer flesh already tainted than fresh meat, and their sense of smelling being exquisite, they are enabled to scent a dead carcase many miles off, and accordingly fly to it from all quarters.

In this circumstance of their disposition I am clear, in respect to the Carrion Vulture of Jamaica—two of which I kept alive for some time in my garden. They would, indeed, eat raw flesh, but expressed particular pleasure when any tainted food was offered them—fluttering with expanded wings, and falling on with double appearance of appetite, as well as devouring twice the quantity as at other times.

It is observed that Vultures, in general, are fewer in number in proportion to the coldness of the climate, and in the more northern regions, are wholly wanting. A kind disposition of providence this, lest the putrid effluvia of the dead, should, in the hotter countries, too much injure the health of the living. However, some will be found, wherein both the Vulture and Falcon are so strongly marked, in the same bird, as to make it doubtful where to place them. In this case, the manners, may, perhaps, determine.

Vultures are not only greedy and voracious to a proverb, but by no means timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind. This may, perhaps, happen from their not being persecuted by any man, and arises from various causes, chiefly from their not being obnoxious to him, as injurious, or suitable to his taste as food, on the contrary, they are, for the most part, held in veneration.*

This tameness of the volatile creation, when not annoyed by man, is manifest, from the accounts of our circumnavigators, who inform us, that in the more desart places where they touched, most kinds of birds were so familiar, as not to fly away at their approach, regarding them more as objects of wonder than fear.

Authors vary greatly in their sentiments concerning the Vulture tribe, owing to the very different plumage of many of them while young, and growing to maturity, which is equally the case with many species of other genera. On this head we have endeavoured to reconcile the opinions of those who have written concerning them, leaving the reader to form his own judgment.

Vultures are divided by M. Temminck into three genera—viz. Vautour, or true Vulture, this, in itself, is timid to a degree, when opposed to any living bird, preying wholly on dead and putrid carcases. The second, or Catharte, which feeds both on living and dead carcases—and his third, the Gypaëte, which is a formidable race, and preys, by choice, on every living thing it can obtain the mastery over, never touching carrion, except from the utmost necessity.

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* The Storks in Holland are a proof of this, walking boldly in the middle of the streets, as if they knew no one would hurt them, and which is truly the case, as that person thinks himself fortunate, who has a nest of them on his chimney, and if a stranger should kill one purposely, he would run the risk of being very ill treated, if not of losing his life by the enraged multitude.

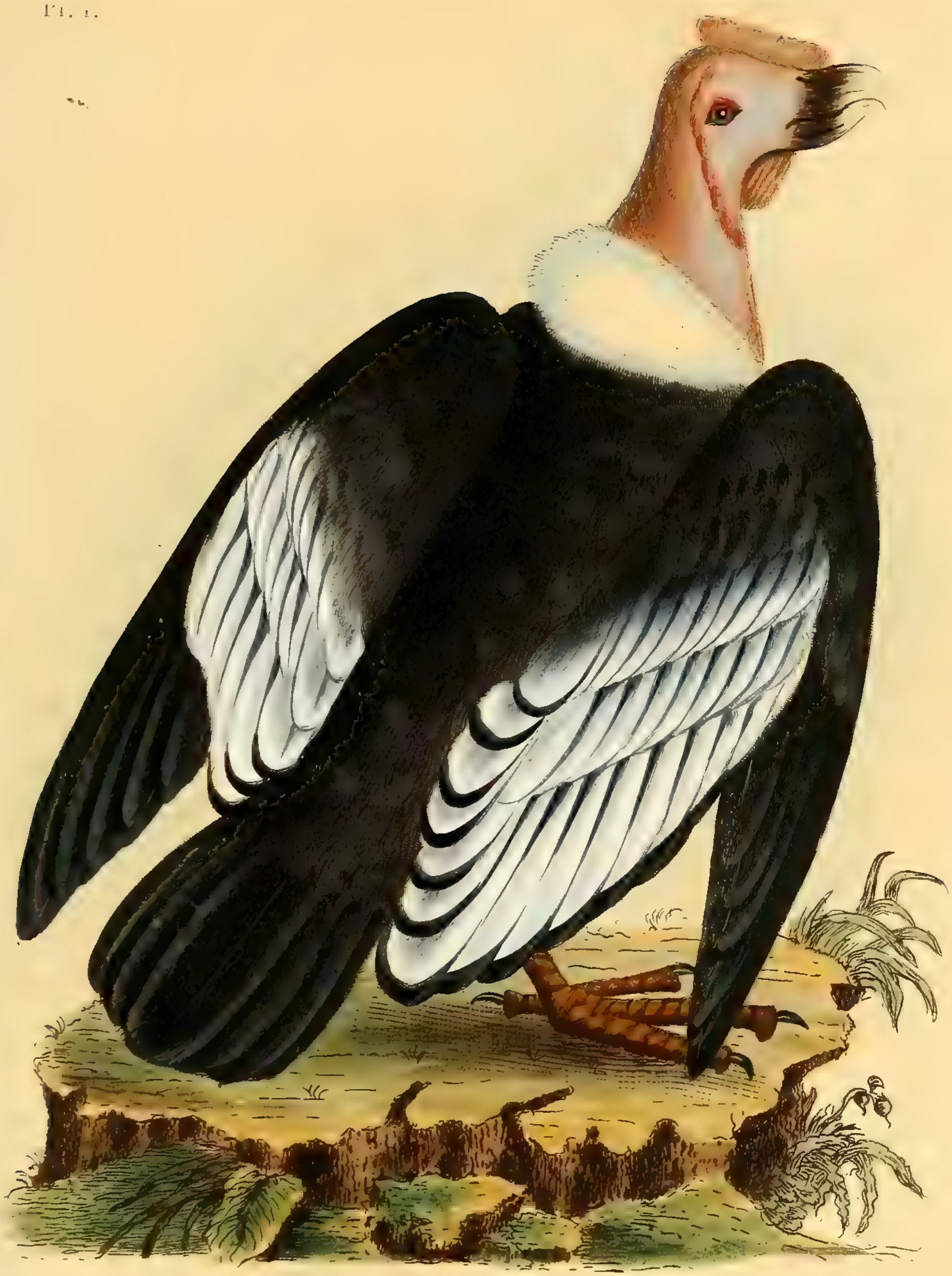
1.—CONDUR.—Plate I.

Vultur Gryphus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. *Lin. Syst.* i. 121. *Gm. Lin.* i. 245. *Klein. Av.* p. 45. *Bris. Orn.* i. 473. *Id.* 8vo. 137. *Borowsck. Nat.* ii. 62. *Encycl. Brit.* xviii. 695. pl. 510. *Raii. Syn.* p. 11. *Humbold. Voy.* pl. 8. 9.
Vultur Magellanicus, *Lev. Mus.* p. i. pl. 1. female.
Vultur Condor, Condur, *Buf. ois.* i. 184. *Fres. Voy.* p. 111. *Condam. Voy.* 175. *Molin. Chil.* 236. *Id.* Fr. ed. 247. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 2. pl. 2. 3. 4.
Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.
Sarcoramphus, Vultur, *Dum.*
Condur Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 4. *Id. Sup.* p. 1. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 1. pl. 1. *Hawkesw. Voy.* i. p. 75. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 371.

THE Condur, till within these few years, has remained in great obscurity, having been confounded with others of the same genus, but as the Leverian Museum was fortunately in possession of two specimens in complete plumage, we have been enabled to give the following description.

The first of these, in appearance a full-grown male, measured, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, full ten feet. The bill strong, moderately hooked, black, with a whitish tip; nostrils near the base, and depressed. The head and neck covered with cinereous down; on the crown, a long carunculated membrane, as in the cock, irregularly indented on the top; part of the throat bare, with the appearance of a dilatable pouch, and a kind of pear-shaped pendulous substance in the breast, as in the King Vulture; on the sides of the neck, a series of seven or eight wrinkled protuberances, not unlike those in the turkey. The lower part of the neck surrounded with a white ruff, composed of long fine feathers, of a hairy texture. Lesser wing coverts wholly black, the middle ones the same, with greyish white ends, forming a bar when closed; the greater, half black and half white, divided obliquely: three first quills black, the secondaries white, tipped with black. Tail

Pl. 1.



Condur Vulture.

even, fourteen inches long, black; thigh feathers long. Legs stout, reddish brown; claws black and blunt.

The other bird had nearly the same extent of wing, was rather less in size, but, except in wanting the caruncalated membrane on the crown, one description might serve—whether this is a female or young male bird, cannot precisely be said, but most probably the former.

The above were brought from the Straits of Magellan, by Capt. Middleton, but they are also found in other parts of South America, and have been mentioned, though imperfectly, by various authors.

In the year 1691, one is said to have been met with in lat. 33, south, not far from the Island Mocha, in the South Seas, whose extent of wing was sixteen feet. This was black and white, like a magpie, and had a crest or comb, sharp, like a razor. The seamen shot it on a cliff by the sea side, and supposing it to be a kind of turkey, made a meal of it.*

In Spilburgen's Voyage, ch. 7. it is mentioned, that two fowls were taken in the Island of Loubes†, in beak, wings, and talons, resembling an eagle, with combs on their heads like cocks, being two ells in height, and three in breadth, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, when extended—and, in Hawkesworth's Voyages,‡ one is said to have been shot at Port Desire, off Penguin's Island, of which this description is given:—" The head resembled " that of an eagle, except that it had a large comb upon it. Round " the neck it had a white ruff, exactly resembling a lady's tippet: the " feathers on the back as black as jet, and as bright as the finest " polish could render that mineral: the legs were remarkably strong " and large, and the wings, when extended, measured, from point to " point, no less than twelve feet."

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* Phil. Trans. 18. p. 61.---Raii. Syn. Av. p. 11.

† This is not far from Peyta, in South America.

‡ Vol. 1. p. 15.

Molina, in his History of Chili, observes, that the female is somewhat smaller than the male, brown in colour, having no ruff round the neck, but a small crest at the nape. He says, they make the nest among the most inaccessible rocks, and lay two white eggs—that they feed on dead carcases—and there being no wolves in Chili, these birds supply the place of them, often flying in flocks, and preying on sheep and goats, and even young calves, if straying too far from their dams, first plucking out the eyes, and afterwards tearing them to pieces. On this account the country people use various stratagems to take or destroy such fierce enemies, for, when glutted with food, and unable to rise freely, they attack them with clubs, and easily subdue them; they are, however, in general, sufficiently active, and known to the inhabitants by the name of Manque.

This author adds, that the largest seen by him had an extent of wing exceeding fourteen feet, and supposes it to be the same as the Laemmergeyer of Europe; but we believe that, however similar they may be in manners, these two birds are distinct from each other as species.

The account given by M. Humboldt greatly coincides with what is said above, but observes, that he has not met with any specimen beyond three feet seven inches in length, and eight feet nine inches in breadth, though he admits they may sometimes exceed these dimensions;* and adds, that the colour is not always black, but for the most part raven grey.

The young bird is covered, for several months, with a deep thick down, so full as to enlarge the appearance to the size of a full-grown bird. At first the plumage is tawny brown, not arriving at the black colour till after two years.

In December, 1809, a bird was exhibited in Piccadilly, alive, and called a Condur: it approached in size to that bird, but was uniformly of a brown and dusky colour, without the least trace of white on the wings. The head naked, and furnished with an elevated, indented comb, with the addition of wattles on the sides, but the naked parts wholly brown. This bird was not very young, having been in possession of the owner more than twelve months. It seems to form a link between the Condur, now sufficiently known, and the Californian Vulture, but whether allied to either, or forming a distinct species, we cannot at present determine.

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* In another place he talks of the dimensions being eleven feet.

2.—CALIFORNIAN.

Vultur Californianus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 301. *Shaw's Zool.* v. vii. p. 10.
Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.
Californian Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 3.

THIS is a large species, nearly approaching in size to the Condur. The bill pale; plumage in general black; but the second quills have whitish tips, and the wing coverts incline to brown; under wing coverts mixed with white. The wings, when closed, reach beyond the tail. The head and neck are bare and dusky; across the breast, a darker bar, and two others of the same on the hind-head; the lower parts of the neck surrounded with a ruff of slender black feathers; under parts of the body covered with loose downy ones. Tail, even at the end. Legs, black.

This bird was brought from California, by Mr. Menzies, in his expedition with Capt. Vancouver, and is now in the British Museum. It seems to have some affinity with the Condur.

3.—WHITE-WINGED.

LENGTH, three feet; bill, black; irides, brown; head and neck, bare, and the colour of raw flesh; round the eye, and back part of the head, red brown, and downy. The plumage, in general, dusky black; some of the larger wing coverts, or second quills, white, with black ends, giving the appearance, when the wings are closed, of a white rump—the second quills otherwise brown, with black ends; greater quills and tail, black; on the breast, bare and white; in the middle of it, a callous brown space, surrounded with red at the base—before the thighs, a second, much the same in appearance; the thigh feathers hang over the joint; legs, dusky red.

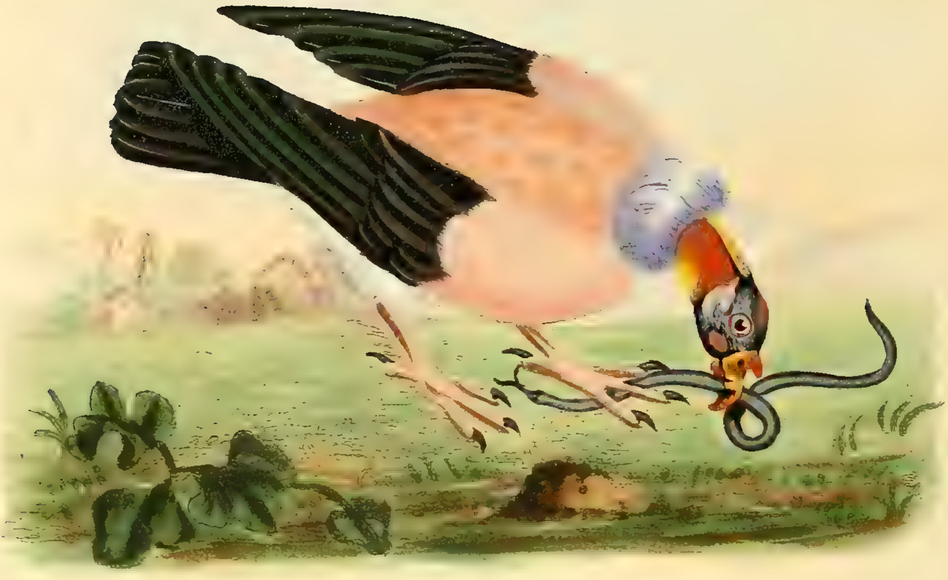
Native place, uncertain. It seems to approach both to the Condur and Californian species, but how far allied to either, must rest on future observation.

4.—WHITE-RUMPED.

SIZE, uncertain; bill, moderately hooked and black; cere, and the base of the under mandible, dull oker colour; sides of the head, round the eye, bare and red; chin and throat the same. Plumage, wholly deep brown black, except the upper tail coverts, which are in great part white; legs, stout and yellow; claws, black and bent; the tail pretty long; and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

The above is described from the collection of drawings, in the possession of John Dent, Esq. but without any account annexed, nor are we certain it is not allied to the preceding.

Pl. II.



King Vulture.

5.—KING.—Pl. II.

Vultur Papa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 4. *Lin. Syst.* i. 122. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 9. pl. ix. *Bris.* i. 470. t. 36. *Id.* 8vo. i. 138. *Gerin.* i. t. 12. *Borowsk. Nat.* lxi. t. 1. *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 2. *Levail.* pl. xiii. *Schrif. d. Berl. Gessell.* ix. t. 8 (caput). *Shaw. Zool.* vii. 39. pl. xiii.
Regina Auraram, *Will.* 302. *Id.* (*Angl.*) 390.
Vultur Monachus, *Klein. Av.* p. 46.
Cozcacoauhtli, *Raii.* 161.
L'Iriburubicha, *Voy. de Azara.* iii. p. 17.
Tzopilotl, o Rey de les Buytres, *Gabin. de Madrid.* i. 43. lam. 19.
Roi des Vautours, *Buff.* i. 169. pl. 6. *Pl. Enl.* 428.
Catharte, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xlviii.
King Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 7. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 7. *Edw.* pl. ii.

THIS elegant species is about the size of a hen turkey; length, two feet four inches; bill, black in the middle and red at the end; cere, orange coloured, continued on the upper part, so as to form a carunculated and dentated skin or flap, which hangs pendulous over the bill; round the eyes, saffron colour; irides, whitish; crown of the head and neck bare, and the whole capable of being drawn into a large ruff of loose ash coloured feathers, placed on the shoulders; a fillet of blackish down encompasses the head, taking rise from the hind head; at the corner of the mouth, near the eye, is a purplish brown spot; plumage, reddish buff colour above, and beneath yellowish white; quills greenish black; tail black; craw pendulous and orange coloured; legs dirty white; claws black.

Inhabits South America and the West Indian Islands; lives on carrion, and excrements of all kinds; preys also upon rats, lizards, and snakes. From the nature of the food, the smell of it is very disagreeable. The flight of this bird is said to be strong, as it is often seen suspending itself in the air very readily, against the most boisterous wind.

The King Vulture is rarely seen in flocks of more than two or three together, but more frequently mix, one or more, with the Carrion Vultures, which are in large troops, and probably from this, has obtained the name of King of the Vultures.

It does not gain the complete plumage till the fourth year—in the first it is wholly of dusky blue, with only the rump and belly white, putting on different appearances from year to year, till it gains the entire dress of the adult; said to lay only two eggs.

A.—Le Roi des Vautours varié, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 13. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 8.

This seems to be a variety from age, having many black feathers mixed among the white ones, on the neck and upper parts. Hence M. Levaillant supposes that these birds are black or dusky while young, and change to the pure white, or cream colour, as they approach the adult state; and, indeed, Dampier mentions that some are altogether white, but their feathers look as if they were sullied, with bald heads and necks like the rest; and adds, we never see above one or two of these together, and seldom a great number of black ones without a white one among them.

6.—PAINTED.

Vultur Sacra, White tailed Vulture, *Bartr. Tr.* 148, 285, 493. *Damp. Voy.* ii. pl. 2. p. 67.
Vautour à Queue Blanche, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 26.

THIS is thought, by Mr. Bartram, to differ specifically from the King Vulture—said to be about the size of the Carrion species, but the wings much shorter, and therefore of less extent, and more difficult flight. The bill long, strait to near the point, where it is bent and sharp; irides, gold coloured; head and neck, almost as far as the stomach, bare; the crown red, with lobed lappets, of a reddish orange, lying on the base of the upper mandible; the skin of the neck, loose and wrinkled, bright red, intermixed with coral red, the hind part nearly covered with short stiff hair, the colour of dun purple, gradually changing to red, as it approaches forwards; on the breast before, a pouch or wallet, naked and pear shaped, not very conspicuous, unless the stomach is full; round the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and soft, forming a ruff, into which the bird can contract, and hide the head and neck at will. The plumage of the body, white or cream coloured, but the quills, and two or three rows of the coverts, beautiful dark brown; tail, large and white, tipped with dark brown or black; legs clear white.

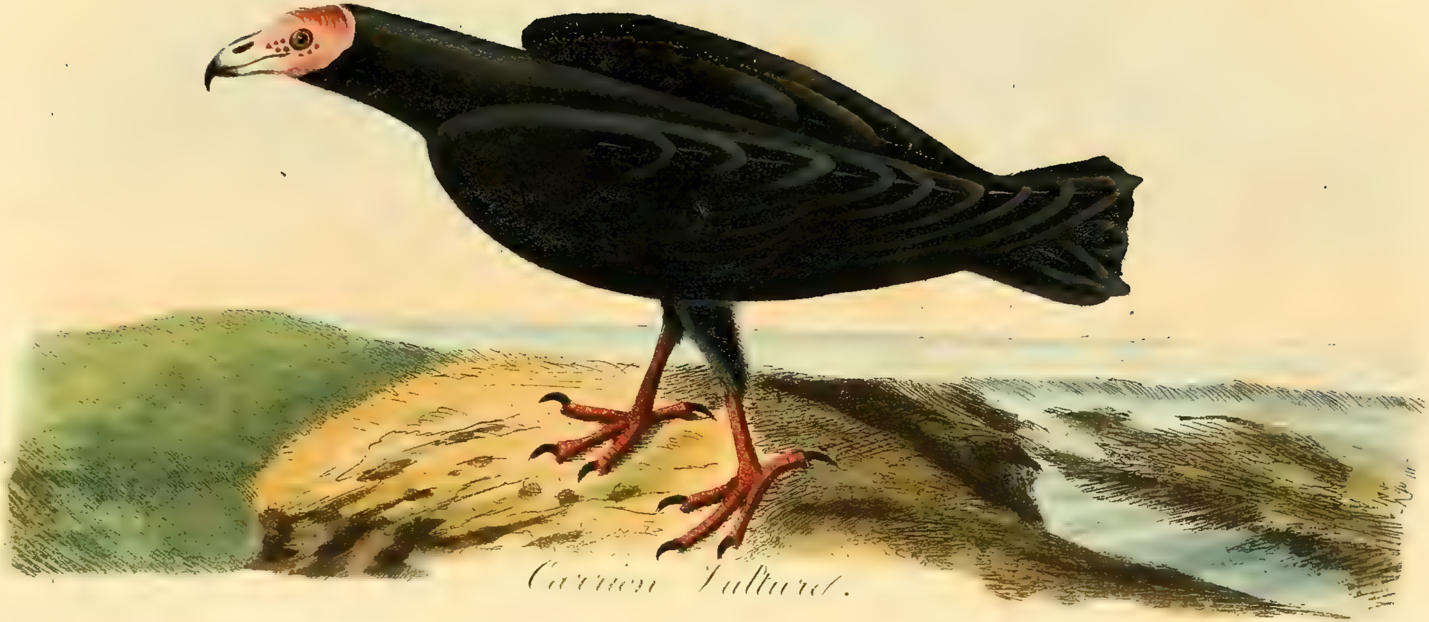
This Mr. Bartram met with on the Moschito River, about New Smyrna, in East Florida, and talks of it as a new species, by the name of Painted Vulture. The Creek Indians, or Muscogulges, construct the royal standard of the tail feathers of this bird, calling it by a name which signifies the Eagle's Tail. It is carried by them when they go to battle, but is then painted with a zone of red within the brown end. This standard is held most sacred by them, and ornamented with great ingenuity. These birds seldom appear but when the desarts are set on fire, which happens almost daily, in some part or other, for the purpose of rousing game, &c.; and not unfrequently by lightning, by which multitudes of serpents, frogs, and lizards, are scorched to death, and serve as dainty morsels to the Vultures, which flock to such parts, to feed on them, and often so glut themselves, as to fall an easy prey to the hunter.

7.—CARRION.—Pl. III.

Vultur Aura. *Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 4. *Lin. Syst.* 1. 122. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 19. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 36. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 96. pl. 75. 1.
Vultur Brasiliensis, Urubu, Tzopilotl, Aura, *Raii.* p. 10, 180. *Will.* 56. *Id. Angl.* 68. *Briss.* i. 468. *Id.* 8vo. 135. *Klein. Av.* 44. *Gerin* i. t. 13.
Gallinazo, *Ulloa. It.* 60. *Id. Voy.* 56.
L'Acabiray, *Voy. d'Azar.* iii. p. 23.
Vautour du Bresil, *Buf.* i. 175.
Catharte, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. *Anal.* p. xlviii.
Turkey Buzzard, *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 6 *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 991.
Carrion Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 5. *Id. Sup.* p. 2. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 254. *Brown Jam.* 471. *Damp. Voy.* ii. pl. 2. p. 67. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 86. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 375.

THIS bird is nearly the same size as the King Vulture; general length, about two feet; extent of wing, four feet or more; the bill white, with a black tip; irides, bluish saffron colour; the head and part of the neck, bare and rufous red; sides of the head warted, as in the turkey; whole plumage, brown black with a purplish and green gloss in different lights; quills and tail somewhat darker than the rest, the last near seven inches long, and cuneiform; legs flesh colour, smooth before; at the usual place of the neck the feathers are rather fuller and more slender, but scarcely sufficient to constitute, what may be called a ruff, except in very old birds.

Pl. III.



Carrion Vulture.

This inhabits both North and South America, as also the West India islands, and very common in Paraguay. It feeds on dead carcasses, snakes, and other reptiles, and, from this circumstance, becomes very offensive in smell. It is gregarious, resting, in numbers, on trees, during the night, in the manner of rooks in Europe. Makes the nest on mountains covered with brushwood, in a hollow tree, or log, laying two and sometimes as far as four white eggs, with reddish markings, about 2¾ in. long and 2 in. broad—is seen about Pensylvania in summer, passing to the south as winter approaches. These are esteemed most useful in the places where they resort, and secures their safety, which is further promoted by a penalty for killing one, and this law was, not many years since, in force, if not continued to the present time, in Jamaica and other West India islands. When taken young, will often become very tame, if not familiar. Two of them having been brought alive to England, were given to me, and inhabited my garden, with some degree of cordiality, during one summer, but an unexpected cold night killed one of them; and though additional shelter was afforded to its companion, it did not long survive.* In a wild state, their scent is most exquisite: if a hog or other animal is killed, they collect in numbers, from considerable distances, a few minutes after;—young lambs frequently fall a prey to them, as well as pigs, soon after their being farrowed.

The general measure of those found at Georgia, in America, according to the information of Mr. Abbot, is 29 in. from the point of the bill to the end of the tail; extent of wings, six feet.

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* M. d'Azara confirms it, and mentions more than one instance, where the bird would follow his master, for several leagues, when on a journey, by flying over his head, and sleeping at night on the top of the carriage; and that it is not unfrequent to see these birds tame about a house, like other domestic animals.

8.—URUBU.

Vultur Urubu, *Vieillot Ois. Amer.* 23. pl. 2.
Vultur Atratus, Black Vulture, or Carrion Crow, *Bartr. Tr.* 150. 285. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 104. pl. 75. 2.
Vautour du Bresil, *pl. enl.* 187.
L'Iribu, *Voy. d'Azar.* iii. p. 20.
Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.

THIS is smaller than the last—the length 25 in. breadth 4 ft. 10 in. bill 2½ in. long, and legs white; irides reddish hazel. The head and neck are covered with a pale ash coloured down, mixed with a few hairs, but not carunculated; the plumage, plain bluish grey, but in old birds nearly black, with some degree of gloss; wings yellowish white beneath; the tail shorter than in the last described, and even at the end; the bill and legs are both rather longer than in the Carrion Vulture.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America, equally with the other, and though certainly distinct, the two have been generally mistaken for one and the same species—indeed, the manners do not essentially differ, but the Urubu does not fly with the same ease as the Carrion species; it seems to labour more in flight, flapping the wings considerably, then sails for a little way, but is soon obliged to flap the wings again, as if recovering itself from falling. This species is rarely seen north of Carolina, and said to build its nest on the rocks,* laying two sooty white eggs; is common in Georgia, with the former. Mr. Abbot observes, that the two will by no means feed on each other, for though they may be allured by the scent of a dead companion, and meet in numbers on the spot, not one will attempt to eat it.

* Or large trees in low wet swamps, and to go there every evening to roost. *Amer. Orn.*

Vultures in general, while young, are covered with a thick whitish down; so it is with the present one, giving the appearance, at a distance, of a white bird, but this down is by degrees thrust aside, as the true feathers appear.

Independent of other food, both the last described concur in destroying the eggs of the alligator, which are deposited, to the number at least of 100 in each nest, which is in form of an obtuse cone, four feet high, and more in diameter, being constructed with mud, grass, and herbage; in this the eggs are laid, layer upon layer, till the whole is deposited, and they are hatched by the warmth of the sun; but the Vultures keep watch, and as soon as the alligator departs, scrape away the sand, and destroy as many of the eggs as they can, as they furnish to them a delicate repast. The natives, too, think the eggs far from despicable.* They are a tame species, and walk, without fear, about the town, where the hog butchers reside, in great numbers, like domestic fowls, and quarrel with each other for the offal.†

A.—Vultur Iota, *Ind. Orn.* i. 5. 8. β. *Molin. Chil.* 235. *Id. ed. gal.* 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 247. 5. β.

This is said, by Molina, to have a grey bill, with a black point; the plumage wholly black, except the quills and legs, which are brown; head covered with a rough rufous skin. When young the bird is nearly white, changing into black by degrees; first a black spot appears on the back, which gradually enlarges, till the whole body becomes of that colour. It is described as an indolent species, making a careless nest of dry leaves and feathers, in the hollows of rocks, and sometimes on the ground, and lays two white eggs.

M. Vieillot, who mentions this bird, thinks that it is not a variety of the foregoing, but a young one, in imperfect plumage.

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* See Bartram's Travels.

† Mr. Abbot.

9.—ALPINE.

Vultur Percnopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. *Lin. Syst.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 249. *Gmel. It.* iii. 364. p. 37. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 65. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 141. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 33. *Fn. Arag.* p. 67. *Sepp. Vog.* 5. t. p. 395,
Le Percnoptere, *Buf.* i. 149. *Pl. Enl.* 426 (the female). *Levail. Voy.* 8vo. i. 48. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 13.
Grossester Geyer, *Naturf.* 8. S. 41.
Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.
Alpine Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* 1. 12. *Id. Sup.* p. 3. *Sup.* ii. p. 4.

THIS measures often more than two feet in length—the bill is black, with a yellow cere; head and neck covered with a pale yellowish down, at the lower part the feathers narrow and elongated, but scarcely in quantity sufficient to be called a ruff. The plumage, in general, is white, except the quills, which are black with hoary edges, and the two outer wholly black.

A.—Vultur Ægyptius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. No. 3. β. *Bris.* i. 457. *Id.* 8vo. 1. 131. *Gm. Lin.* i. 249. *Belon. Obs.* 110. t. p. 111. *Aldr. Av.* i. 378. t. p. 379.
Sacre d'Egypte, *Buf.* i. 167.
Egyptian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 13.

Size of a kite, with the plumage of a rufous ash colour, spotted with brown; in other respects not unlike the last, and is probably a young bird. Is common about the Pyramids of Egypt, living on carrion, and is, as well as the Ibis, in great esteem, for destroying snakes and reptiles; hence it may be observed frequently engraven in plates—is called, about Grand Cairo, Achbobba.*

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* Shaw's Trav. ii. pp. 9. 92.

B.—Vultur fulvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Bris.* i. 462. *Id.* 8vo. i. 132. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 10. *Gmel. It.* iv. 179. *Pall. n. Nord. Beytr.* iv. 58. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 249. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 17. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 27, pl. 11. *Tem. Man.* p. 3. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 6.
Vultur fulvus bœtico congener, *Raii* p. 10. *Will.* p. 36. t. 4. f. 1.
Griffon, *Buf.* 1. 151. *Robert. Ic.* pl. x.
Fulvous Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 17. *Will. Eng.* 67. *Alb.* iii. t. 1.

THE length of this bird is 3ft. 6in. breadth 8ft. bill blue grey, with a black tip; head, neck, and ruff, white; plumage, above rufous grey, with some mixture of white on the wing coverts; quills and tail black; the middle of the breast bare of feathers, being only covered with down, like the neck; under parts of the body mixed with rufous grey; legs downy, and ash coloured; claws black.

The difficulty of ascertaining the different species is in no instance stronger than in the Vulture Genus, as has been elsewhere remarked. This is likely to continue, unless the traveller and man of science could be oftener united in one person.

In respect to the three last described birds, it has been noticed, by a very intelligent naturalist,* and accurate observer, that they all form but one species, which he had the opportunity of identifying, during a long residence at Gibraltar, at which place they are to be seen in all their various stages, at different seasons; great allowance being likewise made, not only for the different periods of age or sex, independent of the bird being in a healthy and plump state, or in an emaciated condition.

These inhabit the rock of Gibraltar, at various seasons; supposed to come from Barbary, and other parts of Africa, in their way to Spain, where they are also met with, and, we believe, occasionally in other warmer parts of Europe. They generally pass in flocks of forty or fifty, and some fall in or near Gibraltar, from fatigue, being exhausted from the length of their flight, and will frequently become tame. They are, in general, sluggish and timid, being afraid even of the common poultry. The flesh of dead animals is the food they most greedily search after, and the more putrid, the more agreeable; but as to fish, it is generally rejected.

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* The late Rev. John White, who had his doubts whether even the Cinereous Vulture was not a further variety.

They are fond of rolling themselves in the dust, like common poultry: when wetted by rain, expand, and flap their wings, in order to dry them, like the corvorant. In a state of confinement, are observed not only to drink water, but delighted when a quantity of it is thrown over them.

M. Levaillant says, they are met with frequently at the Cape of Good Hope; and M. de la Peirouse* observes, that the adult male is white, the female brown, and whilst growing, and yet young, are often of a pale colour; spotted yellow and brown above, and yellow beneath, and differ so materially from the old ones, as to deceive the inexperienced.

Gmelin found the Fulvous and Golden Vultures together, on the Alpine Mountains of Persia.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is a Vulture, three feet or more in length; head and whole neck bare of feathers, but white and rather downy; round the eyes and chin dusky; bill black, moderately hooked; irides brown; on the breast a bare pendulous craw or crop, pear shaped, near five inches long, and dirty flesh colour; upper part of the plumage in general tawny brown, the feathers marked down the shaft with a pale streak; under parts of the body pale yellowish, with paler streaks on the thighs; quills and tail black; legs ash coloured, spotted with black; claws black, and hooked; seen at Cawnpore, in January.

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* Neu. Abh. der Schw. Ac. der Wiss. S. 19.

10.—KOLBEN'S.

Vultur Kolbii, *Ind. Orn. Sup.*. p. 1. *Daud.* 1. p. 15. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 4. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 6.
Le Chasse-fiente, *Levail. Ois.* pl. x.
Kolben's Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 12.

THIS is not quite so big as the last, but more common. The bill is pale lead colour; irides deep brown; head and neck bare, except a few scattered hairs, and of a pale dirty yellow; round the lower part of the neck is a pale coloured ruff of loose feathers; the plumage is mostly pale tawny yellowish, or Isabella colour; quills and tail black, the latter very little exceeding. The male is smaller than the female.

Inhabits every where in Africa, but the Sociable Vulture chiefly in the confines of the European plantations—it frequents the rocks or high mountains, which cover the point of Africa from Cape Town to False Bay. Is a voracious and tame species, approaching near to habitations, and even the streets of the Cape, feeding on every kind of offal, devouring also crabs, shell fish, land turtles &c. M. Temminck, supposes it to belong to the Fulvous Vulture, and a bird in imperfect plumage.

M. Levaillant observes, that it is different from the Alpine Vulture, as it has not the heart-shaped spot on the breast. The colour is greatly different, and the wings longer in proportion—is probably a young bird, of the following species.

Kolben's Vulture is said to be larger than a wild goose, partly black, partly light grey; bill sharp and crooked, and the talons very large and sharp; that they are in bodies of 100 or more; will attack a sick or tired ox, and devour him, beginning at the belly, and so tear out the flesh from under the skin, as to leave merely that and the bones, before they quit the carcase.

11.—SOCIABLE.

Vultur auricularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. i. *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 10.
L'Oricou, *Levaill. Ois.* i. pl. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 10.
Sociable Vulture, *Syn. Sup.* 2d. p. 11.

THIS is a large species, and measures ten feet from wing to wing extended. The bill moderately hooked, pale brown; cere horn colour; irides chesnut brown; head and neck naked, flesh coloured, beset with a few straggling brownish hairs; throat blackish; plumage, above dark brown, the edges of the feathers paler; at the back of the neck a pale brown ruff; and some loose feathers of the same, mixed with white, hang over the breast, continuing to the vent; into this ruff the bird draws down his head at will. The thighs are covered below the knees with whitish down; under parts of the body the same; tail somewhat cuneiform; legs brown and scaly; claws black.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, but not seen at the Cape itself; builds among the rocks, and lays two or three white eggs. Is not the most solitary species, for three or four nests have been found by the side of each other. The natives call it Ghaip. By the Dutch colonists it is known by the name of Black Carrion Bird.

12.—ANGOLA.

Vultur Angolensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 7. *Gm. Lin.* i. 252. *Mus. Lev.* t. i. *Daud. Orn.* ii. pp. 21. 27.

Cathartes Percnopterus, Catharte Alimoche, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 5.

L'Ourigourap, *Levaill. Ois.* 62. pl. 14.

Vautour de Norvege, *Pl. enl.* 429.*

Rachamah, *Bruce Tr.* 5. t. p. 163.

Angola Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 18. *Penn. Wales.* i. 228. t. 19.

THIS is about half as big again as the kite—the bill whitish, long, and but little hooked; cere bluish; orbits flesh coloured and naked; irides straw coloured; head and neck clothed with feathers; craw pendulous; plumage in general snow white; greater wing coverts and primaries black, the last tipped with white; lower part of the tail black, the end white; legs dirty white and scaly.

Two of these were brought from Angola, and placed in the collection of Richard Parry Price, Esq. at Brynn y Pys; they were very restless and querulous, and more active than is usual with this sluggish race. One of them was preserved after death, and long filled a place in the museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever. Levaillant found it at the Cape of Good Hope.

* In this Plate the tail is wholly white.

13.—MALTESE.

Vultur fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 248. *Bris.* 1. 455. *Id.* 8vo. 130. *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 18. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 5. 18. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 9.
Vultur Vilain, *Zool. des Pyr.* (Piest de la Perouse).
Avoltaio, Griffon, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 1.
Vautour de Malte, *Buf.* i. 161. *Pl. enl.* 427.
Maltese Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 15.

SIZE of a small turkey. Bill black; head covered with brown down; neck clothed with narrow feathers; plumage in general brown; prime quills darker, and white at the tips, spotted with brown; tail grey brown; legs naked, yellowish.

This is not uncommon at Malta and Sardinia. We have supposed it to be a further variety of the Ash-coloured Vulture, but, according to M. Temminck, it is a young bird of the Angola Vulture, in the first years plumage.

14.—PONDICHERRY.

Vultur Ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 7. *Daud.* ii. p. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 25. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 941.
Vautour Royal de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 104.
Pondicherry Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 6.

SIZE of a goose. Bill black, hooked, short; base naked; head and neck naked and flesh coloured; hind head and between the bill and eyes downy, and flesh coloured; neck and breast tufted with fine feathers; on each side of the neck a fleshy carunculated membrane, reaching from the ears to the lower part of the neck; plumage in general otherwise black; legs yellow.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Pondicherry; also found about Bengal, and other parts of India.

15.—CINEREOUS.

Vultur cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. *Gmel. Lin.* i. p. 247. *Raii Syn.* p. 9. *Will. Orn.* p. 35. *Klein. Av.* p. 44. *Id. Ov.* p. 18. t. 5. f. 5. *Faun. Arag.* p. 67. *Daudin. Orn.* p. 16. *Bris. Orn.* i. p. 453. *Id.* 8vo. 130. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 197. t. viii. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 2. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 4.
Arrian Geyer, *N. Schw. Abh.* B3. 100. *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog. I.* p. 654.
Vantour, *Buf. Ois.* i. p. 158. t. 5. *Pl. Enlum.* 425.
Cinereous Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 14. *Will. Orn. Engl. ed.* p. 66. No. 1.

THE length of this bird is 3½ ft. breadth 7¾ ft.; the head and upper part of the neck covered with brown down; under the throat is a kind of beard, composed of feathers like hair. The general colour of the plumage brown, but the quills and tail incline to ash colour; Brisson says, the legs are feathered to the toes, which are yellow; the claws black. In the Pl. Enlum. however, they are bare of feathers; and M. Temminck assures us that they are so.

Inhabits various parts of Europe; according to Beckstein, the length is 4ft. the breadth 9ft. the tail 14in. long, and the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths thereon. He says, it frequents mountains, but in the winter is chiefly seen in the plains, where it attacks sheep, hares, goats, and even deer. The farmers suffer severely from this bird, as it will frequently pick out the eyes of sheep, but as it is not a very shy species, it gives the huntsman some advantage, added to his being well paid for shooting so destructive an enemy.

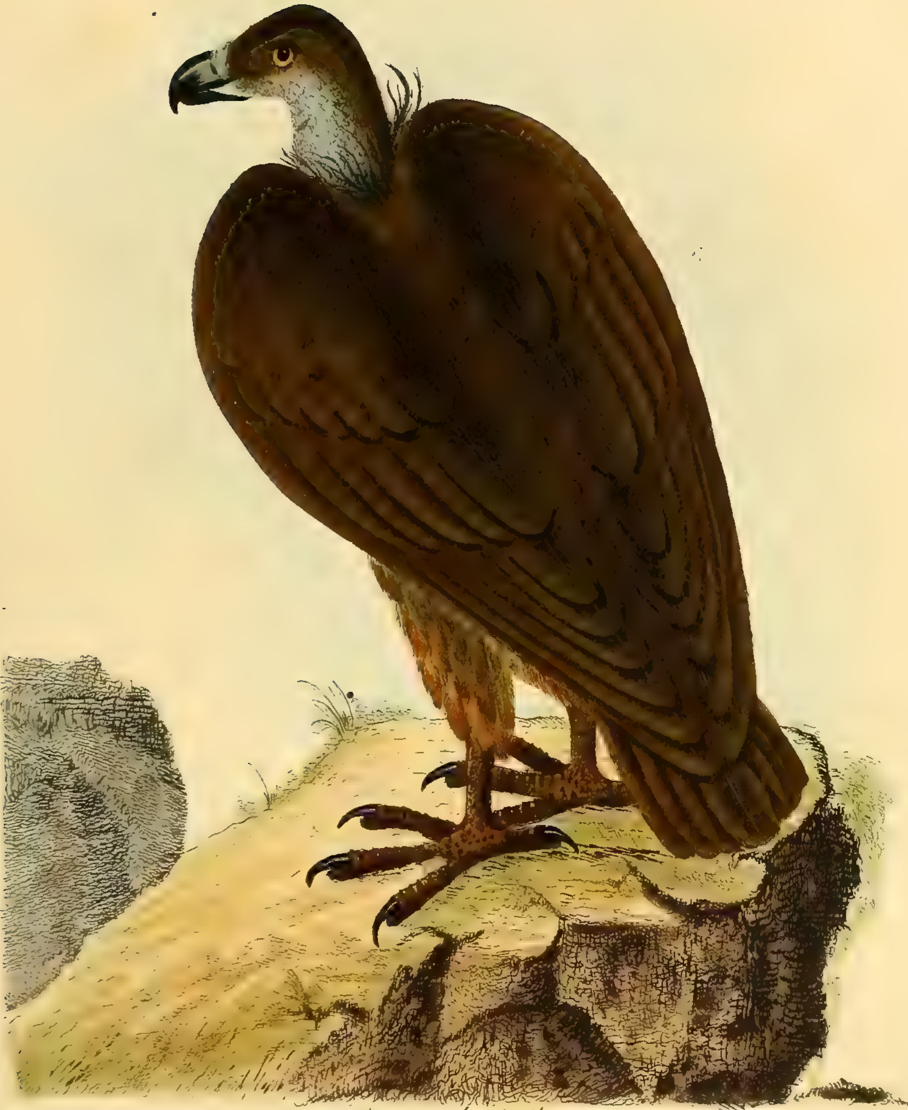
16.—BENGAL.—Pl. IV.

Vultur Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Gm. Lin.* i. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 30. *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. 5.
Vultur Percnopterus, Fem. *Husselq. It.* 209. *Id. Eng.* 194.
Bengal Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 19. pl. 1. *Id. Sup.* p. 3.

THIS is 2½ ft. in length; bill dark coloured; irides brown; upper eye-lid furnished with hairs, like eye-lashes; head and neck covered with brown down, but quite bare on the fore part from the chin to the breast; round the lower part of the neck a sort of loose ruff, composed of longish narrow feathers; the plumage in general dark brown; the shafts of the feathers pale; quills nearly black, with the same pale shafts; on the under part of the body the feathers are paler, but do not greatly differ; the crop hangs over the breast, as in some others of this genus; legs strong, warted, deep brown; claws black.

This was brought from Bengal. Levaillant says, the size is equal to that of a turkey, and considering it as a species, thinks it to be the female, and that the male is pale dirty rufous white; the head, beyond the eyes, and throat, bare and saffron coloured; the rest of the neck behind feathered, but on the fore part downy; quills nearly black. The female is larger than the male, and the plumage less tinged with red. This author adds, that it frequents the sterile lands of Karow and Camdeboo, as also the country of Hottinqua, and other parts about the Cape of Good Hope; chiefly seen in pairs, except attracted by numbers of dead or putrid animals, when ten or twelve have been seen in a flock. They build among the rocks, and lay four eggs; feed on putrid flesh, also lizards, snakes, frogs, and even excrements of beasts; are naturally tame, and not difficult to be shot. Dr. Shaw observes, that they are in abundance about Cairo, where it is a great breach of police to kill them, being esteemed sacred.

Pl.IV.



Bengal Vulture.

This bird is well represented among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, and about 40in. in length. The bill black; head and neck bare; the ruff round the neck loose; said to be very common at Hindustan, where it is called Gurra; in other parts of India known by the name of Kurges. The bird here described is by some supposed to be the young of the Angola Vulture, but we rather think it to be the Cinereous species, in its immature feathers.

17.—ASH-COLOURED.

Vultur leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. *Bris.* 1. 466. *Id.* 8*vo.* i. 134.
Vultur percnopterus, *Hasselq. It.* 209. *It. Poseg.* 27. *Faun. Arag.* 67. 1.
Vultur cinereus, *Gerin.* i. t. 14. *Act. Stockh.* 1751. 196. *Hasselq.*
Vultur Albus, *Raii.* 10. 6. *Will.* 35. 6. *Id. Eng.* 67. *Klein.* 44. 5. *Id. Ov.* 18. t. 5. f. 3.
Le Petit Vautour, *Buf.* i. 164.
Ash-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 13. *Var. A.*

THIS is said to be about the size of a large cock; the body soot coloured, spotted with chesnut; head and neck white, marked with brown lines; quills half white and half dusky; base of the tail white. Brisson's bird had the base of the tail white, then brown, with the end white. We are doubtful whether this is a distinct species.

18.—HARE.

Vultur cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Gm. Lin.* i. 250. *Briss.* i. 460. *Id.* 8vo 132. *Daudin* ii. p. 22. Beckst. Deutsch. 2. 202. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. 44.
Vultur leporarius, *Raii.* p. 10. *Will.* 35. *Klein. Av.* 44. *Id. Ov.* t. 5 f. 2. *Gerin.* 1. t. 9.
Hasengeyer, *Naturf.* 8. *S.* 42.
Vautour à Aigrettes, *Buf.* i. 159.
Hare Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 17. *Will. Eng.* p. 67.

SIZE of the golden eagle; extent of wing sometimes more than six feet; bill black; irides hazel; plumage in general glossy reddish black, inclined to fulvous on the breast; legs bare of feathers, yellow; claws black; the feathers of the head elongated, and capable of being erected into a crest.

This Vulture is found in the deep and thick forests of Prussia, and other parts of Germany, frequenting tall trees, and preying on birds of all kinds, also on goats, deer, hares, and rabbits; flies very swift and runs so fast, as often to catch its prey, by chasing them down. When sitting or standing, it erects the crest, appearing, as it were, horned, the crest being in two parts; but during flights the crest is not visible.

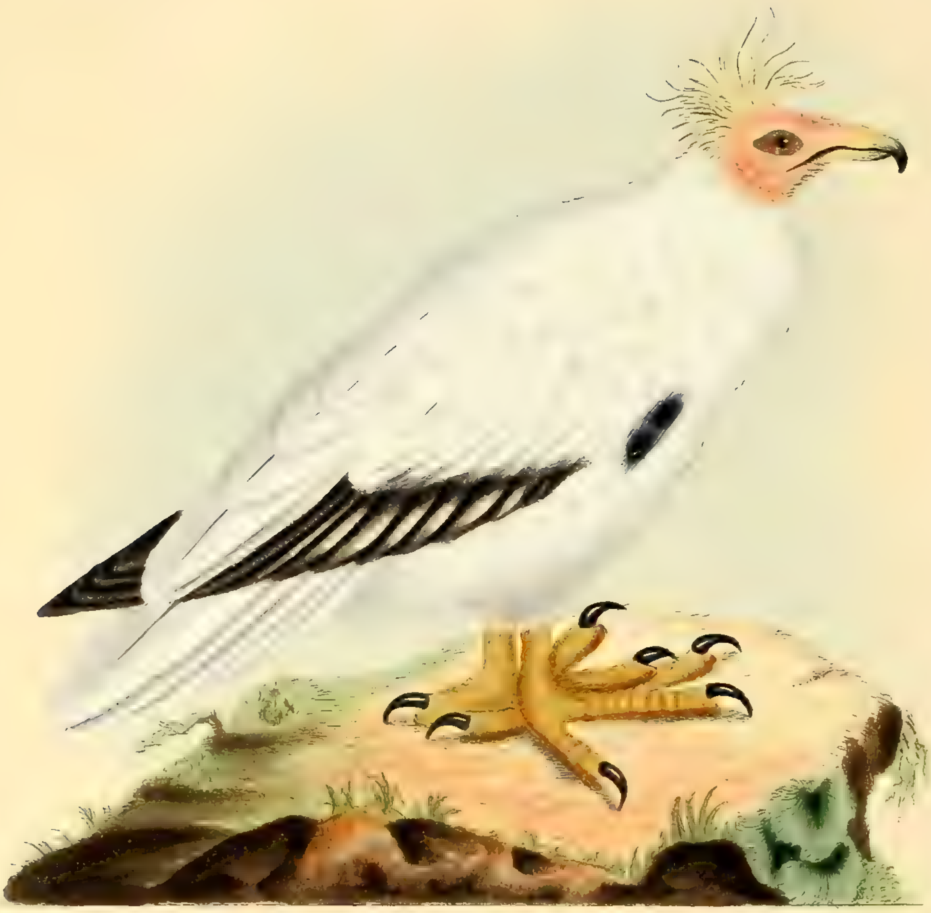
19.—INDIAN.

Vultur Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 7. *Daud.* ii. 12. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 26.
Grand Vautour des Indes, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii. pl. 105.
Indian Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 6.

SIZE of a goose; bill, black; irides red; head and neck bare of feathers, and rufous; the head covered with a loose down, like hair; neck rather long, and beset with tufts of very fine feathers; those on the breast short, appearing as if clipped or shaved, and in the lower part of the neck they are long, narrow, and pointed, and bright rufous; the wing coverts, back, and rump, the colour of brown umber; and each feather tipped with a pale band; quills, tail, and legs black.

Inhabits India, and is very voracious, found, in the day time, on the banks of the sea, waiting for the dead fish, which are thrown up; is fond also of putrid carcasses, which it often digs out of the ground; it flies heavily, though the wings are very strong.

Pl. V.



Gingi Vulture

20.—TAWNY.

Vultur ambustus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 8. *Daud.* ii. 26. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. 44.
Falco ambustus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 252.
Tawny Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 19. *Brown Ill.* p. 2. pl. i.

THE length of this bird is 2ft. 4in.; bill dusky, short, and thick; cere large, beset with bristles; between the bill and eyes naked; the rest of the head covered with feathers; on the chin a tuft of long slender feathers, like a beard; plumage, in general, pale tawny; wing coverts mixed with brown; tail dirty white, barred with brown; legs slender, bluish; claws long, slightly bent.

Inhabits Falkland Islands.

21.—GINGI.—Pl. V.

Vultur Ginginianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 7. *Daud.* ii. 20. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 32.
Vautour de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 184.
Gingi Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 7.

SIZE of a turkey; bill rather slender, hooked at the end, and greyish or dirty flesh colour; nostrils pervious; irides red; base of the bill, front, and sides of the head bare, wrinkled, and reddish; the crown covered with narrow feathers, much elongated, and capable of being erected into a crest, and when at its utmost elevation, several of them curve forwards over the crown; the general colour of the rest of the plumage is also white; the second quills are black at the base and ends, and white in the middle; the greater ones wholly black; legs yellowish grey.

The female differs in having the long feathers at the back of the head shorter than in the male, and the skin of the head more smooth.

This bird is not uncommon in various parts of India, on the coast of Coromandel, where it is called the wild turkey; is probably that mentioned, in *Essais philosophiques*, to be almost white; the head and neck covered with fine short bristly feathers; with long quills, towards the end blackish grey; this is found to fly quick and light; to be very voracious and timid; generally found singly on some hillock in the marshes, where it feeds chiefly on carrion, but prefers reptiles.

In the last named work* another is mentioned of the same size; the male marbled brown; female iron grey; head and half the neck naked; wrinkled, and covered with reddish yellow excrescences, with scattered hair between; said to be often met with in flocks of twenty or thirty, eating the flesh of a dead beast.

Among the drawings, both of Sir J. Anstruther and Lord Valentia, are figures of a white one, corresponding with the above description, and is named Gid; a second, with the same appellation, as well as make and shape, with the plumage of reddish brown and grey in various shades; tail feathers pale at the ends; quills black; the feathers about the head and neck narrow and elongated, as in the white one; the bare space on the fore part of the head bluish dusky white; legs pale brown.

From the names of both the white and the brown being alike, Gid, we may fairly suppose them to be one species, differing only in sex or age, except that word may signify a name for Vultures in general.

One answering to the latter description, according to a drawing made by Mr. Salt, is also found in Abyssinia.

Both these are among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke; the brown one has the brown feathers more or less pale down the shaft, but on the breast and belly they enlarge into spots; on the back and the shoulders, and down the middle of the wings, the colour inclines to buff; tail plain, pale ash colour; the legs of the white one pink; of the other pale, nearly white.

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* Ess. Philos. p. 58.

22.—CHOCOLATE.

THE general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown; middle wing coverts deep brownish red, or liver colour, forming a sweeping bar across the wing; head and throat bare, and dirty red, but the back of the head and neck covered with feathers; crop or craw bare, dirty red; the bill nearly strait, or little curved, horn colour, with a conspicuous cere; legs stout, scaly, pale yellowish brown; claws almost strait, and whitish.

Inhabits India, where it is called Gid.

Length four feet; bill more than three inches, black; under mandible brown; cere and base flesh colour; head covered with brown down; eye surrounded with a bare flesh coloured space—a streak of the same from behind to the hind head, and another on each lower jaw, the rest of the plumage wholly deep brown; the feathers round the throat formed as a ruff; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs pale red, feathered halfway on the shins; claws rather hooked.

Inhabits India, probably allied to the last described—General Hardwicke,

23.—ARABIAN.

Vultur Mouachus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. *Lin. Syst.* i. 122. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 15. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 19. pl. 7. 8. 9. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 3.
Vultur leporarius, *Gerin.* 1. t. 9.
Vultur Arabicus, *Bris. App.* p. 29. *Id.* 8vo, i. 138.
Crested Black Vulture, *Edw.* pl. 290.
Arabian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 8.

THIS is a large species, having an extent of wing of nine feet; bill bluish at the base, with a black tip; cere blue; irides hazel; head and neck covered with downy ash-coloured feathers; the crown gibbous, being elevated into a large knob; orbits white; on the shoulders an ash-coloured ruff of loose feathers, into which the bird can draw its head during sleep. The plumage on the body is dusky brown, paler beneath; lesser wing coverts tipped with white; quills and tail dusky dark brown; thigh feathers long and loose, so as nearly to cover the legs, which are bluish; claws black.

M. Levaillant adds, that the irides are whitish, and the crop large and round. In a state of rest, especially after a full meal, it draws the head into the ruff, resting the bill on the crop, in which state it appears a shapeless mass of feathers, especially as the bird is never observed to fold the wings over the tail, but to droop them down carelessly on each side.

M. Levaillant's bird was brought from China. Mr. Edwards says, that his came from Arabia. La Perouse observes, that it is found about the Pyrenées, in the same place with the Cinereous Vulture. Mr. White saw it once or twice at Gibraltar, but it is, we believe, no where common. Supposed by some to be the same as the Cinereous Vulture.

24.—ABYSSINIAN.

MR. SALT* observes, that vast numbers of Vultures are found throughout Abyssinia, following the armies in times of war, and mentions a large one, which he supposes to be new. In this the bill is bright orange colour, strongly hooked; the space under the orbit of the eye, and the whole of the neck bare, and flesh coloured; its head dirty white, with a hood or crest of a spongy substance, covered with down on the back of it. It had a large ruff of dark feathers round the base of the neck, and the whole of the upper part of the body of a cinereous brown colour.

25.—CHINCOU.

Le Chincou, *Levaill. Ois. afr.* pl. 12. *Daud.* 2. p. 12.

EXTENT of wing nine feet. The bill is bluish white, thick at the base, and horn coloured at the tip; plumage in general brown; on the top of the head is a loose downy crest; the rest of the head, cheeks, and throat, covered with a fine black down; eyelids white; on the neck a ruff of narrow slender feathers; forepart of the neck bluish; over the crop an appendage hanging like a bladder; quills and tail dusky; legs whitish; claws horn colour.

Said to inhabit China—in the menagerie of M. Ameshof, near Amsterdam. When this bird is at rest, it draws the head into the ruff, with the bill supported on the crop, and the wings drooping down. It is a very spiteful bird, and may be fed on raw flesh, which it devours very greedily.

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* Voy. Abyss. p. xliii.

26.—CHAGOUN.

Vautour Chagoun, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 11. *Daud.* 2. p. 12.

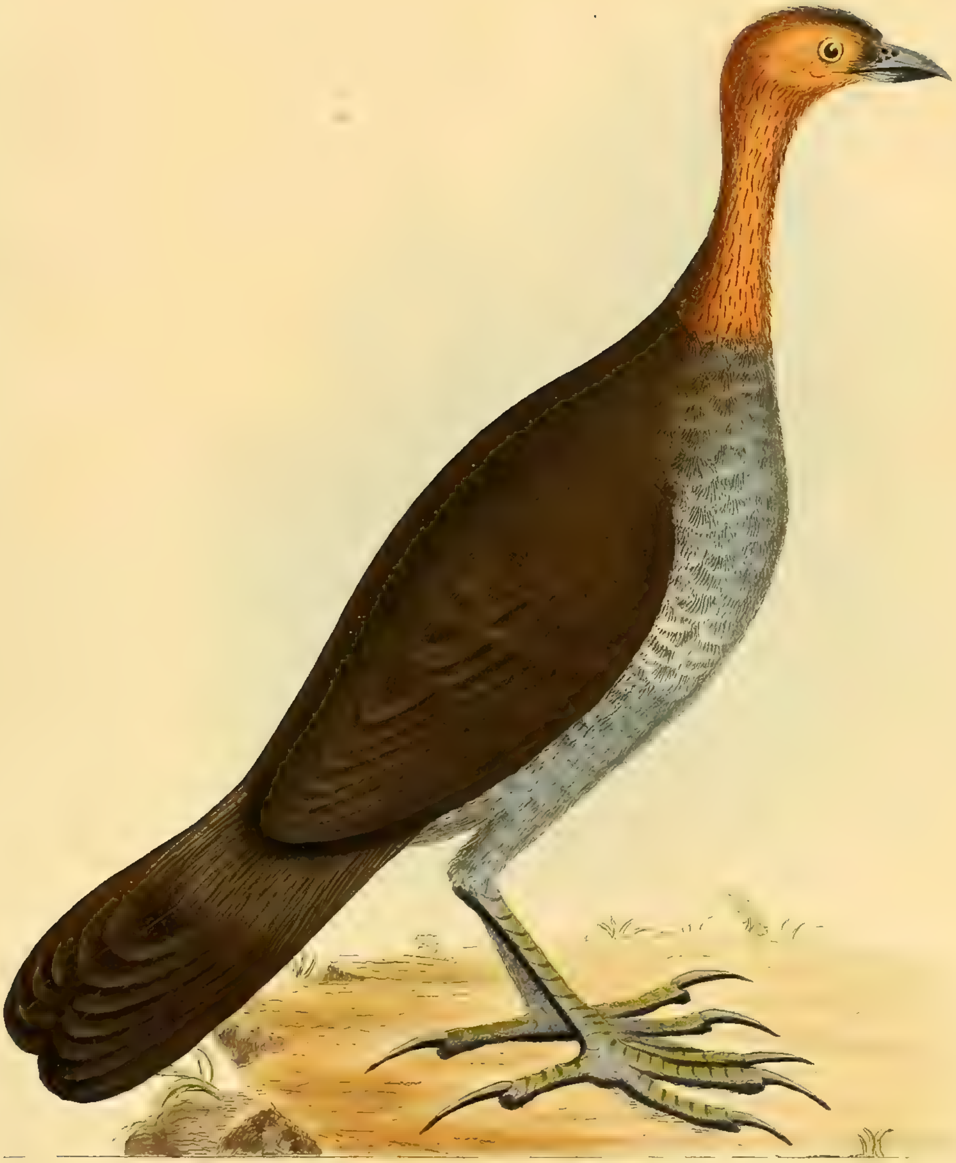
SIZE of a hen turkey; bill dusky horn colour; nostrils elongated, placed transversely in a black cere; plumage in general black-brown; shafts of the breast and belly feathers white; on each wing a large white spot; quills and tail dusky; second quills bordered with rufous; legs grey; middle toe twice as long as those on each side; claws black; head and hind part of the neck covered with dirty white hairs; the lower with down, and a large white ruff; fore part of the neck bluish, with some straggling hairs; appendage on the crop covered with fine, silky, black-brown feathers.

Inhabits Bengal, and called there Chagoun.

27.—NEW HOLLAND.—Pl. VI.

THE precise length and breadth of this fine Vulture I have not been able to ascertain, but it is of a large size, for when standing erect the head is 33 in. from the ground. The bill is moderately hooked and black; the whole head and neck flesh coloured, inclining to orange; round the eyes and on the cheeks quite bare, but the rest thick set with short black bristles; the back and wings dirty brown, with a silky gloss in some lights, appearing black; the lower part of the back and rump brown black; the under part, from the breast, brown; the feathers narrowly edged with pale colour, but those of the breast are nearly black, and the pale margins broader, almost white; middle of the belly and thighs slightly varied with the pale colour; vent and under tail coverts loose, silky, and long, and in colour nearly

Pl. VI.



New Holland Vulture.

black. Quills and tail rather darker than the back, the latter longish, rounded at the end, and the quills reach to about half its length. The legs and toes are moderately stout, dirty yellow, and scaly; claws of the same colour, somewhat strait, and blunt at the ends.

Inhabits New South Wales—Gen. Davies.

28.—CHERIWAY.

Vultur Cheriway, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 43.
Falco Cheriway, *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Jacq. Vog.* p. 17. t. 4. *Daudin.* ii. p. 42.
Cheriway Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5.

THIS is full 2½ feet in length. Bill pale blue; head and neck very pale yellow; hind-head crested; cere, and round the eyes rose colour; plumage in general ferruginous, paler beneath; vent white; quills and tail dusky black, the middle feathers of the latter barred with dusky; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits the Island of Aruba, on the coast of Venetzuela, in South America.

29.—BOLD.

Vultur audax, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 45.
Bold Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 10.

SIZE uncertain. Bill pale yellow, with a black tip; plumage deep brown; sides of the head bare as far as the eyes, and somewhat beneath them, and the colour of these parts very pale; quills and tail darker than the rest of the body, nearly black; shins feathered to the toes, flesh colour, dotted with black.

Inhabits New Holland, is a fierce species, and called Boorra Morang. The natives say, it kills the Pottegorang, and sometimes attacks the natives themselves.

30.—PLAINTIVE.

Vultur plancus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 41.
Falco plancus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Mill. ill.* pl. 17. *Cook's Voy.* ii. 184. pl. 32. *Daud.* ii. 42.
Plaintive Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 32. *Id. Sup.* p. 4. Vulture.

THE length of this bird is 28 in.; bill 2 in. long, not much hooked, black; at about a quarter from the end begins a yellow cere, extending backwards round the eyes, almost to the top of the head. The nostrils placed just within the cere. The colour of the whole of the bare parts yellow; the fore part of the neck is nearly destitute of feathers; top of the neck and head behind brown; the upper part of the body barred brown and white; wings brown; tail white, crossed with blackish bars, and the end, for an inch, of the same colour; the base of the four first quills marked as the tail; legs yellow; claws black, moderately hooked, and blunt at the end.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego.

31.—BEARDED.

Vultur barbatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Lin. Syst.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 252. Falco. *Gerin. Orn.* i. p. 49. t. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 12. pl. 5. 6.
Vultur alpinus, *Bris.* i. 464. *Id. App.* p. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. 133. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 25. pl. x.
Percnopterus, s. Gypaëtos, *Raii. Syn.* p. 8. *Will.* p. 33. *Id. Engl.* p. 65. t. 4. *Storr. Alpenr.* i. p. 69.
Gypaëtus barbatus, Gypaëte barbu, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 6. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 11.
Laemmergeyer, *Buf.* i. 193. *Andr. Br. aus der Schw.* p. 200. t. 12. 126. the head and foot. *Dec. Russ.* ii. pl. 8. *Cox's Switz.* ii. pl. in. p. 280.
Der Bartgeyer, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 199. *Id. Ed.* 2. v. 2. p. 502.
Avoltoio barbato, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 16.
Vulturine Eagle, *Albin.* ii. t. 3.

THE length of this bird is about four feet, breadth nine; weight twenty-two pounds; bill four inches long, of a dull flesh colour; the cere, and naked part about the eyes the same; eyelids red; irides yellow hazel; the forehead black, passing round the eyes, and behind them; on each jaw a streak of black, and under the lower mandible is a large tuft of black feathers, hanging down like a beard, and divided into two at the point; inside of the mouth blue; the head covered with white down; the neck with narrow, long, pointed, whitish feathers; plumage on the body blackish brown above, the feathers with paler edges; under parts brownish white, with a kind of gloss; quills and tail brownish ash colour; thighs very stout, 6 in. long, and the legs only 4 in. the latter covered with downy feathers; toes lead colour; claws brown.

A.—Vultur barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Gmel. Lin.* i. p. 250.
Vultur barbatus, *Bris. Orn. App.* p. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 137.
Bearded Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 11. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 6. *Edw.* t. 106. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 12. pl. 5. *Robert. Ic.* pl. 2.

This, which is the one figured by Edwards, is one-fourth smaller. The bill purplish flesh colour; inside of the mouth blue;

eyelids red; irides yellow; head downy; forehead, cheeks, and round the eyes black, narrowing into a fillet behind each eye, meeting at the nape, and encircling the head; the neck covered with long, narrow, whitish feathers, and a tuft of black ones under the lower mandible; upper part of the back, &c. dark brown, under parts brownish white; legs downy; toes lead colour—the outer and middle one joined by a strong skin.

This was brought from Santa Cruz, in Barbary.

B.—Vultur aureus, *Bris.* i. 458. *Id.* 8vo. 132. *Raii. Syn.* p. 10. Nos. 3 and 5. *Will. Orn.* p. 35. *Id. Engl.* p. 67. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* iv. 84. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 185. *Gesn. Av.* t. iii. p. 708.
Vultur bœticus, *Raii.* p. 10. No. 3. *Will.* p. 35. No. 3.
Chesnut Vulture, *Will. Engl.* p. 6. No. 3.
Golden Vulture, *Will. Engl.* p. 67. 5. t. 4. *Gen. Syn.* i, p. 18.

This Vulture is more than 4½ ft. in length; head and hind part of the neck rufous white; body black above, and rufous beneath; quills and tail brown; shafts of the feathers on the upper parts white; legs covered with rufous down, as far as the toes, which are brown; claws horn colour,

C.—Falco magnus, *S. G. Gmelin It.* iii. 365. t. 38. *Gm. Lin.* i. 252. 38. γ. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4. No. 6, γ.

This is said by Gmelin to have a blue cere; the plumage brown, and under part of the body chesnut with a mixture of white; the tail ash colour.

The two former of the birds recorded under this head as varieties of each other, or rather the same bird, seem to admit of no doubt; the two latter for want of a fuller description appear to be less certain, though Gmelin affirm it. The probability is, that they may prove to be the Vulture called Laemmergeyer* by the Germans, which is the Bearded Vulture. This bird is a very ferocious species, and consequently much dreaded. The places in which it is found are widely extended; is not unfrequently about Ghilan in Persia, where it preys not only on sheep, but calves; very common in Tyrol and the Switzerland Alps, and the terror of the inhabitants. As it is the largest of European birds, great rewards are given for the killing one, more especially as they have been known to destroy young children. On this account, it is said, to be customary for parents, when obliged to be absent, to fasten their infants to trees, in order to prevent their being carried off. Supposed to breed chiefly in Egypt, as it is seen there in great flocks, among other birds of prey, which unite on the banks of the Nile, to feed on the putrid carcasses left there by the overflowing of that river. Is also an occasional inhabitant of Gibraltar, migrating there annually in the spring; they hover over the rock in pairs; are vulgarly called Rock Eagles, and seem disposed to reside and breed there, but are constantly assaulted and disturbed, not only by the jack daws, but by a pair of ravens, who claim an exclusive right to the district, and will not suffer any large bird of the Genus, or order, to breed there.

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* Lamb Vulture—but several of the Eagles equally destroy lambs.

Pallas observes, that this bird makes the nest and brings up its young on the high rocks of the great Altaic Chain, and beyond the Lake Baikal.

32.—BLACK.

Vultur niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Gm. Lin.* i. 248. *Briss.* i. 457. *Id.* 8vo. i. 131. *Raii.* p. 9. *Will.* 35. *Daud.* ii. 17. *Shaw Zool.* vii. 31.
Swarthy Vulture, *Charl. Ex.* p. 71.
Black Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 16. *Will. Eng.* p. 66.

THIS is said to exceed the Golden Vulture in size; the plumage black, except the wings and tail, which are brown; legs feathered to the toes.

This is frequently met with in Egypt. Mr. Temminck thinks it to be a young bird of the Bearded species.

GENUS II. SECRETARY.

BILL shorter than the head, hooked, base covered with a cere.

Nostrils in the cere, near the base, open.

Round the eyes bare of feathers.

At the bend of the wing two or more horny knobs, or blunt spurs.

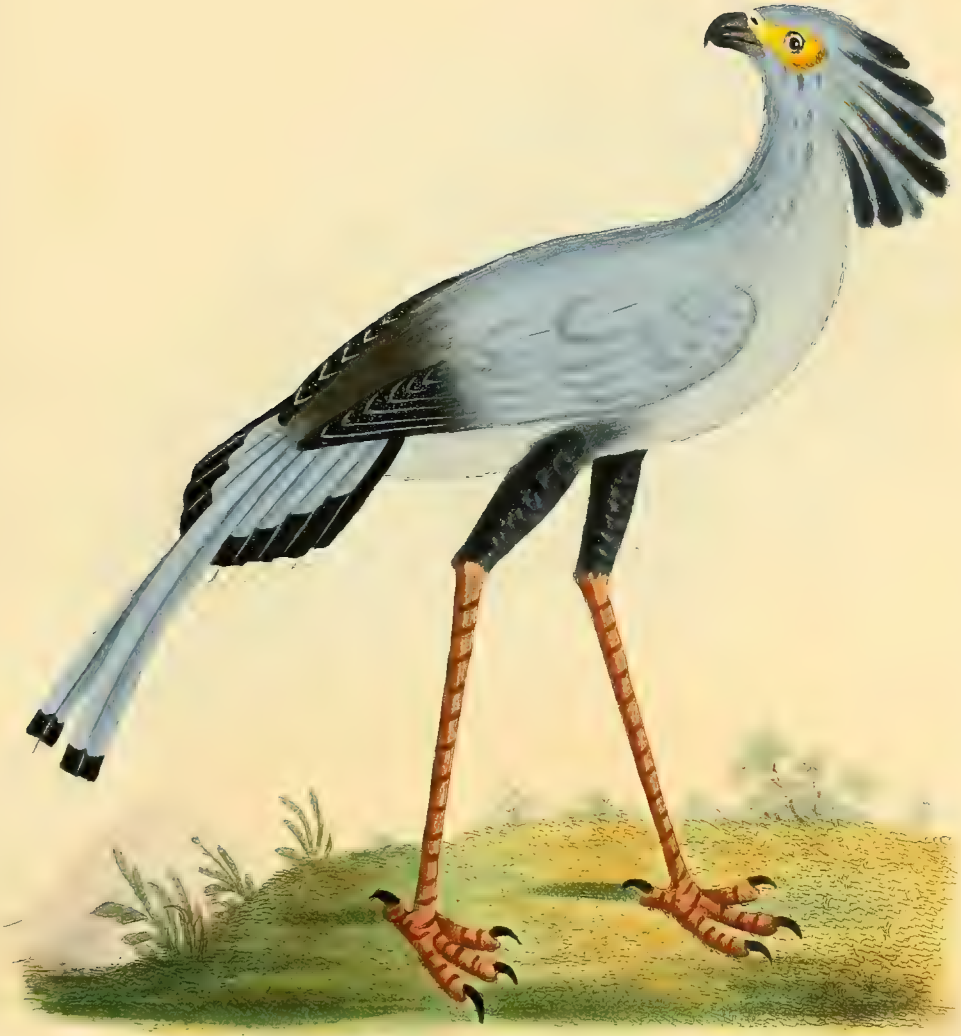
Legs very long—toes moderate, united at the base, and very rough beneath.

SECRETARY.—PLATE VII.

Vultur Serpentarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. *Cimel physic,* t. 28. *Nat. Misc. No.* 857.
Falco Serpentarius, *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 250. *Miller, Ill.* p. 28. *A.* B.
Serpentarius, Snake-eater, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pt. i. 46. pl. 14.
Grus capensis cauda cristata, *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 12. f. 12.
Sagittarius, *Phil Trans.* lxi. p. 55. pl. 2. *Vosm. monog.* t. 8.
Secretarius reptilivorus, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 30. pl. ii.
Messager, *Tem. Man. ed.* ii. p. xlviii.
Slaangen vraater, *Sparm. Voy.* i. p. 194.
Mangeur des Serpens, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 25.
Secretaire, Messager, *Buf.* vii. p. 328. pl. 17. pl. enl. 721. *Son. Voy.* p. 87. pl. 50.
Ibis, *Gent. Mag.* v. xxxix pl. in. p. 568.
Secretary Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 29. pl. 2. *Id. Sup.* p. 4.

THIS is a most curious species, remarkable for the great length of its legs, which at first sight might induce one to think it belonged to the Waders, but the characters of the Vulture are so strongly marked, as to create much doubt in what class it ought to be placed.

When standing erect the head is full three feet from the ground, Pl. II.



The Secretary.

The bill is black, sharp, and crooked, as in the eagle, somewhat compressed towards the point; the gape very wide; cere white; round the eyes bare and orange coloured; irides pale grey; the upper eyelids beset with strong bristles, like eyelashes; head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body bluish ash colour; bastard wing, quills, vent, and thighs black, the last speckled with white, in some plain—at the bend of the wing one or more roundish knobs; the five first quills longer than the rest; tail cuneiform, but the two middle feathers are double the length of the others, in colour much like that of the body. but darker; the ends of all the feathers, for above an inch, black, but the very tips are white; under parts of the body dusky white, but on the belly the white has a mixture of dusky; legs very long, stouter than those of the heron, yellowish brown, and feathered below the joint.* From the hind-head springs a kind of elongated tuft, composed of ten feathers, growing broader towards the ends, arising in pairs of different lengths, and of a dusky bluish colour. These are in general pendent on the hind part of the neck, but can be erected so as to form a beautiful crest, at the will of the bird.

The female is paler in colour, and the feathers of the crest, as well as the two middle tail feathers, shorter than in the male, and in young birds the two middle feathers are little, if at all elongated.

This most singular and elegant bird inhabits the internal parts of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as other parts of Africa, and is also met with in the Philippine Islands; is called at the Cape Slangeater, Snake-eater, from its address in destroying those reptiles. Dr. Sparrman mentions that at first it opposes one wing, and then the other, to avoid the bite of the snake, as well as to bruise it; and soon after spurning and treading upon it, frequently tossing it with its pinions into the air; after which the adversary being wearied out, the bird is enabled to kill and eat it without damage. It feeds also on rats and lizards; sometimes small turtles, and even large beetles. Dr. Solander mentioned to me, that he has seen one of these take up a snake or tortoise in its claws, and dash it from thence against the ground, with such violence as sometimes at one attempt to kill it. And another peculiarity is, that the Secretary strikes or kicks forward with the leg, never backwards. It is not a shy bird, and on being roused, first tries to escape by hopping and running, which it does very swiftly, taking wing only when it is not otherwise able to get off.

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* M. Sonnerat says this bird is naked above the knee joint, which is not the case.

The male and female are for the most part seen together. They make a large nest on the tops of tall trees, and line it with wool and feathers, though sometimes on shrubs, and trees of lower growth, laying two white eggs, marked with rufous spots, about the size of those of a goose; but longer. If taken young it is easily tamed, and will mix with the common poultry, feeding on rats, lizards, and even locusts, and other insects, rarely attacking chickens, except driven thereto from the utmost necessity. It will feed on flesh, whether raw or cooked, also fish and many other things, but by no means on any of the vegetable tribe. It certainly is a most useful bird, serving as the Ibis in Egypt to destroy great numbers of noxious creatures; is said to have been first introduced into England by Captain Purvis in one of the East India Company's ships in the year 1769*.

From the different synonyms recorded above, it appears that authors have been much at a loss where to place this bird, and although we have before ranked it with the Vulture, it seems rather to hold a a place between that and the Falcon genus, Dr. Shaw, as also Mr. Illiger, and Temminck, are of opinion that it should form a separate genus of itself, and the two latter have given it the Latin name of Gypogeranus† to this we can have no objection, well aware that it does not coincide exactly with either of the genera above-mentioned.

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* Edw. Glean. v. p. 24.

† See Tem. Man. d'Orn. Ed. p. xlviii.

GENUS III. FALCON.

* *European.*
1 Bald Eagle
  A Cinereous E
  B Lesser white-tailed E
  C Var.
2 Sea E
3 Bearded E
4 Imperial E
5 Russian E
6 Genoese E
7 Ring-tailed E
  A White-tailed E
  B Black E
8 Golden E
  A White E
9 Tiger E
10 Osprey E
  A Arundinaceous O
  B Carolina O
  C Cayenne O
  D Leverian O
11 White-crowned E
12 Courland E
13 Jean le blanc E
14 Rough-footed E
15 Spotted E
16 Dransberg E
17 Rough-legged Falcon
18 Booted F
  A Var.
19 Sclavonian F
20 Jerfalcon
  A Iceland J
21 Collared F
22 Brown F
23 Spotted F
24 Honey Buzzard
  A Dubious F
25 Long-tailed F
26 Margined F
27 Common Buzzard
  A Ash-coloured B
  B Feather-legged B
  C White B
28 Peregrine F
  A Tartarian F
  B Barbary F
29 Lanner
  A White L
  B Abyssinian L
30 Starry F
31 Moor B
  A Rusty F
  B Var.
32 Harpy F
33 Grey F
34 Northern F
  A Winter F
35 Ash-coloured F
36 Hen-Harrier F
  A Var.
  B White
  C Hudson's Bay
  D Cayenne
37 Kite
  A Chestnut-headed K
  B Russian K
  C Violaceous K
38 Black K
  A Austrian K
39 Parasite F
40 Arabian K
41 Goshawk
42 Greater Buzzard
43 Gentil F
44 Common F
  A Yearling F
  B Haggard F
  C White-headed F
  D White F
  E Red F
  F Red Indian F
  G Italian F
45 Sacre F
  A American S
46 Mountain F
  A Ash-coloured M F
47 Hobby
  A Dourelah H
48 Greater H
49 Ingrian F
50 Permian F
51 Orange-legged H
52 Kestril
  A Lark Hawk
  B Grey K
  C Var.
53 Lesser Kestril
54 Severe
55 Bohemian F
56 Sparrow-Hawk
  A Spotted Sp. H
  B White Sp. H
57 Merlin
  A Caribbee M
  B Falconer's M
  C Intermixed M
58 Stone F

59 Siberian F
** *African & Asiatic.*
60 Crowned Eagle
61 Occipital E
62 Vulturine E
63 Martial E
64 Noisy E
65 Noble E
66 Cheela E
67 Maritime E
68 Fierce E
69 Pondicherry E
70 Bido E
71 Brown-backed E
A Frooss E
72 Kumpa-Maur E
73 Koorul E
74 Jerwied E
75 Cawnpore E
76 Chinese E
77 Bauj E
78 Asiatic E
79 Fishing E
80 Bengal Osprey
81 Piscivorous E
82 Blagre E
83 Marine E
84 New-Zealand E
85 Madagascar F
86 Oriental F
87 Javan F
88 Testaceous F
A Javan F
89 Lake F
90 Cohy F
91 Crested Indian F
A Var.
92 Ceylonese Crested F
93 Chicquera F
94 Nasal F
95 Japonese F
96 Short-tailed F
97 Bacha F
98 Long-legged F
99 Black-thighed F
100 Behree F
101 Rhomboidal F
102 Chanting F
103 Rufous-eared F
104 Jackal F
105 Ranivorous F
106 Desert F
107 Tachard F
108 Black & Wh. Indian F
A Pied F
109 Cotta F
110 Sonnini's F
111 Black-eyed K
112 Cheel F
113 Criard F
A Black-winged F
114 Fasciated F
115 Zuggun F
116 Jugger F
117 Konta F
118 Muskooroo F
119 Sharp-tailed F
120 Sagittal F
121 Justin F
122 Brown and White F
123 Indian F
124 Johanna F
125 Long-billed F
126 Buff-headed F
127 Senegal F
128 Tawny-headed F
129 Libyan F
130 Red-nosed F
131 Grey-winged Kestril
132 Rufous-backed K
133 Sharp-tailed K
134 Calcutta Sparrow-Hawk
135 Bassun F
136 Bengal F
137 Soolo F
138 Chipuck F
139 Brown's H
140 Speckled Sparrow-Hawk
141 Red-legged F
142 Dwarf F
143 Minute F
*** *New-Holland, &c.*
144 Mountain E
145 Lacteous E
146 New-Holland White E
147 Black-eyed E
148 White-headed Rufous E
149 New-Holland F
150 Ash-headed F
151 Port Jackson F
A Var.
152 Winking F
153 Radiated F
154 New-Holland Spar. H
155 Dark Sparrow-Hawk
156 Leaden-backed H
157 Axillary F
158 Parametta F
A Var.
159 Pale F
160 Pacific F
161 Lunated F
162 Yellow-chinned F
163 Bird H
164 Ash-tailed F
165 Cream-bellied F
166 Black-shouldered F
167 Ash-brown F
168 Dark F
**** *American.*
169 Crested E
170 Crowned E
171 Royal E
172 Tyrant E
173 Destructive E
174 Brazilian E
175 Equinoctial E
176 Black-cheeked E
177 Black-backed E

178 Janeiro E
179 Louisiana White E
180 Statenland E
181 White-breasted E
182 White-bellied E
A Var.
183 Tharu E
184 White-rumped E
185 Mansfeny E
186 Maculated E
187 Plumbeous F
A Var.
188 Columbine E
189 Streaked F
190 Caracca E
191 White-necked E
A Var.
192 Azara's E
193 Black-necked F
194 Notched F
195 Rufous-headed F
196 Plain F
197 Crested Goshawk
A Mauduit's G
B Guiana G
198 Black H
A Var.
199 Sooty F
200 Chocolate F
201 Red-throated F
202 Jamaica B
203 Mingled B
204 Speckled B
205 Broad-winged F
206 Brown & Tawny F
207 Yellow-toed F
208 American B
209 Buzzaret
210 White-breasted F
211 Barred-breasted B
212 Cayenne F
213 Long-shanked F
214 Marsh Hawk
215 American F
216 Rusty and Grey F
217 Swallow-tailed F
218 Brazilian K
219 Mississippi K
220 Salvador F
221 St. John's F
222 Newfoundland F
223 Pigeon H
224 Sharp-shinned H
225 Slate-coloured F
226 Brown-backed F
227 Barred-tail F
228 Blue-backed F
229 Great-billed F
230 American Brown H
231 Rufous-bellied F
232 Surinam F
233 Laughing F
234 White-fronted F
235 Spotted-tailed H
236 Hobby B
237 Orange-breasted H
238 Little F
239 Abbotian F
240 Berbice F
241 Cayenne Sp. H
242 Greater Cayenne Sp. H
243 Guiana F
244 Pied Sp. H
245 Accipitrine F
246 Tiny
247 Pygmy F

THE bill in this Genus is hooked, and furnished with a waxy skin at the base, called the cere, in which the nostrils are placed.

Tongue bifid at the end.

Head and neck furnished with feathers.

Legs and feet scaly for the most part, middle toe connected to the outmost, as far as the first joint, by a strong membrane.

Claws large, much hooked, and very sharp, that of the outer toe the least.

The female larger and stronger than the male.

This genus of birds is so well known, that scarcely any person in possession of one can be at a loss where to place it. The only mistake likely to happen, is the confounding it with the first genus, for the reasons therein mentioned. The chief characteristics of the Falcon, independent of a certain degree of nakedness about the head and neck, seen in the Vulture, are the bill and claws, both of them being very hooked and sharp. The luxury of the Falcon, for the most part, is to kill its own prey, and to eat it while fresh; and both this and the Vulture often take in as much food as will last for many days. The food of birds of this genus is not always flesh; many of the Falcons will eat fish, and some are content with snakes and reptiles, as will be noticed hereafter. The circumstance of birds of the Falcon Genus, casting up at intervals, the indigestible part of their food, such as bones, feathers, hair, wool, &c. has been mentioned by all writers on falconry; and falconers are so convinced of this discharge being salutary and necessary, that when they feed their Hawks with flesh, they intermix pellets of wool, or cotton. Few birds vary more in the plumage according to age, which has been the occasion of more species being enumerated than really exist. It is observed, that every climate is furnished with them, not being confined, like the Vulture, to the warmer regions. It is not known that the Falcon tribe ever unites into companies, and, except in the breeding season, seldom two are seen together, at least there are not many instances to the contrary.

We have thought right to separate the species of this genus into divisions, according to the different countries they inhabit, at least as far as our knowledge of them has enabled us. We have likewise, for the most part, followed the names given by former describers, such as Eagle, Falcon, Hawk, Kite, Buzzard, &c. by this means disturbing, as little as possible, the arrangement of older authors.

* *EUROPEAN.*

1.—BALD EAGLE.

Falco leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 11, *Lin.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Briss.* i. 422. *Id.* 8vo. i. 122. *Gerin.* 1. t. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 78. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 36. *Id.* ix. p. 129. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 11 *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 52.
Falco pygargus, *Daud.* ii. 62.
Fischadler, *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 222. taf. ix. *Naturf.* 8. s. 46.
Le Pygargue, *Buf.* i. 99. *Pl. enl.* 411.
White headed Eagle, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 89.
Bald Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 29. *Id. Sup.* p. 9. *Bartr. Trav.* 286.

THE length of this bird is more than three feet; breadth in proportion; weight 9 pounds; bill and cere yellow; irides white; head, neck, and tail, white; the rest of the body dark brown; the upper half of the shins covered with feathers; the rest and the toes bare and yellow; claws black. Both sexes much alike.

Inhabits North America, preying both on flesh and fish, but does not procure the latter for itself; for sitting in a convenient spot, it watches the diving of the Osprey into the water, and as soon the latter has secured a fish, the Bald Eagle follows close after, and the Osprey, through fear, drops his prey, which the Eagle will frequently seize before it reaches the ground; but in Georgia it sometimes frequents ponds, catching both ducks and geese, and fish, destroying also young lambs and pigs. The young are brown instead of white-headed, and, in this state, called the Grey Eagle.

I learn from Mr. Hutchins, that it is called, at Hudson's Bay, Wapaw-Estequan-Mickesue, that it comes in May, and builds on the highest trees, forming a nest of sticks and grass, tufts of grass, and other rubbish, of a large size; and has generally two young; often made in a very tall tree, such as a pine or cypress, continuing the same, season after season, for a long time; but we believe that many, if not the greater part of them, remain in Georgia throughout the year, building a large compact and flat nest in the cypress trees, sometimes on the rocks; not uncommon on the deserted lakes of North America, especially about the falls of the Niagara and St. Antoine, and the young come to their colour by slow degrees; is a long lived species, and has been known to attain to 100 years.

A.—Falco albicilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 9. *Lin.* 1. 123. Vultur. *Gm. Lin.* i. 253. *Fn. suec.* No. 55. *Brun.* No. 12. *Muller.* p 58. *Faun. groenl.* p. 53. *Kram.* 326. *Scop. ann.* i. No. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 79.

Aquila albicilla, seu Pygargus, *Bris.* i. 427. *Id. 8vo.* i. 123. *Klein. Av.* p. 40. *Will.* p. 31. *Id. Engl.* 61. *Raii.* p. 7.

Aigle Pygargue, *Daud.* ii. 62. *Vieil. Amer.* i. p. 27. pl. 3.

Der Fischadler, *Beckst. Deut.* ii. s. 222.

Der Fischgeyer, *Naturforsch.* 2. s. 43,

Cinereous Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 33. *Id. Sup.* p. 11. Br. *Zool.* i. No. 45 pl. 18. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. 209. pl. 18. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 214. *B. Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 4. *Walcot* i. pl. 1. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

This bird is 2ft. 9in. or 3 feet in length; and 7 in extent from wing to wing; bill pale yellow; the head and neck dusky white, inclining to ash colour; body and wings a full ash-colour, mixed with brown; tail white; forehead, between the eyes and the nostrils, sparingly covered, having very narrow feathers like hairs.

Inhabits Scotland and the Orknies, for the most part; rarely met with in England; but is not uncommon in various parts of Europe, the Southern parts of Russia, particularly about the Wolga, in Sweden and Denmark, also in Iceland. In Greenland is found the whole year, among the Islands and rocks, from which it darts on the several diving birds, as soon as they rise to the surface of the water, the place of which it is enabled to ascertain by the bubbles; now and then attempts to prey on a live seal, when having fixed the talons too fast to be disentangled, the seal draws the Eagle under the water, to its destruction; feeds on the lump-fish, and a sort of trout. In a nest of one of these birds near Keswick, in Cumberland, was found a grey, or hulse-water trout, above 12 pounds in weight; Dr. Heysham, who informed me of the circumstance, added, that he obtained the bird alive, and had kept it above ten years, and that it was either six or seven before the tail became white. Colonel Montagu had one of these for nine years, when it died; but observes, that the tail feathers gradually became white, though the base remained dusky black for above one third of the length. This was a male, and weighed seven pounds six ounces.

B.—Falco Hinnularius, *Ind. Orn. i.* 15. *Charl. Onom.* 63. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 80.
Falco albicaudus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 258.
Aquila albicilla minor, *Bris.* i. 429. *Id.* 8vo. i. 124.
Aquila Pygargus Aldr. *Will.* 31. *Id. Eng.* 62. *Raii. Syn.* p. 7. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 71.
Petit Pygargue, *Buf.* i. p. 99?
Erne. *Gesner. Av.* p. 205.
Lesser White-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 39.

Length 2 ft. 2 in.; bill, cere, and irides, yellow; plumage dull rust colour above, beneath chestnut, mixed with blackish; head and neck ash-colour, with a chestnut tinge; tips of the feathers blackish; tail white; legs yellow; claws black.

This is supposed to be the bird in its first feathers. In the next stage of growth, it measures in length nearly three feet, and becomes the Cinereous Eagle; it is by some authors called the Erne, but the inhabitants of the Orknies call the Golden and Black Eagles, and the Osprey, as well as this, by that name.

C.—Falco albicilla var. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. 3.
Cinereous Eagle, var. *Gen. Syn.* i. 33. *Id. Sup.* ii. p, 18.

This is of a large size; the bill large and black; general colour of the plumage deep brown, paler beneath; the wings much darker; rump aud tail very pale ash-colour, nearly white; legs black.

Inhabits New Holland, and, from its make and shape, is probably a farther variety of the Cinereous Eagle.

2.—SEA EAGLE.

Falco ossifragus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. *Lin. Syst.* i. 224. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Brun.* No. 13. *Muller.* No. 60. *Raii. Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 29. t. 1. *It. Posseg.* p. 27. *Voy. en Barb.* p. 263. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 69. *Bris.* i. 437. *Id.* 8vo. 125. *Klein.* p. 41. *Daud.* ii. p. 64.
Die See Adler, *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 219. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 18.
Orfraie, *Buf.* i. 42. t. 3. *Pl, Enl.* 112. 415. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 28. *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 137? *Voy. en Barb.* i. 265. *Tem. Man. ed.* 2. p. 49.
Der Beinbrecher, *Naturf.* 8. 43.
Sea Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 30. *Id. Sup.* p. 9. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 44. pl. 17. *Id.* fol. 63. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 205. pl. 17. *Pitf. Mem.* t. p. 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 86. A. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 11. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 1. *Walcot.* i. pl. 2. *Pult. Dors.* p. 2. *Donov.* pl. 105. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Amer. Orn.* vii. p. 16. pl. 55. f. 2.

THIS is 3ft. in length at least, and expands more than 7ft. The bill bluish horn colour; cere and orbits yellow; irides hazel; beneath the chin hairs like bristles; plumage above ferruginous brown; the margins of the feathers darker; belly paler, in some whitish with ferruginous spots; quills chocolate towards the base, white in the middle; tail deep brown, the outsides of some of the feathers ferruginous, of others blotched with white; legs feathered below the knees, and yellow, very strong, two inches in circumference; claws long, black, and very hooked. The female dull ferruginous.

Inhabits Europe; has been met with in various parts of England, among others Newcastle, Yarmouth in Shropshise, Epping, and New Forest, also Warkworth in Northumberland;* but not known to breed more southward than Newcastle;† not uncommon in Scotland‡ and Ireland, where they keep for the most part near the lakes, for the convenience of catching fish, their principal food, darting upon them in the water, in the manner of the Osprey; said also to pursue that bird, after it has obtained a fish, and to oblige him to quit his prey, as is done by the Bald Eagle. The Sea-Eagle probably feeds sometimes on other birds, as the remains have been found in the nest.

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* Bewick.

† Willoghby.

‡ They quit Scotland in winter, *Tour in Scotl.* ii. p. 24. Mr. Pennant says, they were so numerous a few years since in Rannock, that 5*s.* were given for every one destroyed, and

The place of breeding is in the more northern parts; in the colder months approaching southward, at which time only we have heard of their being in the warmer counties. In the year 1795, one was shot in Berkshire, and another in March, 1810, in Lincolnshire, on the estate of Sir Jos. Banks; in the collection of Mr. Bullock. It is common in many parts of Germany, where the flesh of the young bird is thought not unsavoury; well known also in Russia and Siberia; frequent in Kamtschatka; found in summer, even on the Arctic coast, and no less common about the Caspian Sea, and is the same as that mentioned by Kolben; extends also to the Cape of Good Hope. He says this bird feeds on tortoises, carrying them up into the air, and letting them fall on a rock to break their shells; hence it has obtained the name of Bone-breaker.

In North America the size is superior, very common even as high as Newfoundland, where it preys on land and sea fowls, also young seals, which it seizes floating on the water.

It is the opinion of some who have written on the subject, that this bird is no other than the Bald Eagle, in imperfect plumage, and it has been observed, that it is six or seven years before it is in complete feather; to this the author of the American Zoology assents, and brings more than one proof of the circumstance.

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such numbers were brought in, that the price was reduced to 3*s.* 6*d.* In the Orkney Islands was a custom, if not now prevalent, that whoever shoots an eagle may lay claim to a hen out of every house in the parish where the bird was killed.

3.—BEARDED EAGLE.

African bearded Eagle, *Salt's Trav.* p. xli.
Nisser werk, *Bruce's Trav. app. t. p.* 155.

THIS is a large species, having an extent of wing more than 8ft. The bill dirty brown, with tufts of black hair covering the nostrils, and others of the same on each side of the lower mandible; and a still larger one, forming a beard underneath; irides sandy yellow; the outer film, or nictitating membrane, deep bright scarlet; tongue hard, bifid, and fitting exactly in the under mandible. The space round the eye, and in front of it, as well as an angle behind, deep black, giving a bright lustre to the eye. The head covered entirely with small dirty white feathers, which, as well as those of the neck, breast, and belly, are tinged with rusty brown. Feathers on the back, tail, and wings, fine deep glossy brown, with white ribs; those on the back of the neck standing erect, somewhat like a ruff; tail wedged-shaped, consisting of ten feathers, those of the wing twenty-six. The whole of the body covered with yellow down.

Found in Abyssinia, and supposed by Mr. Salt, to be the same with the one mentioned by Mr. Bruce, by the name of Nisser werk, met with by him not far from Gondar. Mr. S. gives it as his opinion, that, notwithstanding the straitness of the bill, usual in the Vulturine race,* the appearance, in the natural state, together with the vigour and animation which it displays, brings it nearer to the eagles, and therefore gives it the name above-mentioned. He observes, that the head of one which he shot differed somewhat from the drawing given by Mr. Bruce. This last gentleman represents it as a bold species, as it took away the provisions, which he and his friends were regaling themselves with, before his face, and adds, that a dust, corresponding with the colour of the feathers, above and beneath, flew out, on handling, in large quantities; but it is not peculiar to this species, as we have observed the same in the King Vulture, and some others, as also in the white Cockatoo.

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* Mr. Bruce's bird was 4ft. 7in. long, and weighed twenty-two pounds.

Another, rather smaller, was shot at the same time. Head and neck blacker; the under part of the body dusky; small feathers of the wings lighter; and the talons somewhat longer. This was supposed to be the male. Mr. S. observes, that the drawing of the Bearded Vulture, as given by Mr. Edwards, conveys no idea of this bird. Mr. Temminck enters it as one of his synonyms of the Bearded Vulture.

4.—IMPERIAL EAGLE.

Falco imperialis, Aigle imperial, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 9. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 37.
Aquila chrysaëtos, *Leisler, Annal. der Wetteraa.* V. ii. t. p. 170.
Aquila heliaca, *Savign. Syst. des Ois. d'Egypte*, Liv. i. p. 22. pl. 12.

LENGTH three feet; cere yellow; gape very wide, opening beyond the back part of the eyes; nostrils oblique, ½ in. long, by ¼ in. in breadth; irides pale yellow; the head and nape are bright rufous; upper part of the body in general deep glossy brown, but the ends of the feathers incline to rufous; beneath the body deep brown, but the belly is yellowish rufous; tail cinereous grey, crossed near the end with a bar of black, the tips of the feathers yellowish grey; it is nearly even at the end, and the wings equal it in length. The legs are covered with down quite to the toes, which are yellow.

Inhabits Egypt and Abyssinia, where it probably breeds, but is now and then met with in the mountains of Tyrol and Silesia.

5.—RUSSIAN EAGLE.

Falco Mogilnick, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 87. *Tem. Man.* p. 14. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 37.
Aquila Mogilnick, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 445. t. 11. b.
Russian Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 43.

LENGTH 2ft. 3in.; bill black; cere yellow; eyelids blue; irides livid; head, neck, and back dull ferruginous brown, here and there mixed with a little white, beneath much the same, but plain; some of the quills have the ends black, others rufous; within spotted with grey, greater coverts brown, with ferruginous tips; lesser coverts half brown, half rufous; tail feathers black, bounded with grey, and tipped with rufous; the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of the tail; legs feathered to the claws, as in owls, colour luteous, claws black.

Inhabits Russia, seen often in company with the Russian kite, near the city of Tschercask; feeds on mice and other small quadrupeds; builds on high trees, and lays two eggs, marked with reddish blotches. This is probably allied to, if not the same with the Imperial Eagle.

6.—GENOESE EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. 6in.; bill stout, horn colour, cere yellow, almost covered with hairs; plumage above, from the forehead to the tail, uniform brown; greater quills very dark, almost black, with pale shafts, and white on part of the inner webs; under parts of the body generally white, with broad streaks of pale brown from the chin to the breast, but from thence to the vent crossed with transverse bars of the same on each feather; thighs the same; vent plain white; under wing coverts mixed brown and white; tail 10½in. even at the end, above brown, crossed with about four bars of more obscure brown; the inner webs approaching to white; the thigh feathers reach below the joint; legs very stout, yellow brown, claws black; the quills, when the wings are closed, reach to within 1½in. of the end of the tail.

Inhabits Genoa and parts adjacent. In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

7.—RING-TAILED EAGLE.

Falco fulvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 10. *Lin.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 256. *Georg. Reise.* 164. *Decouv. russ.* i. 89.—ii. 142.—iii. 303. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 71.
Aquila, *Bris.* i. 419. *Id.* 8vo. 121. *Klein. Av.* 41.
Chrysaëtos cauda annulo albo cincta, *Raii.* 6. *Will.* 28. *Id. Eng.* 59. *Gerin.* i. t. 1.
Falco regalis, Aigle royal, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 10. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 39.
Aigle commun, *Buf.* i. 86. *Pl. Enl.* 409. young bird. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 47.
Die gemeine Adler, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. 212.
Black Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. No. 43. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 202. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 87.
Ring-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 32. *Id. Sup.* 10. *Br. Zool. fol.* p. 62. *Lewin. Br. Birds*, i. pl. 3. *Walcot. Syn.* i. pl. 4. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 7. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 2. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Amer. Orn.* vii. p. 13. pl. 55. f. 1.

THE length of this bird is 2½ feet, sometimes more, breadth six feet at least. The bill is dusky; cere yellow; irides hazel;

plumage in general brown; head and neck pale fulvous; tail white for two thirds of the length, the rest dusky black; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

A.—Falco canadensis, *Lin. Syst. Ed.* 10. p. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 256. β.
Falco fulvus, *Lin. Ed.* 12. 125. 6. β.
Aquila cauda alba Americana, *Gerin.* i. 40. t. 7.
White-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 32. 6. A. *Edw.* pl. i.* *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 9.

This differs in having the tail white, except the end, which is black brown; the breast marked with triangular spots; forehead between the eyes naked.

B.—Falco melanœetus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 10. *Lin.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Raii.* 7. *Will. Orn.* p. 3. t. 2. *Klein. Av.* 41. *Id. Ov.* t. 5. f. 1. *Bris.* i. 434. *Id.* 8vo. i. 125. *Phil. Trans.* lvii. 346. *Gerin.* i. t. 3. *Borowsk.* ii. 68. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 74.
Aigle noir, *Buf.* i. 86.
Schwartz-braune Adler, *Frisch.* t. 69. *Naturf.* 8. s. 43.
Black Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 28. *Id. Sup.* 8. *Will. Eng.* 62. pl. 2. *Albin.* ii. pl. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 87.

The Black Eagle is 2ft. 10in. long; cere reddish; plumage in general much darker than in others, nearly black; head and neck mixed with rufous; base half of the tail white, spotted with black; the end half blackish; legs feathery, dirty white.

This bird, and its varieties, inhabits more or less the three quarters of the globe, being found in many parts of Europe, America, and the North part of Asia. In Germany it is too common, and very destructive. Beckstein says, that in an ayry of one of them were found the skeletons of three hundred ducks, and forty hares, and that the rapine they commit in the uncultivated parts can never be computed; one of these birds has been known to attack two children of a year old, belonging to a peasant. They are mostly very shy, hence the great rewards offered for the destruction of them, in a great measure fail of the desired effect. Is very rare in the south of Great Britain, but has been met with in Derbyshire. The nest is described as being made with large sticks, lined with two layers of rushes, with heath between, and that the young one found therein was black, but had the white ring on the tail conspicuous, even at that period of age. The egg is rust coloured, with irregular marks of a deeper colour; said to build on the highest part of Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland, and in 1735, one was shot at Warkworth, measuring in extent of wing, eleven feet and a quarter.

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* Thought by M. Vieillot to be a young bird of the Bald Eagle.—See Am. i. p. 27.

8.—GOLDEN EAGLE.

Falco Chrysaëtos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. *Lin.* i. 125. *Fn. Suec.* No. 54. *Gm. Lin. i.* 256. *Bris.* i. 431. *Id.* 8vo. 124. *Klein. Av.* 40. *Raii. Syn.* p. 6. *Will.* 27. t. 1. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 1. *Muller.* No. 59. *Kram. el.* 325. *Faun. arag.* 67. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 6. t. 2. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 2. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 46. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 75. pl. 17. *Id. Zool. Lect.* t. 52.

Le grand Aigle, *Buf.* i. p. 76. *Pl. enl.* 410.

Gold Adler, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 45. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 205. *Naturf.* viii. s. 44.

Golden Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 31. *Id. Sup.* 10. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 42. pl. 16. *Id. fol.* pl. 4. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 97. frontisp. *Pitf. Mem.* t. p. 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 214. A. *Albin.* ii. pl. 1. *Cheseld. Anat.* scelet. *Bewick.* i. p. 5. *Lewin.* i. pl. 2. *Walcot.* i. pl. 3. *Orn Dict. & Sup.* *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 380. pl. 16.

THE length of this bird is more than 3ft.; breadth 8ft.; weight 12 pounds; the bill deep blue, cere yellow: irides hazel; head and neck deep brown; the feathers bordered with tawny; hind-head bright rust colour; body dark brown; quills chocolate, with white shafts; tail deep brown, blotched with obscure ash; the wings when closed reach three-fourths thereon, legs yellow, feathered to the toes, which are scaly; claws very large.

This is rarely seen in England[*], but in Scotland and Ireland not uncommon, where it breeds in the cliffs, and lays three or four white eggs, but rarely hatches more than two; now and then breeds on Snowdon Hills, in Wales; it appears in the middle of Germany, in winter, on the highest South and North Alps, and is taken without difficulty, by baiting a trap with raw flesh—it not only preys on hares, wood-hens, and partridges, but will also attack fallow deer, sheep, geese, and other poultry.[†] Not uncommon in Russia; it abounds at Orenburg, and is there exposed to sale, being used for falconry, to take wolves, foxes, and antelopes, and good birds sell dear; used by the Kergisians, and often a horse given for one, when a sheep will purchase another species;[‡] extends to India.[§] Thought by M. Temminck to be the same as the Ring-tail Eagle, differing in age or sex.

A.—Falco cygneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Daud.* ii. 47. A. *Shaw.* vii. p. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. 47. *Bris.* i. 424. *Id.* 8vo. 122. *Klein. Av.* 42. *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 1.
White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 36. *Charl. Onom.* 63. 9.

This is wholly white, and inhabits the banks of the Rhine, and the Alps, in Germany—is probably only a white variety of the Golden Eagle.

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[*] One shot at Yarmouth, Feb. 1783, measured from tip of one wing to the other, 12 feet; another killed at Bexhill, in Sussex, fifteen or sixteen years since. *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 1.

[†] Beckst. Muster. p. 57.

[‡] *Decouv. russ.* 3. 127.

[§] Sir J. Anstruther's Drawings.

9.—TIGER EAGLE.

Falco tigrinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* ii. p. 19. *Besek. Vog.* s. 10. 11. 1. *taf.* 2. *Allg. u. de Vog.* 1. s. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 100.
Tiger Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 19.

SIZE of the Golden Eagle, if not bigger; cere blue; irides and legs yellow; head, neck, and breast pale brown, but the upper parts of both are black—the crown appearing in fine streaks, the rest of the upper parts dull brown; quills black; greater wing coverts black-brown, paler; tail dull brown, crossed with three narrow, distinct bands; beneath from the breast white, marked with some light brown spots on the thighs, and under parts of the wings, in the manner of a tiger. This was a male, and not unlike one figured by Frisch, t. 76.

Inhabits Courland, about which it breeds, and is a species equally fierce, agile, and beautiful. It approaches farm-houses, and is a dreadful enemy to the grouse tribe and hares, on which it feeds.

10.—OSPREY.

Falco Haliæetus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Lin. Syst.* i. 129. *Faun. suec.* No. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Bris.* i. 440. t. 34. *Id.* 8vo. 126. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 66. *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 137. *Georgi.* p. 164. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 71. 6. *Beckst. Deut.* ii. s. 250. *Daud.* ii. p. 67. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 82. *Gesner. Av.* p. 196. 804. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 16. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 48.

Morphnos, seu Clanga, *Raii. Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 32. *Id. Engl.* 63.

Balbusardus, *Raii. Syn.* p. 16. *Will.* p. 37. *Id. Engl.* 69. t. 6. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 40. *Buf.* i. p. 103. t. 2. *Pl. Enl.* 414.

Falco cyanops, *Klein. Stem.* p. 8. t. 8. f. i. a. b. c.

Aigle de Mer, *Voy. en Barb.* i. 265.

Fischaar, *Wirsing. Vog.* t. 47. *Naturf.* viii. s. 53. *Beckst. Gem. Naturg.* p. 230.

Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 45. *Id. Sup.* p. 13. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 46. *Id. fol.* t. A. 1. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 204. *Faun. Scot.* i. p. 17. pl. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 91. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 13. *Lewin. Br. Birds.* i. t. 5. *Id.* t. 1. f. 2. egg. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 5. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 2. *White Selb.* p. 97. *Don. Br. Birds.* iii. t. 70. *Orn. Dict.* & *Sup.*

THE Osprey is nearly 2ft. in length; and the weight between four and five pounds; bill black; cere blue; irides yellow; head feathers chiefly brown, with white margins; hindhead, throat, and neck, white, with a little mixture of brown on each side of the latter; under the eye begins a band of brown, reaching almost to the shoulders; the body brown above, white beneath; tail feathers barred with white on the inner webs, except the two middle ones, which are plain brown; legs naked, short, and strong, of a bluish ash colour; claws remarkably long, hooked, and black. Kolben mentions that the left foot is subpalmated.* This assertion has certainly no foundation; but Col. Montagu observes, the outer toe in both feet turns easily backwards, and the claw belonging to it is larger than that of the inner toe.

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* It does not appear that there is either bird or quadruped, in which each side of the body does not correspond in a natural state, though the contrary is sometimes seen in insects. In the common lobster and several of the crab genus, the claws differ much; in none more so than in the Carolina Sand crab (*Cancer vocans Lin.*), one of the claws of which is so monstrously large, as to oblige the animal to support it on the back when in motion, while the other is very small, scarcely larger than one of the legs. In respect to winged insects, even the

This is an European species, and though met with in England, is not very common—known to some by the name of Fishing Hawk or Eagle, and Bald Buzzard. It mostly frequents lakes, and large pieces of fresh water, for the sake of the fish, on which it feeds; plunging into the water after them with rapidity, on their approaching the surface, and rarely fails to bring up its prey in the talons. It will also attack ducks—is said to make its nest on the ground,[*] sheltered among the reeds and rushes, and to lay three or four white eggs, elliptical, smaller than those of an hen. I cannot learn that it breeds in the south of England; some have said that it does so in Northumberland, but Dr. Heysham, who resides at Carlisle, has never heard of its being in that part of the country. We are however certain, that it breeds both in Scotland and Ireland. I have known it shot near Dartford, in Kent, and Dr. Lamb informs me of one being killed near Newbury, in Berkshire. Whether it was ever tamed, so as to be used for taking fish, is not directly said, but some species of hawk certainly was trained for that purpose—as we find an act in the

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marks of the wings exactly correspond on each side. Indeed, a singular circumstance occurs in one of the Cock Roach genus,[*] which is, we believe, the only one known. In this species one of the wing cases is marked with four white spots, and the other with three only, and which is constant in every specimen yet observed.

As to Lusus Naturæ, they are far from uncommon; such as a duck without webs to the toes: a common snail with the spiral turns of the shell reversed, one of which was found in my garden at Dartford, in Kent, several years since; also a flounder having the eyes and lateral line on the left instead of the right side.[†] These, and many others which might be mentioned, must be reckoned as singularities, happening now and then, but by no means to be esteemed as permanent distinctions of species.

[*] Blatta heteroclita, *Pall. Spic. No.* 9. *t.* 1. *f.* 3. *Petiv. Mus. pl.* 71. *f.* 1.

[†] *Br. Zool.* iii. 229. *Id. Ed.* 1812, iii. p. 306.

[*] Colonel Montagu saw the nest of one on the top of a chimney of a ruin, in an island on Loch Lomond.—*Orn. Dict.*

reign of William and Mary, prohibiting, for a certain period of the year, from taking any salmon peal, or salmon kind, by hawk, racks, gins, &c.

A.—Falco arundinaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 18. β. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 263. *S. G. Gmel. It.* ii. 163. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 69.

This variety is said to have an ash-coloured cere; the body grey above, and whitish beneath; an even tail, and pale legs.

Inhabits Siberia, and makes the nest among the reeds. The Osprey is found in regions far distant from each other, being frequent in Kamtschatka, and parts still more northward; migrates in winter towards the south*; is met with also at the Cape of Good Hope†; said to frequent the rock of Gibraltar‡ at all times, and to breed there, continually flying round the rock, where there is deep water, rarely coming to land, except in the breeding season.

B.—Falco carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p 18. γ. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 263. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 69. B.
Falco piscator, *Bris.* i. 361, 362. *Id.* 8vo. 105. *Raii Syn.* p. 19. *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Buf.* i. 142.
L'Aigle pecheur, *Vieillot amer.* i. p. 29. pl. 4.
Fishing Hawk, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 2. *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 13. pl. 37. f. 1.
Carolina Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. 46. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. *No.* 91. *Bart. Trav.* 286.

This bird is somewhat smaller than the European species, being only 22in. in length; the extent of wings, 5ft. 3in.; the bill black; cere blue; irides yellow; plumage above brown, forehead and crown, sides round the eye, and all beneath white, with a yellowish tinge; forehead marked with a few streaks of black; through the eye in some specimens, and in others beginning behind it, a brown streak, at first narrow, growing broader by degrees, and passing behind the neck to the back; tail rather paler than the upper part, crossed with eight darker brown bars; inner webs of the feathers more or less white, but marked in the same manner with brown; legs very stout, rough, light blue, and feathered rather below the joint; claws very long, stout, and hooked.

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* Found about Baikal—common at Astrachan.—*Dec. russ.* 2. 142.

† Kolben.

‡ Rev. J. White's MS. Notes.

The female differs in being larger, with a greater mixture of brown on the forehead, and a few dashes of brown on the breast. In both the feathers of the hindhead are elongated, and may be erected into a sort of crest.

This is common in various parts of North America, and is the unwilling provider of fish for the Bald Eagle, which is ever on the watch to serve its ends, for as soon as the Osprey obtains a fish by diving, the Bald Eagle flies after, and robs it of its prey*. It may be called a bird of passage, as it is found in the northern parts in the summer only, and the first appearance of it is welcomed, being the signal of the approach of various kind of fish to the coasts, on which its food depends. The nest is made generally on single trees, chiefly such as are dead, or in a decaying state, though sometimes on high rocks. It is composed of large sticks, not unfrequently four or five feet in depth and two or three broad, mixed with dry stalks, sea weed, green grass, and similar materials, and lined with dry sea grass. The eggs are three or four in number, whitish, generally marked with dull brown. The young appear about the end of June, and are said to remain a long time in the nest before they attempt to fly. It is very numerous in America, from Canada to Georgia. Mr. Wilson says, he has counted more than twenty nests within half a mile, and that on one small island there were at least "300 nests of Fishing Hawks that have young, and which, on an average consume, probably, not less than 600 fish daily." It generally fishes on the wing, darting after its prey into the water; but Mr. Abbot has observed one sitting for a long time on the top of a dead tree, close to the water, from which it darted on the fish.

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* This is also mentioned in respect to the Black Eagle. See *Phil. Trans.* v. 17. p. 989.—*(Clayton.)*

C—Falco cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Daud.* ii. 69. C.
Cayenne Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. 47. B.

This variety differs chiefly in having the plumage inclining to ferruginous, and a white streak on each side of the upper mandible, leading through the eye to the hindhead. The length of this bird is 26 inches, breadth 5ft. 2in.; legs yellowish.

Inhabits Cayenne; in the collection of Miss Blomefield.

D—Falco Leverianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii, 126. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 151.
Leverian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 31. *Arct Zool.* ii, 101.

This is rather smaller than the common Osprey. Bill dusky blue, stout, and hooked; head, neck, and under parts white; crown of the head mixed brown and white; body above brown; the feathers margined and tipped with white; on each side of the head a dusky mark, as in the Osprey; tail barred brown and white, except the two middle feathers, which are brown and black, the shafts white; legs yellow.

This is said to inhabit Carolina, was met with in the Leverian Collection, and is probably a further variety. The Osprey is also said to be not uncommon in Brazil.

11.—WHITE-CROWNED EAGLE.

Falco leucoryphos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Pallas reise,* i. 454. *Daud.* ii. p. 71. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 90.
White crowned Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 42. *Id. Sup.* p. 13.

THIS is in habit and size like the Osprey, but the limbs are longer; the expanse of wings 6ft.; weight nearly six pounds; bill strait at the base; cere livid ash colour; irides grey brown; head grey brown, with a triangular spot of white on the crown; throat white; sides of the head darker than the rest, as in the Osprey; plumage above the body clouded brown; beneath the same, but paler; quills very dark; tail longish, even at the end, where it is black; beneath it white, and some of the side feathers dotted within with white; legs pale, one third of the shins feathered; claws large, black.

Inhabits the more southern parts of the Jaick; has been observed only towards the Caspian; where it keeps near the rivers, and breeds upon high trees. It is probably a further variety of the Osprey.

12.—COURLAND EAGLE.

Falco germanicus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 10.
Der Rothlichweisse Falke, *All. U. d. Voy.* i. *Zusass.* s. 676, 120. *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* s. 10. 12. a. & 13. b.
Courland Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 19.

THIS is somewhat smaller than the Tiger Eagle; cere, irides, and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage reddish, smutty white, but the back, wings, and tail, are dull brown, and the ends of the wings paler; the head, neck, and breast marked with longish, dull brown spots; the feathers, which hang over the thighs, appear to be rusty brown, for the ends of each having an oval spot of that colour, and being confusedly mixed together, give that appearance; the tail crossed with four paler bands. This is the female. The male agrees nearly in colouring, but is one-fourth smaller in size.

Inhabits Courland.

13.—JEAN LE BLANC EAGLE.

Falco gallicus. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 158. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 89. pl. 19.
Falco hypoleucos, *Decouv. russ.* iii. 303.
Falco brachydactylus, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 15. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 46.
Aquila Pygargus, *Bris.* i. 443. *Id.* 8vo. i. 127. *Johnst. Av.* t. 2. *Belon.* t. p. 104. *Borowsk.* ii. 71.
Falco leucopsis, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ed. 2. v. 2. p. 572.
La Buse des champs à Ailes longues, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 31?
Albanella, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 31.
Jean le blanc, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 39. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *Buf.* i. pl. 4. *Pl. enl.* 413.

NEARLY the size of the Black Eagle; length 25in.; bill cinereous; irides yellow; plumage grey brown above, white beneath, spotted with rufous brown; outsides and tips of the tail feathers brown, inner webs white, barred with brown; legs yellowish; claws cinerous.

This species seems to be more common in France than elsewhere; said to live chiefly on mice, rats, frogs, &c.

The female is almost wholly grey, having no white, except on the rump, and that of a dirty colour.

It makes the nest, for the most part, on the ground, among heath, furze, &c. but now and then upon pine and other high trees, and generally lays three slate-coloured eggs.

Said to be frequent in the southern parts of Russia, especially about the rivers Don and Wolga, though not in Siberia.

This species is used in falconry by the Calmucs.*

14.—ROUGH FOOTED EAGLE.

Falco nævius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 258. *Bris.* i. 425. *Id.* 8vo. 122. *Daud.* ii. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 84. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 14. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 42.
Stein adler, *Frisch.* t. 71. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 226. *Natnrf.* viii. s. 44. 6.
Le petit Aigle, *Buf.* i. 91.
Rough-footed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 37. *Charl. onom.* p. 63.

SIZE of a large cock; length 2ft. 7½in.; cere and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage dull ferruginous; beneath the wings and the thighs spotted with white; under tail coverts white; legs covered to the toes with dull ferruginous feathers, spotted with white; claws yellow.

Inhabits Europe; said to live chiefly on rats—supposed to build in Hungary—but the nest and eggs are not mentioned.

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* *Decouv. russ.* 3. 307. M. d'Azara compares the one referred to above, as found in Paraguay; but M. Sonnini, in a note below, thinks it different, as the wings are much longer in proportion.

15.—SPOTTED EAGLE.

Falco maculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 250. *Daud.* ii. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 70. *Tem. Man. ed.* 2. p. 43.
Morphno congener, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 32. *Id. Engl.* 63. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. iv.
Kleiner Fisch Adler, *Naturf.* viii. s. 54.
Aquila Clanga, *Klein. Av.* p. 41.
Spotted Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 38. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 215. C.

THIS is two feet long—bill black; cere yellow; plumage above deep rusty brown; head and neck feathers narrow, as in the kite, part of the shafts, and the ends pale; wings marked with oval, white spots, which are larger as they are placed more downwards, and on the greater coverts they occupy almost the whole of the end; the back spotted with pale buff colour; quills deep brown—secondaries the same, tipped with dirty white: those nearest the body have the ends white for near an inch; upper tail coverts white; tail deep brown, tipped with dirty white; belly, vent, and thighs brown, streaked with white; legs feathered to the toes, and yellow.

This is found every where in Russia and Siberia, and even in Kamtschatka, and is the most unwarlike of any of the kind; has a plaintive cry, hence called Planga and Clanga. Preys chiefly on ducks, and lesser animals—is fearful to a degree of its lesser congenera, as, according to Chardin, even the comparatively minute sparrow-hawk will put it to flight.

This is by some supposed to differ in sex from the Rough-footed Eagle. Temminck observes, that it is common in Africa, and particularly in Egypt.

16.—DRANSBERG EAGLE.

Falco glaucopis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Merrem. Ic. Av.* ii. 25. t. 7. *Daud.* ii. 59.

Dransberg Eagle, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 102.

LENGTH $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill glaucous; cere yellow; irides yellowish; head and neck white, streaked with brown; on the forehead some brown crescents; breast and back brown; quills black; tail rufous brown above, dirty white beneath; on each feather six black bands; thighs short; legs woolly before; toes yellow; claws black.

Inhabits the mountain Dransberg, near Göttingen.

17.—ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco lagopus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Brun.* p. 4. *Leems. Lap.* p. 236? *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 228. *Frisch.* t. 75. *Daud.* ii. 107. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 105. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 34. f. 1.

Graa-falk, *Act. nidr.* iv. p. 417. t. 13.

Rough-legged Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 75. *Id. Sup.* p. 18. *Br. Zool. App.* pl. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 228. pl. 26. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 200. *Lewin's Birds.* i. pl. 14.

LENGTH 2 ft. 2 in.; breadth more than four feet; bill small, dusky; cere yellow; irides bright amber; head, neck, and breast yellowish white, here and there streaked with brown; belly deep brown; thighs pale yellow, marked with brown; scapulars blotched brown and yellowish white; wing coverts brown, edged with rust;

ends of the quills deep brown, base white; lower half of the tail white, the rest brown; tip dirty white;* legs feathered as low as the feet, which are yellow.

Inhabits Denmark, but has now and then been met with in this kingdom, four instances of which have occurred in my memory—one shot near London, twice in Suffolk, and again in Kent, picked up dead on the coast in 1792; said to lay four eggs, marked with reddish spots; It is now and then seen in Russia, and more frequently in the east part of Siberia, where it spreads very far to the north, and comes southward in winter; is also found in North America, in low swamps and meadows, feeding on mice, frogs, and ducks—common in winter in the lower part of Maryland, New Jersey, and along Connecticut River.

A.—Falco fuscus, *Fn. groenl.* p. 56. 34. b. *Daud.* ii. 107.
Grey Falcon, *Crantz.* i. 78. *Egede.* 62.
Greenland Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 36. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 220. E.

This variety is smaller, being no more than 22 in. in length—and differs chiefly in the tail, the ground of which is cream-coloured white; near the tip a bar of brown, above an inch in breadth; above that a second, but half an inch broad; and above these each feather has a spot upon it in the middle, mimicking when spread, a third bar; besides which, the two outer feathers on each side have a few irregular spots of brown, almost the whole of their length, on the outer webs.

The bird described by Fabricius is said to be not uncommon in Greenland, and preys on the Little Awk, Ptarmigan, Snowflake, and other birds—is seen in combat with the Raven, but rarely proves victorious, for the latter bird, turning on its back and screaming violently, brings others to its aid, by whose assistance the Falcon is driven off. It builds not unlike the Cinereous Eagle, and lays from three to five spotted eggs. The flesh is sometimes eaten, and the skin used by the Greenlanders for cloathing. The wings serve for brushes, and the legs are used as amulets.

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* Tail coverts spotted with chocolate in the female.

In some drawings done in India, I observe a pale Falcon, which is probably a further variety. The ground colour of the head nearly white, the feathers blotched with brown down the shaft; general colour of the plumage above the body pale brown, marked with deeper brown down the shafts; quills darker, second quills barred with dusky; tail rounded at the end, pale dusky cream colour, with two narrow, curved, rufous-chocolate bars near the ends, crossing all the feathers; vent white; quills and tail equal in length.

Inhabits the country about Bengal, in India, and called Mucharin.

18.—BOOTED FALCON.

Falco pennatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 172. *Daud.* ii. 106. *Bris. App.* p. 22. t. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 120. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 146.
Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 75. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 24.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon; length 19½ in.; bill blackish; cere and eyelids luteous; plumage above blackish brown, with a tinge of violet, and variegated with dirty grey; beneath yellow brown, with longitudinal blackish lines; head and neck behind fulvous grey, with lines of the same; over the eyes a black stripe; tail brown, towards the end blackish; tip grey, with whitish grey spots on the sides; legs feathered to the toes, which are luteous.

Brisson, who first mentions it, took the above description from a specimen in the museum of Madame de Bandeville. M. Daudin supposes it to be a young male of the rough-footed species.

A.—La Buse ganté, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 79. pl. 18. *Daud.* ii. 163.
Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 24.

This seems to vary but little from the former; the chief distinction is, in having a less mixture of white in the plumage. This variety is met with about the Cape of Good Hope, particularly in the forest of Hottniqua, and frequents the woody parts distant from habitations, living for the most part singly. Is said to be a bold bird, more so than some others; quick in flight, and often seizes partridges.

19.—SCLAVONIAN EAGLE.

Falco sclavonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. *Kram. el.* 329. *It. Poseg.* p. 29. *Daud.* ii. 166. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 171. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 22.
Sclavonian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii, p. 24.

SIZE of a fowl; bill dusky blue; cere yellow; irides dusky; head, neck, and breast, buff colour, streaked with black; belly black, in some spotted; quills dusky; secondaries brown, banded with black; wing coverts spotted rufous, testaceous, and black; tail white from the base to beyond the middle; brown towards the end, the margins of the feathers testaceous; in some crossed with five dusky bands; rump and vent white, with a few dusky spots; shins feathered, testaceous in colour, with black markings; legs yellow.

Inhabits Possega, in Sclavonia; is most probably not far differing from the rough-legged Eagle, as that bird varies much from age or sex.

20.—JERFALCON.

Falco gyrfalco, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Lin. Syst.* i. 130. *Fn. Succ.* No. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Klein. Av.* p. 48. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 99. *Bechst. Deutsch,* ii. 308. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 120.

Gyrfalco islandus, *Bris.* i. 373. A. t. 31. *Id.* 8vo. 108. *Brun.* 9. *Muller.,* No. 73. *Tem. Man.* ii. p. 19.

Gerfault, *Buf.* i. 239. pl. 13. pl. enl. 210.

Brown Jerfalcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 82.

Iceland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 71. B. *parag.* 2d.

Arctic Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 70. 49. var. L.

MUCH confusion has arisen in respect to this species, from its great variation in plumage. The most natural state appears to be nearly this: length 22½ in. bill bluish ash-colour; cere the same; irides yellow; head brown, the feathers edged with rufous white; the rest of the feathers, on the upper part of the body, brown, each edged on the sides with whitish spots; rump and tail coverts striped across with grey; throat dirty rufous white; fore part of the neck the same, dashed down the shafts with brown; breast, belly, and under wing coverts white, marked with dusky spots; sides, thighs, and under tail coverts barred dusky and white; quills brown, banded white and brown on the inner web; tail banded brown and whitish, the latter marked with numerous brown specks; tip of the tail white; legs yellow; claws black.

A.—Falco islandicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. 101. B. *Bris.* i. 370. t. 30. *Id.* 8vo. 108. *Brun,* No. 8. *Muller,* 73. *Will.* p. 44. t. 8. *Fr. Groenl.* No. 35. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 72. 6. *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 528.
Falco candicans, *Gm. Lin.* i. 275.
Accipiter muscoviticus ex nigro varius, *Gerin. Orn* i. t. 30.
Gerfault, *Buf.* i. 241. *Pl. enl.* 446.
Weisser Falke, *Naturf.* viii. s. 50.
Iceland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 71. Var. A. B. *Id. Sup.* ii, p, 27.
White Jerfalcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 83. 84. *Id. Sup.* p. 21. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 47. t. 19. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 217. pl. 19. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 221. F. *Lewin's Birds,* t. 16. *Bewick.* i. p. 29.

This bird varies so exceedingly from the original colours, as to have given sanction for authors to rank individuals as specific differences, and those who are most in the neighbourhood of its haunts find that, independent of the variations incident to all of the genus, it loses its brown colour, more or less, in proportion to its age, or coldness of climate, and, in some old birds, nearly approaches to white.

The Jerfalcon of Hudson's Bay is there called Pau-pune-nay-sue, and is larger than the European species; is said to weigh 45 oz. troy; is 23 inches long, and 50 inches broad; bill and cere livid; eyes dark blue; crown, and hind part of the neck white, streaked with black—the rest of the upper parts the same, with triangular spots of black; the feathers tipped and margined with white; greater wing coverts, secondaries, and quills, barred with black—the ends of the latter black; tail white, barred with black, but except the two middle feathers, only on the outer webs; breast white, with longitudinal oval white spots, the size of a pea; thighs and vent white; legs short, of a livid flesh colour, covered half way with feathers. I received this account from my friend the late Mr. Hutchins, who was stationed there many years, and was peculiarly accurate in his observations.

This species, with its varieties, has ever been in much estimation for its use in falconry, and Iceland has the reputation of furnishing the most generous breed.[*] The King of Denmark is said to send there annually to buy up all that can be procured, the established place being Bessested, to which the Icelanders bring them as soon as taken, the white ones being in most esteem, and they must be very docile, for they catch them in nets, of any size or age.[†] Bell, in his Travels,[‡] says, that about Zabach-yeer and Casan are caught the best and largest Falcons in the world, which are purchased by the Turks and Persians—the Russians prefer the old ones, which are taken in nets, with a live bird as a decoy. These will fly at swan, goose, heron, or crane, and will take a duck out of the water when only the bill appears. The Tartars also fly them at antelopes and hares. Some of the Falcons are as white as a dove.

21.—COLLARED FALCON.

Falco rusticolus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Lin.* 125. *Faun. suec.* No. 56. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Fn. groenl.* No. 34. *Beckst. Deut.* ii. app. s. 839. *Daud.* ii. 103.
Collared Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 56. *Id. Sup.* 15. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. G.

SIZE of a hen; bill lead colour; cere and eyelids luteous; plumage above ash-coloured, undulated with white; beneath white, with cordated small brown spots; round the neck a white collar; tail crossed with twelve or thirteen alternate white and brown bands; legs luteous; claws black.

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[*] Capt. Sabine mentions a single instance of its being found in Greenland.—*Lin. Trans.* 12, p. 528.

[†] Also at Vienna, as the following letter will testify.—*Copenhagen, Dec.* 17, 1791.—"The vessel on board of which were the Falcons from Iceland, annually sent to the Court of Vienna, was shipwrecked near Castrop."—*St. James's Chron. Jan.* 10, 1792.

[‡] *Bell's Trav.* 1, p. 18.

Inhabits Sweden, also Greenland, but is there seldom met with; is called by the natives Millekulartok, signifying spotted—also seen in the desart and open places between the Don and Wolga, in the Russian dominions, but we believe is not very common any where—is probably allied to the Jerfalcon.

22.—BROWN FALCON.

Falco fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Bris.* i. 331. *Id.* 8vo. i. 95. *Gm. Lin.* i. 171.
Vultur Pygargus, *Frisch.* t, 76.
Brown Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 68.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon; bill ash-coloured; cere yellowish; head brownish, marked with longitudinal rusty brown spots; upper part of the body brown, spotted with deeper brown—beneath white, spotted with brown, the spots on the breast lance-shaped; tail barred rufous white, and rusty brown; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Europe, and is most likely also related to the Jerfalcon.

23.—SPOTTED FALCON.

Falco versicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Daud.* 4, 105. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 21.

Spotted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 74. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 26. *Id. Ed.* 1812, pl. 25. *Lewin.* i. pl. 13. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 127. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

SIZE of a buzzard; bill black; cere and irides yellow; crown and hind part of the neck white, spotted with light reddish brown; back and scapulars the same, edged with white; quills dusky, barred with ash colour; beneath the body white, with a few rusty spots on the neck and breast; rump white; tail barred with lighter and darker brown; legs strong.

This has twice been shot in Shropshire—but is not uncommon in America, as Mr. Abbot ranks it among the birds frequenting Georgia. He says, it equals in size the barred-breasted Buzzard, and observes, that the lesser wing coverts are marked with white, most so on the inner webs, the ends brown, and when the feathers lie smooth no white appears; the young male has a great proportion of white.

The female does not greatly differ—the rump white; tail light brown, with nine darker bars, and a white tip; under part of the tail white, but only four or five pale dusky bars visible.

The food is the same as that of the barred-breasted, also locusts and grasshoppers. Mr. Abbot adds, that the Hawks retire into the thick woods and swamps to breed, but after they bring out their young, are destructive to fowls and chickens—are most frequent the first of winter, sunning themselves on the tops of dead trees in frosty mornings. Daudin supposes this to be a variety of the Common Falcon, but Col. Montagu, with greater probability, thinks it allied to the Jerfalcon.

24.—HONEY BUZZARD.

Falco apivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 25. *Lewin.* i. 130. *Faun. suec.* No. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Bris.* i. 410. *Id.* 8vo. 117. *Raii* p. 16. *Will.* p. 39. t. 3. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 68. *Kram.* 331. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. 263. *Daud.* ii. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 114. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 23.

Die Bienfresser, *Naturf.* 8. s. 54.

La Bondrée, *Buf.* 208. *Pl. Enl.* 420. 423. *Zinnan.* t. 13. f. 75.

Honey Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 52. *Id. Sup.* p. 14. *Br. Zool.* i. 56. *Id. fol.* pl. A. 4. and A*. 4. *Id. ed.* 1812. p. 235. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 224. I. *Albin.* i. pl. 2. *Will. Engl.* 78. pl. 3. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 17. *Lewin.* i. t. 1. *Id.* t. i. f. 4. egg. *White's Selborne*, p. 109. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc.* i. pl. 7. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LENGTH 23 in. weight 26 ounces, or more; breadth four feet; bill and cere dusky; irides golden yellow; head ash-colour; the rest of the plumage above deep brown; chin yellowish white, marked with narrow brown lines; fore part of the neck rufous brown; breast and belly transversely barred rufous and white, each feather being white, with two bars of brown; tail dull brown, crossed with a darker bar near the end, and another in the middle; legs short, stout, yellow; claws black.

That described in the British Zoology had the breast and belly white, both marked with dusky spots, pointing downwards, and three bars in the tail. Linnæus's bird had only one band on the tail, the tip of which was white. Brisson observes, that the side tail feathers are banded with white on the inner web, and spotted with brown, but Albin's specimen had no bars on the tail. Hence we may infer, that the bird is subject to much variety; insomuch as to make it difficult to say what is the simple, or true state of the plumage. That first described is taken from one in my own collection.

This species is the least common in England of all the Buzzards, and may be called rare. Willoghby supposes it to feed on the larvæ of wasps and bees; also caterpillars, both hairy and smooth, have been found in the stomach—said to build on trees, making a nest with small twigs, and lined with wool, laying two eggs, dirty white, blotched with ferruginous; but according to Mr. White, dotted at each end with a smooth red spot, and a broad bloody band in the middle. I believe the eggs vary much in respect to colour, as I observed in the Museum of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland, some of a deep red brown, blotched with ferruginous.

It is found, more or less, on the European continent, in Russia, as well as Siberia, especially where woods are near, and lizards plentiful, of which it is fond, but will also eat mice, and the large sort of dragon flies; however, we believe it to be no where a common bird.

A.—Falco incertus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Daud.* ii. 103.
Falco dubius, *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 26. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 27.

Bill black; irides yellow; head, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts cinereous brown, margined outwardly with ferruginous; chin, throat, and breast rust colour; the shafts of the feathers black; tail cinereous, tipped with black, crossed with three brown bands towards the base; legs saffron colour.

Inhabits Sweden, but is not a common species.

25.—LONG-TAILED FALCON.

Falco macrourus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. *Gm. Lin.* i. 269. *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 439. t. 8, 9. *Gmel. It.* i. p. 48. *Lepech. It.* i. p. 59, 41. *Daud.* ii. p. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 160.
Long-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 59.

LENGTH 19 in.; breadth nearly 2 ft.; bill black, at the base green; cere yellow; eyelids and irides saffron colour; upper parts of the body cinereous, on the back inclining to red; beneath white, tinged with ash-colour on the upper part of the neck; tail 3¾in. long, rounded, whitish, banded alternately with deeper and paler brown, the two middle feathers plain; legs yellow; claws black.

The female is brown above, and the feathers edged with chestnut, most so on the head; beneath inclining to yellow; quills deep brown, with whitish tips; tail brown, the four middle feathers transversely marked with deeper brown, and others with broad interrupted bands, all of them with ferruginous tips, but that of the outer one spotted with black.

Inhabits Russia; known by the name of Lun.

26.—MARGINED FALCON.

Falco marginatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. *It. per Poseg.* p. 28. *Daud.* ii. 167.
Margined Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 24.

SIZE of a fowl; head and back feathers brown, with ferruginous margins—beneath the body ferruginous, with longish oval spots. Quills brown, with several obscure bands, and ferruginous white tips; tail brown, with four broad, dusky brown bands, margined on both sides with white, and a white tip, beneath whitish with transparent bands.

Inhabits Sclavonia.

27.—BUZZARD.

Falco Buteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. *Lin. Syst.* i. 127. *Fn. Suec.* No. 60. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Raii Syn.* p. 16. *Will.* p. 38, t. 6. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 4. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 64. *Georgi* p. 164. *Bris.* i. 406. *Id.* 8vo. 206. *Klein. Av.* p. 50. *Id. Stem.* p. 8. t. 8. f. 2. a. b. *Id Ov.* p. 19. t. 6. f. 2. *Faun. Arag.* p. 68. *Kram. el.* 329. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 238. t. x. *Daud.* ii. 154. *Hist. de Lyons,* i. 198. Goiran. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 109. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 20. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 63.
Busthart, *Naturf.* viii. s. 52.
La Buse, *Buf.* i. 206. t. 8. *Pl. Enl.* 419. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266.
Maasse Geyer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 50?
Pojana secunda, *Zinnan.* 85. t. 14. f. 56.
Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 48. *Id. Sup.* p. 14. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 54. pl. 25. *Id. fol.* t. A. 3. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 232. pl. 27. *Will. Engl.* p. 70. *Alb.* i. t. 1. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 15. *Lewin Br. Birds.* i. pl. 6. *Walcot Br. Birds.* i. pl. 6. *Pult. Cat.* p. 3. *Graves Br. Ornith.* *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is bigger in the body than a kite; length 1 ft. 8 in.; bill lead colour; cere luteous; irides dark; the body is ferruginous brown above; beneath pale, varied with brown; tail brown above, barred with darker brown; beneath greyish, tipped with rufous white; legs yellow, claws black. Is the common Buzzard of all authors, by some called Puttock, and well known; its food is various; birds, small quadrupeds, reptiles and insects; varies extremely, scarcely two being found alike. It breeds in large woods, usually in an old crow's nest; lays two or three eggs at most, which are bluish white, with rusty spots, chiefly at the larger end. In some parts of France is thought good food, and is generally fat in winter. Is not very frequent in Russia, and in Siberia extremely scarce; is sufficiently common in various parts of Germany, but certainly less so about Berlin, for I well recollect, that once desiring Dr. Bloch, of Berlin, to procure for me a Bustard's egg, which is there not uncommon, he mistaking my meaning for that of a Buzzard's egg, observed, that he could not obtain one, but very obligingly sent me a drawing of the subject in question instead; common in some parts of Spain, and now and then taken at Gibraltar on its passage to and from Barbary.

A.—Falco Freti Hudsonis, *Bris.* i. 356. *Id.* 8vo. 103. *Daud.* ii. 156. D. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 110.
Faucon de la Baie d'Hudson, *Buf.* i. 223.
La Buse cendrée, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 33.
Ash-coloured Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 55. *Edw.* pl. 53. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 103.

THE American bird is somewhat larger than the European; the bill and cere bluish; irides yellow; over the eye a white line spotted with brown, under it a dusky one; plumage above cinereous brown; beneath mixed with white; quills dark brown, the first spotted outwardly with white; tail above cinereous brown, banded with grey; beneath cinereous, banded with white; legs bluish ash-colour, feathered for half the length; claws black.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and other places in America: called, at New York, the great hen Hawk.

B.—Buteo pennatus, *Daud.* ii. 156.
Buse Gantée, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 28.

This seems to be a variety of the common Buzzard, having the legs and toes feathered. Levaillant met with this bird in Africa.

C.—Buteo Albus, *Daud.* ii. 155.

This variety is white, marked with brownish spots; most sparing on the head, throat, and breast; wings white.

Two of these are in the Museum at Paris.

27.—PEREGRINE FALCON.

Falco peregrinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Raii Syn.* p. 13. *Will.* p. 43. t. 8. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 23. 24. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 97. *Bris. Orn.* i. 341. *Id.* 8vo. 98. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 300. t. xi. *Besek. Vog. Kur.* p. 7. t. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 128. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 120. pl. 75. f. 3. *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. 22.
Faucon Pelerin, *Buf.* i. 249. t. 16. *Pl. Enl.* 430. an old bird:
Peregrine Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 73. *Id. Sup.* 18. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 48. t. 20. *Id. fol.* t: A* 5. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 218. pl. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 97. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 12. *Will. Engl.* 76. pl. 8. *Walcot.* i. t. 12. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 529.
Falco niger, *Bris.* i. 327. E. *Id.* 8vo. 94. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270.
Falco fuscus, *Frisch.* t. 83. *Raii Syn.* p. 161. 5.
Faucon passager, *Buf.* i. 263. *Pl. Enl.* 469.
Black Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 67. *Edw.* pl. 4.

IT appears from a variety of observations, that the two, quoted as different birds by authors, are in reality only the Peregrine, which even in the adult state varies not a little. The general description of the old bird is as follows:—length 18 in.; breadth 36; bill bluish; cere and irides luteous, in some dusky; the plumage above cinereous, with transverse brown bands, darkest about the head; beneath rufous white, crossed with blackish bands; tail banded, cinereous and blackish, with a white tip; legs short, yellow; toes long, claws black.

The Black, so called by authors, differs in having the feathers of the upper part of the neck, wing coverts, and rump, edged with white; on each side of the head a large, curved, black mark from the mouth, like a mustacho, in a bed of white; under parts brownish, each feather tipped with black; wing coverts black, with white spots; edges of the wing white; legs lead colour.

Falco maculatus, *Bris.* i. 329. F. *Id.* 8vo. 95. *Daud.* ii. p. 95. D. & 98. B.
Falco nævius, *Gm. Lin.* i 271.
Spotted-winged Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 68. *Edw.* pl. 3.

This, if not the female, is the young bird of the Peregrine. Size of the last; bill and cere the same; irides obscure; plumage above brown; on each side of the head a large black mark under the eye, passing to the beginning of the neck; beneath the plumage is white, spotted with brown; the spots largest on the breast and belly; wing coverts brownish, marked with round white spots; legs as in the other.

A.—Falco tataricus, *Bris.* i. 341. *Id.* 8vo. 98. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Belon. Ois,* p. 116.
Tartarian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 73.

This differs in being a trifle larger, and having the wings rufous above, and the toes longer in proportion.

B.—Falco barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Lin. Syst.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Bris.* i. 343. A. *Id.* 8vo. 99. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 25, 26, 27 ? *Daud.* ii. 98. C. *Shaw's Zool.* vi. 129.
Falco tunetanus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. *Will.* p. 47. *Klein,* p. 48.
Barbary Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 72. *Will. Eng.* 81. *Albin.* 3. pl. 2.

In size and colour this most resembles the Lanner; length 17 in.; bill black; cere and irides yellow; plumage bluish ash-colour, spotted with black; few or no spots on the wings; breast yellowish white, with a blue tinge; on the lower part of the belly largish black spots; quills black, with the outer edges white; wings nearly as long as the tail, which is crossed with seven brown bands.

Inhabits Barbary. The Peregrine Falcon seems to be a general inhabitant; but we believe it to be less frequent in England than in some other parts, and was formerly better known, from its being made use of in falconry. It chiefly frequents our rocky coasts; and preys much on the guillemot and razor-bill, during their breeding season. Col. Montagu informs us, that these birds breed about Tenby, and are in plenty along the coast of Caermarthenshire. Mr. Pennant observes, that they breed in the rocks in the Highlands.* The eggs are three or four in number, of a yellowish red colour, marked with brown spots, and the female sits 18 or 20 days.†

It is met with in various other parts of Europe; in the northern parts of Asia; is frequent in Kamschatka; wanders in summer to the very arctic circle, returning south in winter; is also in America, where it is observed to be of a very large size; at Hudson's Bay known by the name of Papana-sew-kaycaké; has been killed in lat. 66. N. and long. 58, W. and therefore most probably from America.‡

It was observed to me, by Dr. Heysham, that a female, killed May, 1781, in the mountains about Keswick, in Cumberland, weighed 36¼ oz.; was 19 in. in length, and 42 in breadth; that it is very destructive to game; for near the nest were found the remains of moor-game, partridges, plovers, &c.;§ is a very noisy and clamorous bird; the young in the nest were three in number, and the male fed them for a week or ten days after the female was killed.

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* Tour in Scotl. 1769. p. 130.

† Beckstein.

‡ Lin. Trans. 12. p. 529.

§ It has been mentioned to me, that one of these, in the vicinity of Hamstead Park, Berks, a male bird, had been the tyrant of the place for several years, and was so shy, as to elude every attempt to shoot him. This bird found no difficulty in attacking hares, as well as other game, and destroyed numbers of them. At last, the keeper, being concealed for the purpose of shooting a buck, and the bird coming within 100 yards of him, the man fired, and with a single ball in his gun, was lucky enough to dispatch him.—Dr. Lamb.

The Peregrine Falcon is found in Georgia, in America, where it is called Spotted Cinereous Hawk. Mr. Abbot observes, that it is brown the first year, and sometimes brown mixed, but does not gain the dark plumage till the following season; hence it seems to be an inhabitant of America throughout; but it is observed there, to exceed that of Europe in size.

Said not to be unfrequent in India, about Bengal.

29.—LANNER FALCON.

Falco lanarius, *Ind. Orn.* i, 38. *Lin.* i. 129. *Faun. Suec. No.* 62. *Gm. Lin.* i. 276. *Raii* p. 15. *Will.* p. 48. *Bris.* i. 363. *Id.* 8vo. i. 105. *Klein*, 48. *Brun.* No. 1. 2? *Muller*, No. 67 *Bechst. Deutsch*, ii. s. 296. *Gerin.* i. t. 26? *Daud.* ii, 101. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 130.

Le Lanier, *Buf.* i. 243.

Lanner, *Gen. Syn.* i. 86. *Id. Sup.* 21. *Br. Zool.* i. t. 23. *Id. ed.* 1812, p. 223, pl. 23. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 225. *Will. Engl.* 82. *Albin.* ii, pl. 7. *Bewick*, i. p. 32. *Walcot*, i. pl. 16. *Orn. Dict.* & *Sup.*

LESS than a Buzzard; bill and cere blue; irides yellow; plumage above brown, the feathers edged with paler brown; crown of the head brown and clay colour; over each eye to the hindhead a broad white line; beneath it a black mark, pointing downwards; throat white; breast tinged with dull yellow, marked with brown spots, passing downwards; thighs and vent the same; quills dusky, with oval ferruginous spots on the inner webs; legs short, strong, and bluish.

This is now and then met with in England, but said to breed in Ireland, not uncommon in the northern parts of Europe; inhabits

Iceland and the Ferroe Islands, Denmark, and Sweden, frequent in the Tartarian desarts, and the Baraba, though not in the northern or eastern parts of Siberia;[*] well known about Astrachan, building among the shrubs and low trees. Used by the Calmucs in falconry;[†] is for the most part migratory, but is said to stay in France the whole year.[‡]

A.—Lanarius albicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Bris.* i. 367. *Id.* 8vo. 107. *Aldrov.* i. 380. t. p. 181, 183.[§] *Gm. Lin.* i. 276. *Daud.* ii. 174.
White Lanner, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 87

Two varieties of this are mentioned by Aldrovandus, the first 19½ in. long; bill black; cere, irides, and legs, yellow; general colour of the plumage brownish; quills and tail nearly black; under the tail pale grey.

The second more than 2 ft. in length; head and back brown, mixed with grey; rump whitish; wing coverts and breast grey; under parts grey, marked with longitudinal ferruginous spots; the two outer tail feathers white, spotted with pale ferruginous; the fourth on each side spotted with black, the two middle ones grey.

The Lanner is thought by some to be a variety, or young bird, of the Peregrine Falcon.

B.—Abyssinian White-breasted Lanner, *Salt. Abyss.* pl. xlii.

Size of common falcon; beak and feet bluish; general colour deep brown, approaching to black; the whole of the breast clear white.

Inhabits Abyssinia; called by the natives Goodie-goodie. They have so much veneration for it, as not to suffer it to be killed; and, on setting out on a journey, if one is met with, and sits still, with the breast towards them, it is considered as a peculiarly good sign; but if the back be turned, unpropitious. If the bird fly away hastily on approach, the most superstitious will return home, and wait for a more favourable opportunity.

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[*] Mr. Pennant.

[†] Decouv. Russ. iii. 303.

[‡] Hist. de Lyons, i. p. 200.

[§] These figures do not seem accurate.

30.—STARRY FALCON.

Falco stellaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Bris.* i. 359. *Id.* 8vo. i. 103. *Daud.* ii. 109 *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Id. Ov.* 19. t. 6. *f.* 5. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 34. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 23.
Blue-footed Falcon, *Will. Orn.* p. 82. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 154.
Starry Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79.

THIS in shape and size is said to be like the Peregrine Falcon, but has shorter wings, and a longer tail; plumage in general blackish, marked with spots like stars; breast black and white mixed; quills blackish; legs blue; irides gold colour.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Europe, laying red coloured eggs, spotted with a paler colour; it seems a doubtful species, supposed to be a young Lanner.

31.—MOOR BUZZARD.

Falco æruginosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. *Lin.* i. 130. *Faun. Succ. No.* 66. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Raii Syn. p.* 17. *Will.* p. 42. t. 7. *Brun,* p. 5. *Muller, No.* 69. *Faun. Arag.* p. 69. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 15. *Nozem. Ned. Vog.* t. 8. 9. *Klein Av.* p. 51. *Id. Stem.* p. 8. t. 7. f. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 19. t. 6. f. 3. *Kramer,* 328. *Phil. Trans.* liv. p. 346. *Frisch.* t. 77. *It. Poseg.* p. 28. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 249. *Daud. Orn.* ii, p. 165. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 116. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 25.

Falco bœticus, *Gerin. Orn.* t. 32, 33. 34.

Circus palustris, *Bris.* i. 401. *Id.* 8vo. 115.

Busard, *Buf.* i. 218. t. 10. *pl. enl.* 424. *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 45.

Faux Perdrieux, *Belon.* 114. *Hist. de Lyons,* i. 203.

Il Nibbio, *Zinnan. Uov.* p. 83. t. 13. f. 74.

Huhnerweyhe, *Naturf.* viii. s. 55. 23.

Moor Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p, 53. *Id. Sup.* p. 15. *Br. Zool.* i. no. 57. pl. 27. *Id. fol.* 67. t. A. 5. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 237. pl. 28. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 225. L. *Will. Engl.* p. 75, pl. 7. *Alb.* i. pl. 3. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 19. *Lewin's Birds,* i. pl. 8. *Id. Eggs,* t. ii. f. 1. *Walcot,* i. pl. 8. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 3. *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 13.

THE length of this species is 21 in.; weight 20 oz.; bill black; cere and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage chocolate brown, with a ferruginous tinge; legs yellow, long, and slender. The female is larger, weighing 27 or 28 ounces; is 22 in. long, and 4 ft. 4 in. in extent of wing.

It is subject to much variety; some specimens are plain, as above described; but in others the crown of the head, throat, and shoulders, are yellow, or clay colour; sometimes the crown of the head is yellowish white, in others the whole head of that colour. In two young birds, which I saw in full feather, one had the first and second outer quills of the right wing, and a large triangular spot on the chin white, and the bottom of the thighs the same; the other had the crown yellow, and a large spot of yellow on the chin; otherwise the colour of both these birds was ferruginous brown. We believe, however, that the greater part of this species has the top of the head more or less inclined to yellow.

This is frequent in England, especially in the moors, marshy places, and wet heaths; makes the nest in a tuft of grass, fern, or rushes; composed of twigs and coarse grass; sometimes in the fork of a large tree; and lays four, rarely five, eggs of a plain white. It feeds principally on young rabbits and wild ducks, and occasionally on fish; is seen skimming over the ground like the Ring-tail, suddenly dropping on frogs, lizards, &c. Colonel Montagu once saw nine of these birds feeding together on the carcase of a dead sheep. Is not uncommon in France, and there found to build on the tops of trees; frequent in the south of Russia, but not met with in Siberia; continues the whole year in Sweden.

I have seen a plain coloured specimen, among some drawings from India, in which the crown of the head alone was yellow; another, with the chin and whole top of the head white; in one the whole crown, nape, chin, throat, and tip of the shoulder of the wing, were yellow clay colour; in another the top of the head and chin white; plumage deep ferruginous; met with at Cawnpore.

A.—Falco rubiginosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. *It. Poseg.* 29. *Daud.* ii. 167. *Shaw's Zool.* ii. 170.
Rusty Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 36.

The bill is black; head wholly whitish yellow; cheeks rusty; plumage on the upper part of the body brown; beneath yellowish white, with an irregular, rusty coloured spot on the breast; quills brown, with the outer edges hoary, the inner brown, crossed with several white bands; tail brown, marked with four testaceous bands; legs yellow.

Inhabits Sclavonia, and probably is no other than a variety of the Moor Buzzard.

B.—A further variety, or what appears to be such, has come under my inspection—in this the bill is blackish; cere and legs pale yellow; general colour of the plumage chocolate brown. Head and neck cream-colour, the feathers dashed down the shafts with black lines, and below this dusky in the middle; sides of the head, below the eye, pale tawny; on the bend of the wing a dash of white; the under parts of the body, thighs, rump, and vent, ferruginous; tail dusky brownish green, rounded at the end, plain; the wings, when closed, reach almost to the end of it; claws black.

32.—HARPY FALCON.

Falco rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 25. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Bris.* i. 404. *Id. 8vo.* i. 115. *Daud.* ii. 269. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 113. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 26. *Id. Ed. ii.* p. 70.
Fishgeyer, Brandgeyer, *Frisch.* t. 78. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 61.
Harpaye, *Buf.* i. 217. *Pl. enl.* 460.
Harpy Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 51.

LENGTH 20in.; bill black; irides saffron-colour; plumage in general rufous, but the back, scapulars, greater coverts and rump incline to brown, and in the rufous parts each feather has a stripe of brown down the middle; thighs rufous; tail ash-colour; greater quills black, the lesser ash-colour, the three next the body brown; legs yellow.

Inhabits both France and Germany, near the banks of rivers and ponds, feeding on frogs and small reptiles, and not unfrequently on fish, which it is said to take alive out of the water, in the manner of the Osprey. This is probably related to the Moor-Buzzard, and, if not the same, far advanced in age.

33.—GREY FALCON.

Falco griseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 114.
Grey Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 82. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 49. *Id. fol.* pl. 65. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 221. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 15. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a raven.—Bill short, strong, hooked, and bluish; cere and edges of eyelids yellow; irides red; head small, and flat, deep brown before, and white behind; sides of the head and throat cream-coloured; belly white, with oblong black spots; hind part of the neck and back deep grey; tail long, wedge-shaped, and spotted, the two middle feathers plain; the wings reach beyond the middle of it; legs long, naked, yellow.

A bird, as above described, was shot near Halifax, in Yorkshire, in the year 1762, and an account of it sent to Mr. Pennant by the late Mr. Bolton, of Worley Clough. We suspect it to be an immature individual of one of our English species, for I do not find that a second has ever been met with.

34.—NORTHERN FALCON.

Falco hyemalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 110. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 35. f. 1.
La Buse d'Hiver, *Vieill. Am.* p. 35. pl. 7.
Winter Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 107. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 153.
Northern Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 39.

LENGTH 18 in. to 20 in. breadth 41 in.; bill dark horn-colour; irides reddish; plumage above deep lead-colour, edges of the feathers very dark: crown most so; on the hindhead a slight mixture of white; beneath ferruginous brown, with the appearance of interrupted bars of white, produced from the feathers being ferruginous, with two or three white spots on each side of the shaft, which is brown; tail deep lead or ash, crossed with four bars of a deeper colour, the outer one more brown than the rest; tips of all white; between the dark bars beneath nearly white, the outer feather plain on the outer web; under tail coverts white; legs pretty long, and yellowish; the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail.

Inhabits some parts of North America; one of these presented to me, was brought from Hudson's Bay; destroys many frogs, and frequently seen in moist meadows; comes in November, and departs late in March.

A.—Falco hyemalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. 78. var.
Faucon à croupion blanc, *Daud.* ii. p. 110. 78. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 36. pl. 8.
L'Epervier brun à sourcils blancs, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 25?
Northern Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79. var.

This is 16 in. long; bill brown; cere greenish; irides yellow; head ash-colour, each feather brownish in the middle, and ferruginous on the sides, inclining most to the last at the hindhead; cheeks pale ash-colour; orbits and chin whitish; neck ash-colour, inclining to brown behind, and before to ferruginous; back cinereous brown; rump white; breast ferruginous, more or less mixed with white; belly and thighs white, marked with ferruginous, each feather having two or three heart-shaped spots; tail brown above, and pale beneath, with dusky bars; legs yellow.

One of these was killed in Carolina, by M. C. Bosc.

35.—ASH-COLOURED FALCON.

Ash-coloured Falcon, *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Lin. Trans.* ix. 188. *Br. Zool. ed.* 1812. i. p. 243. *Tem. Man. ed.* ii. p. 76.

WEIGHT $9\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; length 18 in. breadth 3 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. bill black; cere greenish; eyelids and irides bright yellow; crown, cheeks, throat, under part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dark ash-colour; neck above, back, and scapulars cinereous brown; lesser wing coverts much the same, greater dusky black; quills nearly black, the first shortest, the third longest; second quills cinereous brown, with three dusky bars across them, half an inch broad, two of which are hid by the coverts; body beneath white, with a broad bright bay streak down the shaft of each feather; tail somewhat cuneiform, the two middle feathers dark brown, the others dark ash-colour, palest on the two or three outer feathers, the inner webs approaching to white, and all, except the two middle ones, with four equidistant bars on the inner webs, in the two outer bay, in the rest more or less dusky; legs orange-colour, long and slender; claws small, black.

The above description is sketched from that in the *Lin. Trans.* in which it is said to be a male; it had the feathers behind the ears short, but no ruff, as in the Hen Harrier—said to be killed in November.

Since the above, Col. Montagu informed me, that he had met with the female, young, and egg. The female is not very unlike that sex of the Hen-Harrier, but the ferruginous parts are much brighter, and instead of the under being streaked with dusky, they are purely bright ferruginous—he had also a young male in this plumage, which he bred up; the old female was shot at the nest. The Colonel suspected this to be rather a distinct bird, than the hyemalis, and possibly an undescribed species.—He conjectures, likewise, that the last described may be the one mentioned in the British Zoology, p. 295, as a variety of his Ringtail,* and not unlikely the Falco spadiceus, my Chocolate Falcon, may be this female—also, that the male, having been confounded with the Hen-Harrier, has never been described.

The above are the outlines of the history of the bird in question, but the reader would do well to peruse what is further advanced concerning it, in the *Lin. Trans.* and *Supplement* to the *Ornithological Dictionary*.

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* This is described in the *Edition of* 1812, under the title of Ash-coloured Falcon, with due reference to the source—yet the Falco hyemalis is made synonymous.

36.—HEN-HARRIER.

MALE.

Falco cyaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 39. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 226. *Kram.* 329. *Mull.* 74. *It. Poseg.* p. 27. *Daudin* ii. 174. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 163. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 27. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 72.

Falco torquatus, mas, *Bris.* i. 345. *Id. 8vo.* 100. *Brun.* No. 14.

Pygargus, mas, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 5. *Will.* p. 40. t. 7.

Falco albanella, *Ger. Orn.* i. 61. t. 35 ? *It. Poseg.* p. 27 ?

Lanarius cinereus, *Frisch.* t. 79. 80. *Bris.* i. 365. *Id. 8vo.* 106.

Falco plumbeus caudâ tessellatâ, *Klein. Av.* 52. 22.

Der Bleyfalke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 460.

Oiseau St. Martin, *Buf.* i. 212. *Pl. enl.* 459.

Hen-Harrier, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 88. *Id. Sup.* p. 22. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 28. *Id. fol.* t. A. 6. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 239. pl. 29. *Edw. pl.* 225. *Will. Engl.* p. 72. *Alb.* ii. pl. 5. *Hayes's Br. Birds,* pl. 1. *Bewick,* ii. pl. p. 33. *Lewin's Birds,* t. 18. *Walcot's Birds,* i. pl. 17. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Don. Birds,* iii. pl. 59. *Montag. Orn. Dict. Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 12. *Id. Vol.* ix. p. 182.

FEMALE.

Falco Pygargus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 39. *Lin. Syst.* i. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 14. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. fem. *Will.* p. 40. *Brun.* No. 14. *Mull.* No. 74. *Faun. Arag.* p. 68. *Kram. el.* 330. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 352. *Daud.* ii. p. 171.

Falco torquatus, fem. *Bris.* i. 345. *Id. 8vo.* 100. *Gerin. Orn.* p. 61. t. 31. 37. *Id.* t. 97 ?

La Soubuse, *Buf.* i. 215. t. 9. *Pl. enl.* 443. 480.

La Buse des champs cendrée, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 32 ?

Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 88. *Id. Sup.* p. 22. *Br. Zool.* i. 59. *Id. fol.* t. A. 7. *Alb.* iii. pl. 3. *Hayes's Br. Birds,* pl. 2. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 35. *Lewin's Br. Birds,* t. 18. F. *Id. Eggs,* pl. 2. f. 4. *Will. Engl.* p. 72. *Walc. Birds,* i. pl. 18. Orn. *Dict. & Sup.*

THE male is about 17 in. in length; width 3 ft. 3 in.; and weighs 12 or 13 ounces.—The bill flat; cere, irides, and edges of the eyelids, yellow; general colour of the plumage blue-grey; back of the head white, spotted with pale brown; breast, belly, and thighs white, on the first a few small dusky streaks; tail feathers grey, all but the two middle ones have the inner webs white, with dusky bars; legs yellow, long, and slender; claws black.

The female is 20in. in length, and weighs 18 ounces.—Bill, irides, and legs as in the male—plumage above, dusky; beneath, palish, marked with oblong rufous, or dusky spots; from the hindhead on each side, to the chin, passes a circular wreath made up of feathers stiffer than the rest, and paler in colour.—The rump is white, breast and belly yellowish brown, in some marked with oblong dusky spots.

I need not detail here the various conjectures of authors concerning these birds, as they will be found in page 22 of my first Supplement. In addition, however, to our opinion of the two making but one species, Mr. Beckstein observes,* that they do not come to their complete plumage till the fourth year, and after that, they grow more white in proportion as they attain a greater age.†

These birds are not uncommon in England, but seem to shift their quarters occasionally, no doubt in quest of food, which is various—young rabbits, and small quadrupeds, also lizards; are said also to suck eggs, and to destroy the nests of the smaller birds for that purpose. It makes a large nest of twigs, frequently on the ground, or in a thick bushy tree, and lays three or four eggs of a dirty white, about the size of those of a pheasant.

To comprise the history of the two birds in question in as few words as possible, it appears to us, that in the first year both sexes are nearly alike, and similar to the female. The male, as it proceeds in age, by degrees obtains the blue-grey colour, but the female never wholly so, although in the progress of years it approaches thereto; in the mean time is capable of breeding, and in course does so, long before the plumage is complete—hence the assertion of authors will be reconciled; some saying that the two sexes differ, the male being as before described, the female more or less rufous above, with a white rump, &c. Others aver, that both sexes differ but little in plumage, excepting the female being less bright in colour—and the fact appears to be so in old birds. I think it not amiss to repeat here, the opinion of that accurate Russian naturalist, Professor Pallas, conveyed to me many years since :—" The Ringtail is extremely common in Russia, as well as Siberia; in more temperate and open countries is certainly not to be distinguished from the Hen-Harrier ; both are found as far the lake Baikal; and I have observed, more than once, birds that were changing colours, and getting the white feather. The truth is, that the first year all are dark coloured, very differently variegated; but at the second change of feathers, chiefly the males grow whitish; and such are the augural birds of the Moguls and Calmucs."

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* *Allg. U. d. Vog. Zusass.* p. 668.

† Mr: White shot one such at Gibraltar which was perfectly white—Consult Colonel Montagu's remarks on this bird in the *Lin. Trans.* v. ix. p. 182.

A.—Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, as well as those of Gen. Hardwicke, I find a Hen-Harrier of a very pale colour; head and under parts white, the rest pale ash-colour—said to inhabit Bengal, and there called Pustey—in the same set of drawings is one called a variety, probably a female: this is brown above, and cream-coloured beneath ; a pale wreath surrounds the head, and a curved streak beneath the eye ; inner wing coverts pale ; tail crossed with six blackish bars, the outer feather paler than the middle ones; bill black ; legs long and yellow.

The figure above referred to is 18in. long—head and upper parts chocolate brown, round the lower part of the head a wreath, as in the British species; on the wing coverts a large mixture of rufous white ; throat, breast, and belly of the last named colour ; thighs paler ; tail brown, the two middle feathers twice barred with darker, and one of the same at the base, the others pale, with the three bars very little differing from the two middle ones ; legs yellow ; bill and claws black. This seems to differ from the other, chiefly in having three bars on the tail instead of six.

B.—Falco albus, *White's Journ. to Bot. Bay,* t. p. 250.

This is nearly the shape of the Hen-Harrier, but entirely white throughout. Bill black; cere and legs yellow.

C.—Falco hudsonius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 40. *β. Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Bris.* vi. *Sup.* p. 18. *Id. 8vo.* 119. *Daud.* ii. 173. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 44. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 165.
Busard roux, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 36. pl. 9.
White-rumped Bay Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 54. 34. B.
Hudson's Bay Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i, p. 91. *Edw.* t. 107. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 106.

Bill, cere, and legs as in the last described; plumage in general ferruginous, with a tinge of brown; cheeks, and round the eyes darker; rump white; the two middle tail feathers ash-colour, the others ferruginous; all of them crossed with four bars of very dark brown; tips dusky.

Mr. Pennant describes this bird as having a dusky bill, and yellow cere; a white line over each eye; plumage above dusky brown—beneath whitish, with ferruginous spots; vent and rump white; middle tail feathers dusky, the next bluish ash-colour, the outermost white, all marked with orange bars.

In size it rather exceeds our British species, and has the same manners in every respect; weighs 17½ ounces; length 21 in.; breadth three feet seven inches.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay; is frequently seen in the open and temperate parts of Russia; extends as far as Lake Baikal, but not common in the north of Europe.

D.—Falco Buffoni. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 40. *γ*. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Daud.* ii. 172.
Cayenne Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 91. A. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 166.

Length two feet; breadth four; bill black; cere blue; parts above chocolate brown; fore part of the neck the same, but paler; on the hindhead a little mixture of white; round the ears, on each side, a kind of wreath, conspicuous in all the former described; over the eyes a pale yellow line, from the bill, meeting the wreath behind; chin whitish; from this to the breast buff-colour; beneath the body reddish buff, streaked with brown; rump white; all the tail feathers barred pale and dark brown; most of the inner webs whitish, and the tip very pale; legs yellow, claws black; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne—a specimen, in the collection of Miss Blomefield, was entitled *Duc de Buffon.*

A bird, similar to this, if not the same, is known in Georgia, by the name of Tawny Hawk; it answers very nearly to the last description, but all the under parts are pale rufous, marked on the throat and breast with brown streaks, the belly and thighs with deeper rufous ones; two middle tail feathers brown ash, with four brown bars, the one nearest the end twice as broad as the others; end whitish. This is 18 in. in length; 3 ft. 4 in. broad, and said to be rarely met with.

M. d'Azara mentions a bird, common about Paraguay, which answers, in many respects, to the Ringtail, and supposes it to be the same, but his annotator does not allow of it.

37.—KITE.

Falco Milvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20: *Lin. Syst.* i. 126: *Faun. Suec.* No. 57. *Gm. Lin.* i. 261. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 6. *Will.* 41. t. 6. *Brun.* No. 3. *Mull.* No. 61. *Georgi.* 164. *Kram. el.* 326. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 39. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 72. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 147. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 243. *Bris.* i. 414. t. 33. *Id.* 8vo. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 103. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 18. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 59.

Falco caudâ forcipatâ, *Klein. Av.* 51. 13. *Id. Ov.* 19. t. 6. f. 1.

Milan royal, *Buf.* i. 197. t. 7. *Pl. enl.* 422. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266.

Il Nibbio, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 57. *Zinnan. Ov.* 82, t. 13. f. 73.

Der Weyhe, *Naturf.* 8. s. 47.

Hunergeyer, *Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 6.

Weisser Milan, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 63? *Wirs. Vog.* t. 48.

Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 61. *Id. Sup.* p. 17. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 30. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 53. *Id. fol.* t. A. 2. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 229. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 223. H. *Will. Engl.* p. 74. pl. 6. *Alb.* i. pl. 4. *Hayes's Br. Birds*, pl. 5. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 21. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 10. *Id. Eggs*, pl. 2. f. 3. *Walc. Birds*, i. pl. 10. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Donov. Br. Birds*, ii. pl. 47. *Graves's Br. Birds.* *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS species weighs 2 lbs. 6 oz.; length two feet; the female is larger, and weighs four ounces more; in length 2 ft. 4 in.; breadth 5½ feet. The bill is brownish; cere yellow; irides straw-colour; feathers of the head and neck hoary white, long and narrow, with a dash of brown down the shaft of each; body ferruginous, marked down the shafts with a darker colour; quills blackish; tail twelve inches long, and much forked; legs yellow; claws black. In the the female the colours are less ferruginous, and incline more to brown.

It is very common in England, and in the warmer parts of the kingdom may be seen at all times; makes the nest generally between the forks of a tree, of sticks, lined with wool, hair, feathers, and not unfrequently bits of rags, or any soft material it meets with. The eggs are three, or at most four in number, of a bluish white, cinereous red at one end, blending itself with the white by small markings; sometimes plain, without markings. Colonel Montagu observes, that each weighs nearly two ounces.

On the continent, it inhabits the northern part of Europe, as high as Jarlsberg, in the very south of Norway, but does not extend farther. It can scarcely be said to migrate, yet certainly does shift its quarters occasionally; it is no where more common than in Egypt, as well as other parts of Africa—and I learn from Mr. White, that it is not uncommon at Gibraltar, resting there in its passage to and from Spain and Barbary—hence has there obtained the name of the Barbary Kite. The times of appearance are in March and April, and again in Autumn, though in fewer numbers; these are accompanied by hawks of some other kinds. Said to be most frequent in the temperate and well inhabited parts of Russia; scarcer in Siberia, but not far to the north: not uncommon about the Lake Baikal, but none beyond the Lena. Frequents sheep downs in the breeding season, when skirted with wood, but in winter near towns, watered by rivers, where it has been observed to sweep off, dexterously, offal floating on the surface; will lay as far as four eggs, some of a pure white, others much speckled; drives away the young, as soon as they are able to shift for themselves.

It has been observed, that a female Kite will weigh 2 lbs. 10 oz. the egg 2½ ounces, so that 17 eggs would but just exceed the weight of the bird; but the raven is so disproportionate, as to require 48 to answer the same purpose.

The Kite is also found in great numbers in India, living there all the year, and with the Hooded Crow, feeding in the very streets; but in Bengal the Kites retire to the mountains, and return in the dry season.*

Kites have been observed to destroy great numbers of moles, which frequently come to the surface of pasture lands, in search after caterpillars, and insects of all kinds, and an instance is on record, of 22 moles having been found in one Kite's nest, as well as many frogs, and unfledged birds.*

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* *View of Hindoostan*, 2. p. 90.

A.—Milvus vertice & gula castaneis, *S. G. Gmel. It.* i. p. 147.
Milvus castaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 148. A.

This variety of the common Kite chiefly differs, in having the crown of the head and the throat chestnut-coloured.

B.—Accipiter Korschun, *N. C. Petr,* xv. 444. t. ii. a. S. G. Gmelin. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. 37 γ. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 105.
Milvus russicus, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 146. B.
Russian Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 63, 46.

This has the bill lead colour; cere green; nostrils covered with bristles: head, upper part of the neck, and throat, chestnut; region of the eyes white; sides of the head, and the rest of the body pale brown; quills and tail vinaceous at the tips; legs wrinkled; claws black.

This variety inhabits Russia, where it is solitary, and feeds on small birds and mice, chiefly about Tanain, near the city of Tschercask.

C.—Milvus jaicensis, *Lepech. It.* ii. p. 180, t. 2. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21, 37. δ. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 148. c.

This chiefly differs from the common Kite, in having the feathers which cover the back of a violet colour, each having a mark of white at the tip.

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* *Trans. Soc. Arts and Manuf.* 19. p. 179.

38.—BLACK KITE.

Falco ater, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 262, *Bris. Orn.* i. p. 413. *Id.* 8vo. 117. *It. Poseg.* p. 28. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 149. D. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 105. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 19. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 61.
Brauner wald-geyer, *Kram. el.* 326. 5. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 55.
Koenigs-weyhe, *Naturf.* viii. s. 47.
Milan noir, *Buf. Ois.* i. 203. *pl. enl.* 472.
Black Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 62. *Sibb. Scot. ill.* ii. l. 3. p. 15.

THIS is smaller than the common Kite, and differs from that bird, in having the upper part of the body of a very dark brown; head, breast, and under parts whitish; the bill, cere, and legs the colour of those in the common Kite, but the last are more slender; and, according to Kramer, the tail is very little forked at the end; yet, in attending to this Author's full description, it seems to possess so many markings in common with the Kite, as to cause some hesitation, whether or not it may belong to that species.

I find, however, in the MSS. notes of the late Rev. J. White, who resided several years at Gibraltar, that it is regarded by him, and others, as differing from the common species. His specification of it is "F. cera flava, cauda forcipata, corpore fusco-castaneo, capite albidiore." He adds, that both this and the common Kite are frequent at Gibraltar, resting there in their migration from Africa into Spain, in greatest numbers in March and April, mostly during a brisk westerly wind, directing their flight against it; they return again in autumn, but in smaller parties. Mr. White seems positive of its being a different species from the common kite, although in many birds the tail is equally forked; but the irides are dark hazel, and not yellow; and thinks it more probable, that this and Austrian Kite, or following, are varieties of each other.

A.—Falco austriacus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 262. *Daud.* ii. 149. E. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 261. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 106.
Brauner Geyer, Brauner Milon, *Kram.* 327, 6.
Austrian Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. 62.

Size of our kite; bill yellow, tip black; cere and angles of the mouth yellow; irides black; palate blue; forehead and throat whitish, spotted with brown; head, neck, back, breast, and wings, chestnut; shafts of the feathers black; belly and rump testaceous brown, obscurely spotted with brown; prime quills blackish; secondaries tipped with white; tail very little forked, crossed with several blackish bands; tips of the feathers white; legs yellow, feathered to the middle; claws black.

Inhabits Austria; lives chiefly in woods, and feeds on birds, mice, and other small quadrupeds. Is probably a variety of the black species, if not of the common kite; said to lay three or four yellowish-white eggs, thickly spotted with brown.

39.—PARASITE FALCON.

Falco parasiticus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. v. *Daud.* ii. 150. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 21.
Le Parasite, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 88, pl. 22.
Parasite Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Supp.* 2d. p. 30.

IN this the bill is yellow, instead of black, as in the common kite; cere bluish; irides brownish hazel; general colour of the plumage like that of tanned leather; the middle of each feather darker; under parts inclined to cinnamon colour; cheeks and throat whitish; most of the feathers with a blackish line down the shaft; tail less forked than in the common kite; colour brown, banded with deeper brown; legs yellow.

This is common throughout Africa, especially in Caffraria, and the Grand Namaquas; called at the Cape, Kuyken-dief, which is also the name given by the Dutch to the common kite; makes the nest both in trees and rocks; lays four eggs, spotted with rufous. The young have the end of the tail nearly even, which is also the case with the European species; and M. Levaillant supposes it to be the same with that bird.

40.—ARABIAN KITE.

Falco Forskalii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. *Faun. Arab.* p. vi. 1. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Daud.* ii. 150. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 178. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 19.
Falco Egyptius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 261.
Arabian Kite, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34.

SMALLER than the common Kite; length 18in.; bill and cere yellow; feathers of the head narrow, rufous-brown, dashed with black down the shafts; back and wing coverts cinereous, with brown shafts; quills brown, within grey, banded with brown, the ends black; tail the length of the body, and forked; the wings, when closed, not reaching to the end of it. The feathers cinereous, banded with brown; legs yellow; shins half covered with feathers.

Said to be common in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, where it sometimes migrates into Germany, but rarely breeds there; has also been met with in France and Switzerland, and may be considered as no other than a variety of the Black Kite. M. Temminck places it as a young bird of that species.

41.—GOSHAWK.

Falco palumbarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. *Lin.* 1. 130. *Gm. Lin.* i. 269. *Fn. Suec. No.* 67. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. i. *Will.* p. 51. t. 3. & 5. *Klein. Av.* p. 50. ii. *Frisch.* t. 81. 82. *Georgi.* 164. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 21. 22. *Daud.* p. 71. *Id.* vol. i. p. 90. pl. 2. *Sceleton. Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 268. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 118. pl. 20. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 30. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 53.

Astur, *Bris.* i. 317. *Id.* 8vo. 91. *Cet. uc. Sard.* 48. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 14. f. 77. *Buf.* i. 230. pl. 12 *Pl. enl.* 418. 461. *Voy. en. Barb.* i. 266.

Epervier rayé, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 29. var.?

Grosser gepfeilter Falck, *Frisch.* i. 82. *Falck. It.* iii. t. 21.

Taubenhabicht, *Naturf.* viii. s. 54.

Goshawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 58. *Id. Sup.* p. 16. *Br. Zool. No.* 52. pl. 24. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 225. pl. 24 *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 99. *Bewick.* pl. p. 23. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 9. *Id. Eggs.* pl. ii. f. 2. *Alb.* ii. pl. 8. *Walcot Syn* i. pl. 9. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 395. pl. 17. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 52. *fig.* 3. Ash-coloured, or black-capped hawk.

LARGER than the common buzzard, but of a more slender make; length 22 in.; weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; bill blue, tip black; cere greenish; irides yellow; over the eye a white line; on the side of the neck a bed of broken white; head and upper part of the body deep brown; breast and under parts crossed with numerous black and white bars; tail cinereous, long, with four or five dusky bars; the wings reach three parts of the way on the tail; legs yellow; claws black.

In some specimens, the thighs have reddish feathers, marked with a black line down the shafts, and in those of the breast a black circular line near the tip, parallel to the edge, and in others the shafts and middle of the feathers are black.

The female is larger than the male, and paler in colour, marked beneath with oval, dusky black spots.

Young birds incline to grey, and have the markings less clearly defined than in the adult.

This species is not very common in England, nor does it breed here, but is more plentiful in Scotland, where it builds in trees, making the nest of sticks, lined with hay and feathers, and lays four white eggs in June; is a destructive species, being a great enemy to partridges and other birds. Is common in Denmark, throughout Russia and Siberia, about the lake Baikal, and is used by the Calmucs in falconry, as it was once here in England.

It is by no means uncommon in America, but is larger than the European species, and the black markings on the under parts more numerous and elegant; known at Hudson's Bay by the name of Komishark Papanasew, not unfrequent also in China and India, where the male is called Bauge or Baiz;* the young male Mudge Jurra. The female named Jurra. It is used in India among others for falconry.

A large white variety, mottled with brown and yellow, is sometimes found about the Uralian mountains; most frequent in the east part of Siberia; and in Kamtschatka every individual is white, with scarcely any spots, and such birds are reputedly the finest hunters;† indeed, a variety is sometimes found perfectly white, but this is very rare.‡

In General Hardwicke's drawings is a bird, which appears a large variety of the Goshawk; length 22in. and stout in make; bill lead-colour; upper parts brown; head and neck behind darkish; over the eye a pale broad streak; through the eye a broad brown one; all beneath dusky white, crossed with numerous dusky lines; quills barred with dusky; tail ash-colour with four dusky bands; tip fringed with white; vent plain white; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; taken January, 1799.

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* One, by the name of Bauz, used for the purpose of hovering over ducks, &c. which will not rise on such occasions.—*Oriental Field Sports.* V. ii. p. 67.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ *Decouv. russ.* iii. 303.

The great love our ancestors* had for falconry is testified by very many writers of former days, although now nearly left off, or at least followed only by a very few, more as a matter of curiosity than otherwise. Not so in 1472, when a Goshawk was thought a sufficient remuneration for most essential services, as may be seen in the *Paston Letters*,† where we find, that this bird was not always to be procured in this country, but more likely to be had at Calais, in France—yet it probably breeds in England, as it is known to do now in Scotland.

The history, laws, rules, and observations on falconry and falconers, may be learned from Turbeville, Carcanus, Latham, and others, who have written on this subject, as also may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology, and other English authors.

To ascertain the owner of a hawk, a ring was put over the closed claws, while young, with an inscription, and one of these is represented in the Archæologia.‡ It is there observed, that although hawking is no longer considered as one of our field sports, yet, in most of the modern leases, a clause is generally still found, reserving to the landlord the free liberty of hunting, hawking, fowling, &c.

During the time when falconry was the recreation of those who could bear the expense of the sport, the birds used on the occasion were much valued;§ and I have now before me a *London Gazette*, Thursday, April 21 to 25, 1581, in which is the following advertisement: "Lost on the 5th instant of his Majesties, a Tarsell Gentle, with the King's Varvels on, the hind pounce of the field foot lost. Lost between Hounslow Heath and Eaidenhead—whoever can give notice of this Hawk to Mr. Chiffinch at the Privy stairs, Whitehall, shall have a good reward."

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* Hawking, used by the Anglo-Saxons.—See an old print to this purport in *Strutt's View of the Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants of England*, vol. i. p. 12—from *Tib.* B. v. a Saxon Calendar.

† *Vol.* ii. p. 109.

‡ *Vol.* xii. p. 414. pl. 51. f. 7.

§ In the *Mem. d'Agriculture*, *&c.* it is mentioned, that a Falcon of the King of France was let loose at a woodcock, in Paris. They flew to Malta, and were both found dead there within twenty-four hours.

Hawks so called, and Girfalcon or Girfal, were formerly in great request; of these the white ones were in most esteem, and part of the revenue in the time of King Henry I. and afterwards, was paid by way of fine; for instance, Outi, of Lincoln, fined in one hundred Norway Hawks and 100 Girfals; four of the Hawks and six of the Girfals to be white ones. If he could not get four white hawks, he was to give four white Girfals instead of them; again, Ralf, son of Drogo, in five Hawks and five Girfalcons for himself, and in two Hawks for Nicolas de Sigillo, &c. &c.* The privilege, however, of Hawking seems to be confined to the higher ranks,† and each had his apppropriate species allowed to him.

It may not be amiss here to mention the gradations of rank to which particular hawks were appropriated, about the 14th century, viz.—

" Three Hawkys longyn to an Emperour, that is to say, an Egkyl, a Watour, a Millon, neither lured nor redaymyd for hem.

" Ther ben hawkes of Tower, that is to say, a Gerefaucone, and a Tarsenlet of the same for a Kynge.

" A Faucon reytyll,‡ a Tarselett thereof for a Prince.

" A Faucone of the Rock, a Tarselett thereof for a Duke.

" A Faucon Peregryne, a Tarselett thereof for a Lorde.§

" There is a Bastarde, and that Hawke is for a Baron.

" A Sakyr, and a Sakyret, for a Knygth.

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[*] *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, Vol. i. p. 273.

[†] Among the figures of the very antient font, in Winchester Cathedral, is a personage, with a hawk on his fist, well figured in *Vetust. Monum.* V. ii. pl. 39. 40. of whom it is merely said, that one of the attendants, with a hawk on his fist, is expressive of his office, and may be one of the officers of the court. But *Milner* rather thinks, that the hawk, held in this manner, proves the personage to be of noble birth.—See *Survey of Winchester*, vol. ii. p. 79.

[‡] In an old printed Edition of the Work it is Gentyll.

[§] For an Earl the same.

"A Layner, and a Laynerett, for a Sqwyer.

"A Lese of Marlyans, for a Lady.

"A Hoby, or a Caselett of the same, for Gentilman of the first Hede.

"A Gose Hawke, for a Yoman.

"A Terfell, for a Pore Man.

"A Sparow Hawke, for a Prest.

"A Muskett, for a holy water Clarke.

"A Resterell, for a Knave.

"An Abjj Hawke is canvas mayle; a loryng Hawke, an harde, that may indure myche Sorowe, & commynly they be the hardyest."

In the Forest Laws made by Henry III. it was enacted, "That every Freman should have within his own Woddes Ayres of Hawkes, Sparrow-hawkes, Fawcons, Eglys, and Herons"—and in the 34th year of Edward III. "Every Person which fyndeth Faucon, Tercelet, Laner or other Fawcon that is loste of their Lord, bring him mayntenant to the Sherif of the County, who must proclaim him in all godd Townes in the Country, and it claims to be returned on paying Costs—if not claimed within four Months comes to the Sherif: but if concealed shall be imprisoned for two years, besides the Value of the Hawk; which last, if He hath not, shall still longer be imprisoned." In the 37th of the same reign it is added, "That if any stele any Hawke, and the same cary away, not doing the Ordenance aforesayd, it shall be done of Hym as of a Thefe that steleth a Horse, or any other Thynge."

In the 9th of Henry VII. "Taking the Egges of any Fawcons, Goshawkes, Laners or Swannes out of the neste—to be imprisoned for a year and a day, and a fine at the King's will;" and again, "That no Man from the Feast of Pasche next ensuinge, shoulde beare any Hawke of the breede of England, called a Nyesse, Goshake, Tasselle, Laner, Laneret, or Fawcon upon peyne of forfeyture of such his Hawke to the Kynge, but to have Hawke from abroad." Much more might be collected on this head, but as every law of the kind is now useless and obsolete, we trust the above will be thought sufficient.

42.—GREATER BUZZARD.

Falco Buteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 24. 47. γ.
Circus major, *Bris.* i. p. 399. *Id.* 8vo. p. 114.
Buteo gallinarius, *Daud.* ii. p. 155. var. A. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. p. 262. *Temm. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 56.
Milvus, sive Astur, *Frisch.* t. 72.
Huhner-habicht, *Bechst. Must.* p. 70. 17.
Greater Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 49.

THIS is 1 ft. 11 in. in length. Bill black; cere yellow; irides saffron-colour; the plumage above brown, with rufous edges; beneath rufous, with oval brown spots, in some unspotted; under tail coverts rufous; tail brown, crossed with broad bars of deeper brown; legs yellow, claws black.

It is found in various parts of Europe, and according to M. Bechstein, is no other than a two year's old bird of the Goshawk.

43.—GENTIL FALCON.

Falco gentilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 29. *Lin.* i. 126. *Faun. Suec.* No. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Raii* p. 13. *Bris.* i. 339. *Id.* 8vo. i. 98. *Will.* p. 46. *Klein.* p. 48. *Scop.* i. 93. *Kram.* 328. *Mull.* No. 6. *Brun.* No. 6. *Gerin.* i. t. 29. *Borowsk.* ii. 73. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 273. *Daud.* ii. 102. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 122. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 50. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 56.
Edler Falke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 50.
Falco montanus, *Raii*, p. 13. *Will.* 45. t. 5.
Gentil Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 64. *Id. Sup.* p. 17. *Br. Zool.* i. t. 21. 22. *Id. Ed.* 1812. 222. pl. 21. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 98. *Alb.* ii. pl. 6. *Will. Engl.* 76. *Bewick*, i. p. 30. *Lewin.* i. pl. 11. *Walcot*, i. t. 11. *Pult. Dors.* p. 2. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS is somewhat larger than the Goshawk. Bill lead-colour; cere and irides yellow; head rust-colour, marked with oblong black spots; upper parts of the body and wings brown, each feather of the latter tipped wish rust; under side white, the point of each feather marked with heart-shaped dusky spots; quills dusky, barred on the outer webs with black, and the lower part of the inner with white; the wings reach to the middle of the tail, which has four alternate bands of black and cinereous; tip white; legs yellow claws black.

In some birds, supposed to be young, the marks on the breast are transverse, instead of cordated spots as may be observed in the two plates referred to in the British Zoology.

This is said to inhabit the north of Scotland, and to build in rocks near Invercauld and Glenmore; is met with in the north of Europe, as far as Finmark,* but we do not hear of it farther south than Astrachan;† was formerly used in England for falconry, as it is on the continent at this day.

Inhabits also America, but said to be of a larger size; one, shot in the province of New York, measured two feet seven inches.

Buffon‡ supposes this bird to be the same with the common Falcon, and called Gentil, when in full feather, whilst others mention it as a different species.

Dr. Pallas is of opinion, that the Falcon Gentle is the Goshawk in its first feathers, in which state it is very different from the adult bird.§

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* *Arct. Zool.*

† *Decouv. Russ.* ii. 142.

‡ *Hist, Ois.* i. 250.

§ *Russ. List.* MS.

44.—COMMON FALCON,

Falco communis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Bris.* i. 321. *Id.* 8vo. 92. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 124. *Fn. Arag.* p. 68. *Daud.* ii. p. 92. *Frisch*, t. 74. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 741.
Der-gemeioe Falke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 49.
Faucon, *Buf.* i. 249. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266. *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 36. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 35.
Common Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 65.

LENGTH about 18 in. general colour of the plumage brown; the edges of the feathers rufous; tail brown, bordered with deeper brown; on each jaw a large brown mark; forepart of the neck and underpart of the body white, irregularly marked with brown; legs green or yellow, claws black.

The above are the general markings of the male, or Tiercelet of three years old.

A.—Falco hornotinus, *Bris.* i. 324. A. *Id.* 8vo. p. 93. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Buf.* i. t. 15. *pl. enl.* 470.
Yearling Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 65. A.

In the first year, the plumage is brown, or ash-coloured above, dirty white beneath, and much spotted; the mark on the jaw visible, but less distinct.

In the second year the colours become deeper, and better defined, the under parts whiter, and the markings more distinct, till arrived at the third year's moult, after which it remains the same till old age.

B.—Falco gibbosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Bris.* i. 324. *Id.* 8vo. 93. *Raii Syn.* p. 14, 6. *Will.* p. 46.
Faucon hagard, *Buf.* i. 254. pl. 16, *pl. enl.* 421.
Haggard Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 66. *Will. Engl.* p. 80.

This receives the above name when it is grown old, and draws the head into its shoulders, appearing hump-backed.

So much has been said by authors on the amusement of falconry, which was greatly encouraged by our ancestors of every rank,* that it is not necessary to mention here more than has been noticed above; and, although it is nearly left off by the English, yet we are assured, that in Denmark and other parts of the Continent, it is still held in great esteem; and by none more than the Turks and Persians, as well as Russians and Tartars: the Chinese were also very fond of this sport.

It is supposed that every species of this Genus might be trained for falconry; but it appears, that the usual sorts were the Iceland and Greenland Falcons, Gyrfalcon and Goshawk; independent of the Black Eagle, Jean le Blanc, Lanner, and others; and of these the white variety seem to be in most esteem†

C.—Falco leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 30. *Bris.* i. 325. *Id.* 8vo. 93. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Frisch*, t. 75.
White-headed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 66.

This has the head white, marked with small brown spots; bill ash-coloured; cere and irides pale yellow; back and wing coverts spotted with brown, rufous, grey and whitish; beneath grey with brown spots, each spot encircled with rufous; feet feathered to the toes; legs yellow, claws black; from the legs being feathered so low down, it seems to have some affinity with the Rough-legged Falcon.

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* In the time of King Edward III. fee and wages were given to W. de Whitten, for searching and examining all nests of falcons and hawks, every where in Wales.

† See article, Goshawk.

D.—Falco albus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Bris.* i. 326. *Id.* 8vo. 94. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 270. *Frisch,* t. 80. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. 7. *Will.* p. 46. *Klein. Av.* p. 49. *Id. Ov.* t. 5. f. 3.
White Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 66. *Will. Eng.* p. 80.

This appears white at first inspection, but on close examination is found to be covered with minute yellow spots, except the two middle tail feathers, which are pure white.

In Mr. Aubrey's collection was a specimen entirely white, except a few brown spots on the back and wings; tail barred with brown.

In my collection is a drawing of a white Falcon from China; light cream-coloured above, and white beneath; every where marked with slender, longitudinal brown streaks; paler on the thighs, and a little curved in shape; the under part of the tail plain, the upper not visible in the figure.

I was favoured with the last by Capt. Broadley.

E.—Falco rubeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Gm. Lin.* i. 332. *Bris.* i. 271. *Id.* 8vo. 96. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. *Will.* p. 47.
Red Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 69. *Will. Eng.* 81.

This appears to differ from the common Falcon, in having black and red spots instead of white; it is less than the Peregrine Falcon, and supposed to be the female in its first year's feathers.

F.—Falco ruber indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Gm. Lin.* i. 271. *Bris.* i. 333. *Id.* 8vo. 96. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. *Will.* p. 47.
Red Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 69. *Will. Eng.* p. 81, t. 9.

The female has a cinereous bill; cere and eyelids luteous; irides obscure; at the outer angle of the eye an oblong fulvous spot; head and upper parts brownish ash; breast and under parts, rump, upper tail, and wing coverts, of a reddish fulvous colour, with a few spots of the same on the breast; tail crossed with black and ash-coloured, curved, bands; legs yellow; claws black.

The male is brighter in colour, the brownish ash-coloured parts being nearly black. This sex is also smaller than the female.

Inhabits the East Indies. It is on Brisson's authority that we place it here as a variety of the falcon. Originally described by Aldrovandus.

G.—Falco Italicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Gm. Lin.* i. 271. *Bris.* i. 336, *Johnst. Av.* p. 19?
Italian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 70.

The bill in this is blue; head and neck reddish yellow, marked with very narrow ferruginous lines; breast yellow spotted with ferruginous; ends of the wings marked with round spots of white; legs yellow. We learn from the above authors that this bird is found on the mountains of Vicenza, and the Alps which divide Germany from Italy. It is probably a variety of the common falcon.*

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* In M. d'Azara's Voy. is mentioned a brown and spotted falcon, found at Paraguay, which is a variety also of the common falcon.

45.—SACRE FALCON.

Falco sacer, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Bris.* i. 337. *Id.* 8vo. 98. *Raii,* p. 13. *Will.* p. 44. *Klein. Av.* 7. p. 48. *Gerin.* i. t. 28. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 298. *Daud. Orn.* vi. p. 96.

Sacre, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 77. *Id. Sup.* p. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 96. *Buf.* i. 246. *pl.* 14. *Will. Engl.* p. 77.

THIS the size of the Jerfalcon; bill and legs blue; eyes black; the back, upper wing coverts, and breast spotted with brown; thighs white within; tail rather long, marked with kidney-shaped spots, and the wings when closed reach to the end of it; the legs feathered almost to the toes. It is remarked in Willughby, that these birds have a "great round head, a shorter beak, a slenderer and longer body in proportion; longer wings, and also a longer train; a breast less fleshy and full in respect of their body than Jerfalcons, and also shorter toes." It is thought by some to be merely a variety of the common Falcon, though by others a distinct species.

Inhabits various parts of Europe, also Tartary; in the latter used for Falconry, and we believe formerly in England; yet is not found there at large. M. Beckstein says, that one of the names in Germany is the British Falcon.

A.—Falco sacer, *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 383. 423.

American Sacre, Speckled Partridge Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 78. *Id. Sup.* 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 96.

Dr. Forster says, the length is 22 in.; breadth 3 ft.; weight 2½ pounds; the irides are yellow; head whitish, with largish streaks of brown; throat white spotted with brown; general plumage above brown, the feathers spotted, and edged ferruginous; the spots not touching the shafts; the under parts white, with longish, dark brown spots; quills black brown; margins and ends of the prime quills white, transversely spotted within with pale ferruginous; lesser quills marked with round spots on the outsides.

Inhabits North America, about Hudson's Bay; called Speckled Partridge Hawk; migrates; preys on the white grouse; breeds in April and May in desart places; the females lay two eggs; the young fly the middle of June.

46.—MOUNTAIN FALCON.

Falco montanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Bris.* i. 352. *Id.* 8vo. 101. *Raii,* p. 13. *Will.* p. 45. *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Daud.* ii. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 183.
Mountain Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p, 93. *Will. Engl.* p. 78.

LESS than the Peregrine Falcon, with a shorter tail; bill black; plumage above brown, or ash-colour; throat and forepart of the neck whitish, spotted with either ferruginous or black; tail ash-coloured, end black, very tip white; legs yellow, claws black; described in brief from M. Brisson, who observes, that when the bird is come to its full colour, the head is black; and the oftener is has moulted, the more white is seen in the breast; with the back and sides of a deeper ash colour.

A.—Falco montanus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 48. 116. *β.* *Bris.* i. 355. *Id.* 8vo. 102.
Falco montanus secundus Aldr. *Will.* t. 9.
Ash-coloured Mountain Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94.

Length 1 ft. 9 in.; bill black; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage cinereous, paler on the wing coverts; beneath white at snow; legs luteous.

47.—HOBBY FALCON.

Falco subbuteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 47. *Lin.* i. 127. *Fn. Suec.* No. 59. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Raii,* p. 15. *Will.* p. 49. t. 7. *Brun.* No. 10, 11. *Mull.* No. 63. *It. Poseg.* p. 29. *Sepp. Voy.* 3. t. 118. *Daud.* ii, 129. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 27. *Id. Ed.* 2. 10. 25.

Falco Barletta, *Daud.* ii. 129. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 45, 46, 47, 48, *var.*

Dendro-falco, *Bris.* i. p. 375. *Id.* 8vo, 109. *Raii,* p. 14. 8. *Will.* p. 47. *Frisch,* t. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 193, pl. 25.

Hobreau, *Buf.* i. 277, t. 17. *pl. enl.* 432.

Baum Falk, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 73. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 317. *Naturf.* 8. s. 51.

Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 103. *Id. Sup.* p, 28. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 61. *Id.* fol. t. A. 9. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 247. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 227.C *Alb.* i. *pl.* 6. *Will. Eng.* p. 83. *Bewick,* i. *pl.* p. 39. *Lewin's Birds,* i. *pl.* 21. *Id. Eggs, pl.* iii. f. 3. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc. Syn.* t. 21. *Don. Birds,* iv. *p.* 91. *Orn. Dict. et Supp.*

THIS Bird is about 12in. in length; breadth 2ft. 3in.; and weighs about seven ounces. The bill is blue; cere and orbits yellow; irides dusky or hazel; the plumage on the upper parts is brown, dashed with ash-colour; nape of the neck inclining to yellow; over the eye a narrow white streak; on each cheek a black mark like a crescent, pointing downwards; chin, throat, and belly, ferruginous, marked with black down the shafts; vent and thighs fine rufous, streaked with dusky; the feathers reaching half way down the legs; under the wings pale cream-colour, undulated, or spotted, with brownish black; quills dusky, spotted on the inner webs with white; tail like the back, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred on the inner webs with dusky rust colour; legs yellow, claws black.

In one which came under my inspection, the back was lead-coloured brown; the thighs dusky white; longitudinally marked with brown; the vent plain white; and the nape of the neck spotted with white; also the chin, throat, and belly were white, marked with black down the shafts. It is posssible that the last may be the female, as it weighed two ounces more than the male, was not so dark above, and the lighter parts beneath not so ferruginous.*

The Hobby is only a summer resident in England, coming in Spring, and migrating in October; and is far from common. It breeds with us, sometimes making the nest on a low tree, even a moderate sized hawthorn; though it has been known to make use of an old crow's nest, and two young taken out of it.†

It inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, where it changes its residence acccording to the seasons; is not met with in Sweden, except in the more southern Provinces; migrating south in Autumn; in winter about Woronesch and Astrachan;‡ is most common in the open country, particularly in the desarts of Tartary and Siberia, whenever small trees are at hand, in which it may breed.§ Several have been shot on Gibraltar rock at the time of their vernal and autumnal migrations; and now and then they stay and breed there, about the south-east cliffs.¶ We believe this to be the most rapid in its flight of all the hawks; larks will not trust to their wings while the Hobby is in sight; and we remember to have seen a swallow pursued, and overtaken while on the wing, by this bird. This species was formerly used in Falconry, but not known to attempt a larger bird than a partridge;|| is a great enemy to larks, and is frequently taken in pursuit of them, by the bird-catchers, in their nets; hence successfully used in daring of larks, for which purpose the hawk was cast off; on seeing of which, the larks adhered to the ground through fear, and the fowler drew his net over them.

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[*] Orn. Dict.

[†] Col. Montagu; said to lay three or four white eggs.

[‡] *Dec. russ.* ii. 142.

[§] Mr. Pennant.

[¶] Mr. White, MS.

[||] M. Brunnich observes, that the Gentil, Iceland-Falcon, and Hobby, are all used in falconry about Copenhagen, *Orn. Bor.* p. 3.

A.—Length 11 inches; bill and cere very deep orange-yellow; space round the eyes yellow; irides brown; general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown, with deeper coloured spots; forehead, cheeks, and throat nearly white; very irregular on the cheeks; all the under parts dusky white; neck, breast, and belly marked with large longish spots of brown; tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, crossed with eight or nine bars of darker brown, but rather paler than the back; quills plain, darker than the rest, and reach, when closed, to the end of the tail; shafts white; legs very deep orange-yellow; claws white.

Inhabits India, called Dourelah; Sir J. Anstruther. It appears to be a variety of our Hobby.

48.—GREATER HOBBY.

Falco subbuteo major, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x.
Der grosse Baumfalke, *Allg. ueb. d. Vog.* i. *Zussas.* p. 660, 29. *Taf.* i. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 315. 19 *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 195.
Greater Hobby, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 47.

THIS bird somewhat resembles the Hobby, but is as large as a raven; in length nearly 18 in.; breadth 3 ft.; the bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, horn-colour; cere and legs yellow; irides pale yellow; head and neck black brown; cheeks black; back and wing coverts blackish blue, crossed with obsolete dull brown, ash-grey, and reddish-grey bands; chin, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dusky reddish white, banded with dull brown, appearing on the breast as oval marks; quills blackish, marked on the inner webs with eight, or more, pale grey, oval spots; on the tail twelve alternate dull brown and ash-grey bands.

The female is almost one third bigger than the male; the colours not so well defined, and wants the black on the cheeks; also the breast and neck are plain smutty white.

This species inhabits the pine forests of Germany, preying on grous, hares, and small birds. It may by some be mistaken for a variety, but M. Bechstein assures us, that it is a distinct species.

49.—INGRIAN FALCON.

Falco vespertinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46: *Lin.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. It.* i. p. 67. t. 13. *Id.* ii. p. 163. *Lepech. It.* i. 230. *Georgi,* p. 164. *Daud.* ii. 124. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 190.

Kober, *Dec. Russ.* ii. 142.

Ingrian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 102. *Id. Sup.* 27.

SIZE of a pigeon; bill yellow, with a brown tip; cere and eyelids yellow; head brown; body bluish brown; belly bluish white; the primaries, from the first to the seventh, blackish at the tips; legs naked, yellow.

Said to inhabit Ingria; chiefly flying in the morning and evening; is common about the lake Baikal, as well as Astrachan;

known by the name of Kober and Derbnitschock ; has much the manners of the Kestril, but extends farther east than that bird, or the Hobby, though less common than either.

M. Pallas in his MS. list calls it Dusky Windhover.

50.—PERMIAN FALCON.

Falco vespertinoides, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Falck. It.* iii. 329. *Daud.* ii. 124.

THE short description which we can collect of this bird from Falck, informs us, that it is half the size of the last; and weighs no more than two ounces and one dram ; cere and eyelids yellow ; neck, breast, and belly brownish, spotted with white ; thighs black.

Inhabits Russia, especially in the province of Permia—found also in Siberia, about Iset and Baschiria. M. Daudin places it as a variety of the Ingrian, or last species.

51.—ORANGE-LEGGED HOBBY.

Falco rufipes, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* ii. *Zusass.* s. 677. 122. *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* s. 19. taf. 3. & 4. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 42. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 34.
Varieté singuliere du Hobreau, *pl. enl.* 431 ?
Orange-legged Hobby, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2d. p. 46.

SIZE of a Kestril—one, supposed the male, is wholly black; but the great wing feathers, and under parts of the body blackish lead-colour; thighs, vent, and under tail coverts fine red brown; eyelids and space round the eyes, the cere, and legs, brick-coloured red; bill half yellow and half bluish.

The female larger, but has many things in common with the other. Head and neck whitish yellow, or fox-colour; eyes in a patch of brown; throat, as far as the breast, whitish yellow; also the thigh coverts, vent, and under tail coverts; shoulders duller fox-colour yellow, waved with black; upper parts of the body pale brown, with ash-coloured and black waves; tail crossed with nine small black bands.

The first of these seems to approach very nearly to the Hobby, figured in the *pl. enlum.* if not the same bird; and most probably not far differing from the two last described.

52.—KESTRIL FALCON.

Falco Tinnunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. *Lin.* i. 127. *Faun. Suec. No.* 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Raii,* p. 16. *Id. p.* 180. *Will. Orn.* p. 50. t. 5. *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 16. No. 5. *Id. Ann.* v. p. 10. 7. *Frisch.* t. 84. 85. *Brun,* No. 4. 5. *Muller,* No. 65. *Faun. Arag.* 68. *Kram.* p. 331. *Gerin.* t. 49—52. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 74. *Bris.* i. 393. *Id.* 8vo. 113. *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 3. *Sepp. Vog.* iii. t. 117. Nisus. *Daud.* ii. 132. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 179. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 39.

Falco aureus, Cenchris, *Klein. Av.* 49. 52. 53. *Id. Ov.* t. 6. f. 4.

Thurmfalke, *Naturf.* viii. s. 52.

Rothelgeyer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 48.

Il Gheppio, *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 47. *Zinnan. Uov.* t. 15. f. 78.

La Cresserelle, *Buf.* i. 280. t. 48. *Pl. enl.* 401. 471.

Kestril, Stannel, Windhover, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94. *Id. Sup.* p. 25. *Id. Sup.* ii. 43. *Br. Zool.* i. *No.* 60. *Id. fol.* t. A. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 244. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 226. *N. Will. Eng.* p. 85. pl. 5. *Sloan. Jam.* 294. *Alb.* iii. pl. 5 & 7. *Hayes's Br. Birds,* i. pl. 4. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 36. 37. *Lewin's Birds,* i. p. 19. 19. F. *Id.* t. iii. f. i. *the Egg.* *Walcot, Syn.* i. pl. 19. *Donov. Birds,* iii. pl. 51. 63. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 3. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE male of this species weighs as far as seven ounces. Bill black; cere yellow; irides dark; crown of the head and the tail fine light grey; the last marked with a broad black bar near the end, the very tip white; back and wing coverts rufous, or red brown, spotted and barred with black; beneath the body pale ferruginous, spotted with black; thighs and vent plain; legs yellow.

The female is larger, and weighs sometimes from 10 to 11 oz. Colour of the back and wings pale, and more dusky than in the male, crossed with numerous lines of black; head pale red brown, streaked with black; tail red brown, crossed with several black bars; near the end marked with the same black bar as in the other sex.

A.—Accipiter alaudarius, *Bris.* i. 379. *Id.* 8vo. 110. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Klein. Av.* p. 49. *Id. Ov.* t. 6. f. 6
Lark Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. A. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 44. C.

A bird, which I conjecture to be the same as that of the authors last quoted, was shot in Surrey—it was 14in. long. Bill pale, tip black; cere and legs yellow; head grey, streaked with black; beneath the eye a sort of black whisker; chin and vent white; back rufous brick colour, each feather marked with black at the tip; rump pale ash; beneath the body rufous white, streaked with black; wing coverts crossed with black bars; quills dusky, barred within with reddish white; tail pale rufous ash, barred on each side the shafts with black, and crossed near the end with a bar of black, an inch in breadth.

I consider this as a young male in incomplete plumage, and very nearly approaches to the description in Brisson alluded to above.

B.—Tinnunculus pennis griseis, *S. G. Gmel. It.* i. p. 49. t. 10.
Grey Kestril, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 95.

This is mentioned as being of a grey colour, with the shafts of the feathers black: it is also said to have black legs, and the under part of the tail barred with black. M. Daudin observes, that this variety is sometimes met with in France, and that it has been killed many times near Beauvais. He also mentions a Kestril with dusky cheeks, found in the same places, but supposes it a mere variety from age.

C.—Falco brunneus, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. *Zusass.* s. 679. taf. 2, f. 1. 2.
Kestril, var. D. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 44.

This is described as 14 in. long and 24 in. broad—Bill blue; cere yellow; the ground colour of the plumage rusty yellow, barred with brown, as in the Kestril; beneath paler with dusky streaks; tail crossed with lines of black, and deeply tipped with black at the end.

The young bird is said not greatly to differ, but the cross streaks of blackish are edged with white on the upper parts; beneath not unlike the other; but the end of the tail tipped with black in a less degree.

These inhabit Thuringia in the breeding season, but are not found there in the winter—make the nest as late as May, whereas the rest of the birds of prey build theirs in March and April.

I much suspect that these last birds are no other than Kestrils, which are known to wear the female plumage for some length of time,* and to say the truth, very many of the Falcon tribe have so mixed an appearance of feather at different stages of growth, as to frequently pass for distinct species.

The Kestril, with its varieties, is sufficiently common every where in England, and may be seen frequently hovering in the air, as it were stationary; on a sudden darting to the earth to secure its prey, which for the most part consists of mice, and small reptiles; I have known also the remains of beetles and scolopendræ, in the stomach of one. It is supposed to feed likewise on small birds, but feathers are rarely, if ever, found in the stomach; be this as it may, it has been now and then taken by bird-catchers in the act of pouncing their call birds.

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* Till after the winter of the first year.—*Orn. Dict.*

It varies in the places for building the nest, sometimes in rocky situations, which it most fancies; at other times in trees, or even in an old crow, or magpie's nest. The female lays four or five eggs, of a pale ferruginous colour, or dusky white, marked with irregular spots of a deeper hue.

This species is not uncommon in many parts of the Continent of Europe. M. Bechstein observes, that it now and then will truss doves, and partridges, and seize on small birds hanging in cages, drawing them out between the bars. It is found on the Rock of Gibraltar the whole year through, and breeds there, feeding chiefly on locusts and lizards; and is the most common of any of the Hawk tribe.

I suspect this bird to be what in India is called Chouee; found in Java, called there Allap-allap-*sapi*;* I have also seen it in some Chinese drawings, where it was named Maw-iing, which signifies speckled bird, or ravenous; the word Maw means bracket or broken, as the face after the small-pox. In the same collection of drawings I observed another, called also Maw-ing, but this had the breast crossed with numerous bars, as in the Sparrow-hawk. I find this also among some fine drawings done in India, in possession of Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. where it is named Caronjia; said to inhabit Bengal; a female in the same drawings called Kommooly, said to be 13in. long.

According to Sloane, this inhabits Jamaica, but as no other author mentions it, and as I have never seen it from that quarter, the circumstance may be suspected.†

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* *Lin. Trans.* xviii. p. 135.

† Probably mistaken for some other bird. *Ray*, in his *Syn.* p. 180, quoting from Sloane says, " Tinnunculus sive Cenchris, eive valde similis accipiter."

53.—LESSER KESTRIL.

Falco Tinnunculoides, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. 31.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill bluish; cere, and round the eyelids yellow; crown, sides of the neck, and nape pale ash-colour; back, scapulars, and greater part of the wing coverts deep rufous, inclining to red; some of the larger, the second quills, rump, and nearly the whole of the tail bluish ash, near the end of the last a broad black band, and the end white; throat pale; the rest of the under parts pale reddish rufous, marked with longitudinal black streaks; legs yellow; claws pure white.

The adult female is rather larger, and is so like that sex of the Kestril, in colour, as not to be distinguished, except in the size being smaller, and both of them differ from the common sort in being less, the quills reaching to the end of the tail, and the claws quite white.

Inhabits various parts of Europe; seen at times in Hungary and Austria; very common about the kingdom of Naples, also in Sicily, Sardinia, and the south of Spain, especially among the mountainous and rocky parts; probably known at Gibraltar, as Mr. White mentions a Kestril, much smaller than the common one, being now and then seen there. Said to feed on beetles, and large insects, rarely on small birds; it builds in the clefts of rocks, particularly in Sicily, and near Gibraltar.

53.—SEVERE FALCON.

Falco severus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 135. Horsfield.

LENGTH 10½ inches; plumage above blackish brown, quills black; beneath chestnut, chin paler; wing coverts, and tail feathers, tipped with chestnut.

Inhabits Java; named Allap-Allap-*Ginjeng*.

55.—BOHEMIAN FALCON.

Falco Bohemicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Daud.* ii. 136.
Maeuse-habicht, Missilauce, *Jos. Mayer. Boehm. Abh.* 6. p. 313.
Bohemian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 43.

RATHER more than a foot in length; gape of the mouth, irides, and legs yellow; orbits white; plumage on the upper parts of the body ash-colour, beneath white; the five first prime quills black on the outer margins; tail long, pointed; legs rather short, and feathered below the knees.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Bohemia, feeding on mice; observed mostly in the evening. The above description seems too concise to determine whether to refer this bird to the Kestril, or Hen-Harrier, concerning which authors have held different opinions.*

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* M. Temminck says it is an old male of the latter.

56.—SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Nisus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Lin.* i. 130. *Fn. Suec.* No. 69. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 6. *Brun.* p. 5. *Muller*, No. 71. *Fn. Arag.* p. 69. *Kram.* 332. *Frisch.* t. 90. 91. 92. *It. Poseg.* p. 28. *Borowsk.* ii, p. 75. *Daud.* ii. 79. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 320. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 187. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 31. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 57.

Accipiter fringillarius, *Raii Syn.* p. 18, *Will.* p. 51. t. 5, *Klein. Av.* p. 53. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 17. *Bris.* i. 310. *Id.* 8vo. 89.

Epervier, *Buf.* i. 225. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 412. 467. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266. *Cett. uc Sard.* p. 51. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 27.

Sperber, *Gunth. Nest. u. Eyer.* t. 6. *Naturf.* 8. s. 55. 24.

Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 99. *Id. Sup.* p. 26. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 62. *Id. fol.* t. A. 10. 11. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 249. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. N. *Hayes Br. Birds*, pl. 3. *Alb.* i. pl. 5. *Id.* iii. pl. 4. *Will. Engl.* p. 86. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 27. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 20. *Id. Eggs.* pl. iii. f. 2. *Walcot's Birds*, i. pl. 20. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE male and female of this species differ greatly in size—the first weighs five ounces; is 12 inches in length, and 23 in breadth; bill blue; cere and irides yellow; plumage on the upper parts deep bluish grey, or deep brown, edged with rufous; on the hindhead a broken bed of white; the under parts are in some white, in others pale rufous yellow, crossed with numerous, undulated lines of dusky, or rufous brown, each feather being margined with that colour, and a line of the same down the shaft; chin and throat marked with similar lines, but rarely barred; quills dusky, barred with black on the outer, and spotted with white on the inner webs; tail the colour of the back, crossed with five broad dusky black bars, end whitish; legs long, slender, yellow; claws black.

The female weighs nine ounces; is 15 in. in length, and 26 in. broad. It differs from the male in having the colours in general paler, and less defined, and the ground of the under parts rarely otherwise than white; but, indeed, individuals of both sexes vary greatly from each other.

It is a very common, and most pernicious species, and the dread of the inhabitants of the farm-yard, making great havock among the poultry of all kinds, as well as pigeons and partridges, especially the female, which being large, strong, and more daring, will often pounce a chicken in the presence of any person, and this so instantaneously, as to make it impossible to save the helpless victim,

It builds indiscriminately in hollow trees, large ruins, and high rocks, very frequently in old crows nests; and lays four or five eggs, of a dusky or bluish white, blotched round the larger end with rust-colour.* Has in former times been used in falconry; but I should conceive more for amusement than profit. It is a species, we believe, very far spread; found as high as Sondmor, and in the Ferroe Islands; in the south of Russia, but not in Siberia; and throughout the old continent, from the above places to the Cape of Good Hope; it migrates annually, in respect to Gibraltar,† like many other species, from Africa into Spain, where many stay throughout the year. It probably is no stranger to China, as we have observed a bird among some Chinese drawings so exactly like it, as to appear a mere variety, not differing more than they do from each other in this climate; it is called there Mawing, as is the Kestril. It is also mentioned by Azara as a bird of Paraguay.

A —Accipiter maculatus, *Bris.* i. 314. *Id.* 8vo. 90.
Falco manibus aureis, rostro nigricante, *Klein. Av.* p. 52.
Spotted Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 100.

This is brown above, with a few spots of white; beneath much the same, appearing as it were scaly; beneath the wings and tail broad bands of white, and narrow ones of brown, alternate; the tail, bill, cere, and irides, as in common.

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[*] *Arct. Zool.*

[†] White's MS.

B.—Falco lacteus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Daud.* ii. 81.
White Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 100.

The plumage of this beautiful variety is wholly of a milk white colour, without the least appearance of any bands or markings. It was shot in Dorsetshire, and in the collection of Gen. Davies, who informed me, that others have been seen there of the same plumage.

57.—MERLIN.

Falco Æsalon, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 49. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Bris.* i. 382. *Id.* 8vo. 111. *Raii,* p. 15. *Will.* p. 50, t. 3. *Klein. Av.* p. 50. *Frisch.* t. 89. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 16. 18. 19? *Spalowsk. Voy.* t. 3. *Daud.* ii. 137. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. p. 328. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 196. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 38. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 27:
Zwergfalk, *Naturf.* 8. s. 55, 257.
Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 106. *Id. Sup.* p. 29. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 63. *Id. fol.* t. A. 12. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 251. *Will. Eng.* p. 85. *Bewick,* ii, pl. p. 41. *Lewin,* i. pl. 22. *Id. Eggs,* pl. iii. f. 4. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc. Birds,* i. pl. 22. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. pl. 94. *Graves's Br. Ornith.*

THIS is a small species; common weight of the male 5 oz.; length 10 inches; bill bluish lead-colour; cere pale yellow; irides dark; head ferruginous; the feathers streaked with bluish-black down the shaft; back, and wings bluish ash-colour, streaked and spotted with ferruginous; edges the same; quills nearly black, with reddish oval spots; under wing coverts brown, with round white spots; tail 5 in. long, crossed with from thirteen to fifteen alternate bars of dusky and reddish clay colour,* the end for about an inch black, the very tip white; throat white; breast, belly, legs, and thighs ferruginous, streaked with dusky; vent pale ferruginous; the wings reach to within 1½ in. of the end of the tail; legs yellow, claws black.

The female weighs 9 oz. is 12½ in. long, and 26½ in. broad; the whole plumage above brown, tinged with ferruginous; beneath yellowish white, with broad dusky brown streaks; tail crossed with five or six narrow bars of yellowish white, tipped with the same.

The Merlin is only a winter resident with us, at least in the warmer parts of England, where it arrives in October, and departs in Spring, at which time the Hobby appears. Yet we are assured by Dr. Heysham, that it breeds in Cumberland, and that he has met with two nests, in each of which were four young, placed on the ground, like that of the Ring-tail; the egg is of a plain chocolate brown, and 1¼ inch in length. The Doctor observed, that these birds vary much in colour. The manner of building also differs, a pair of them having once made use of an old crow's nest near Cowbit, in Lancashire.†

Several Merlins said to be shot in lat. 65.‡

This bird is met with on the continent of Europe, but, we believe, no where very common, and shifts its quarters in a greater or less degree every where. M. Bechstein observes, that it is rarely seen in Thuringia in the summer, but is sufficiently plentiful in the mountainous parts and forests in autumn and winter; that it builds in high trees, laying five or six whitish eggs, marked with brown spots; is observed now and then in the Caspian desart and Baraba.* M. Daudin says, they frequent that part of France contiguous to Switzerland, being met with about Dole and Mont-Jura ; and adds, that the male and female are both equal in size.

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* The number seems to be quite uncertain; for Mr. Pennant mentions a specimen in which there were only eight; and Col. Montagu's Merlins had only from five to seven. See *Orn. Dict.*

† *Gent. Mag.* 1766, p. 24.

‡ *Ross's Voy.* p. xlviii.

Both this and the Sparrow-hawk have been trained for hawking ; and this species, Mr. Pennant observes, was inferior to none in spirit ; was used for taking partridges, which it would kill by a single stoke on the neck.

A.—Æsalon Antillarum, *Bris.* i. 385. *Id.* 8vo. iii. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.
Caribbee Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 108:

This is very little bigger than a thrush ; above rufous spotted with black ; beneath white with longish spots of black,

Inhabits the Caribbee Islands, called there Grygry, from its cry—said to prey chiefly on lizards and grasshoppers, now and then on very young chickens.

B.—Falco Aucupum, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 49. γ. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284.
Esmerillon des Fauconniers, *Buf.* i. 288. pl. 9. *Pl. enl.* 468.
Falconer's Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 109. 93. C.

This is said by Buffon to be like the Hobby, but with shorter wings, and more resembling the Stone Falcon, both as to size, length, colour, &c. so as to make it doubtful whether these two may not be varieties ; also that both sexes are alike in size. He adds, that it is a very courageous bird, attacking not only larks, but quails and partridges—yet this author quotes *Br. Zool.* fol. A. 12. for a figure, proving this and Mr. Pennant's Merlin to be the same. In short, to any one who reads the account in the *Hist. des Ois.* the whole seems to be confused, arising probably from individuals varying in plumage, and not being a common bird.

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* Pallas MS.

C.—Falco intermixtus, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 4.

Length ten inches; breadth twenty; cere and irides yellow; crown brown; cheeks whitish, streaked with brown; over the eye a white line to the hindhead; chin white; neck streaked with brown above, and white beneath; ground colour of the body above brown; feathers of the rump marked with white, and tipped with grey; breast and belly yellowish white, with longitudinal narrow streaks of brown; beneath the wings and flank, the feathers marked on each side of the shaft with two or three large round white spots; quills brown, banded beneath with whitish; tail brown, with three or four bars of white, and the tip white; legs yellow; claws black.

This was described from one brought from Carolina, by M. Bosc, and seems not very materially to differ from our Merlin.

58—STONE FALCON.

Falco Lithofalco, *Ind. Orn.* i. 47. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Bris.* i. 349. *Id.* 8vo. 101. *Raii,* 14. *Will.* 47. *Frisch.* i. 86. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 182. pl. 24. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 27.
Le Rochier, *Buf.* i. 285. *Pl. enl.* 447.
Stone Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 97. *Will. Engl.* p. 80.

LENGTH about 12 inches; bill blue, with a dusky tip; cere and irides yellow; top of the head ash-colour; the middle of each feather dusky down the shaft; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts rufous; the feathers margined with yellowish white, and a dash of brown down the middle; chin nearly white; thigh feathers long and full, reaching much over the joint: these are pale rufous, with a few dark dashes down the shafts of many of them; wings, back, and tail dove-colour, the feathers streaked with black; prime quills rather darker, the outer one shorter than the second, and marked on both webs with white spots, the others only on the inner webs, the ends pale; the tail 5¼ in. long, the colour of the quills, crossed with four blackish bands, one at the base, two at equal distances about the middle, and lastly a broad one at the end, but the very tip inclines to white; the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths on the tail; legs slender, toes very long, both yellow; claws hooked, black.

The above description is probably that of the female, for I observe in another specimen, which did not differ materially in plumage, that the tail had only a single bar near the end, in this differing from each other, in the manner of the two sexes of the Kestril.

Both the above birds were in the collection of the late F. F. Foljambe, Esq. of Grosvenor Place, who obliged me with an accurate drawing by the late, much to be lamented, Mr. S. Edwards.

Mr. F. informed me, that one of them was shot in January, at Osberton, in Nottinghamshire, but was uncertain about the other. These birds having yellow irides, make them to differ from the Merlin; but it must be confessed, that in respect to plumage, they have much resemblance to that bird.

59.—SIBERIAN FALCON.

Falco regulus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 50. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Pallas. It.* ii. 207. *Daud.* ii. 146. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 207.
Siberian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 113.

THIS is a very small species, but has the bill and air of the Kestril. Cere greenish; irides brown; crown hoary brown, with blackish lines; round the neck a ferruginous collar; back hoary lead-colour, the shafts of the feathers brown; throat, and under parts whitish, marked with numerous, ferruginous brown spots; margin of the wings white, variegated beneath; tail even at the end, hoary lead-colour, with clouded bands below; all the feathers edged with black, and tipped with white; legs deep yellow.

Inhabits Siberia; feeds chiefly on larks, and is not common. This, Dr. Pallas observes, is the least of all the Falcons yet known.

** *AFRICAN AND ASIATIC.*

60.—CROWNED EAGLE.

Falco coronatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4. *Lin. Syst.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i: 253. *Daud.* ii. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 16. t. 16.
Aquila Africana cristata, *Bris.* i. 448. *Id.* 8vo. 128.
Crowned Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 27. *Edw.* pl. 224.

THIS is one-third less than a large Eagle; not more than two feet in length; bill and cere ferruginous; irides orange red; fore part of the head, and round the eyes whitish; plumage above brown, the feathers edged with pale brown; beneath white, spotted with black; breast rufous, the sides fasciated with black; tail deep grey, crossed with three or four bars of black; legs feathered to the toes, which are bright orange; claws black.

Inhabits Africa; not uncommon on the coast of Guinea, from whence one was brought alive to London, where it survived for some time. Barbot, in his *History of Guinea*, gives a figure of this bird,* and a similar one may be seen among the drawings of Mr. Dent. This is twenty-two inches long. In it the head and neck are yellowish white, inclining to brown behind, with here and there a marking of black on the side of the neck.

61.—OCCIPITAL EAGLE.

Falco occipitalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iii. *Daud.* ii. p. 40. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 59.
Le Huppard, *Levaill, Ois.* i. pl. 2.
Nisser Tookoor, Black Eagle, *Bruce's Trav. Ap.* t. p. 159?
Occipital Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 17.

THIS is more than three feet in length; bill pale blue; plumage in general dusky reddish brown, paler beneath; the middle of the outer webs of the greater quills white, forming a patch on the wing; base of the tail mixed brown and white, the ends dark brown, and the shape rounded; quills black, nearly as long as the tail; on the hindhead a crest of feathers, six or seven inches long, hanging gracefully behind; legs covered with short, pale, yellow down, quite to the toes. The female is larger, and the crest smaller, with some markings of white about the eyes and top of the head.

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* *Churchill's Voyages.*

This is found at Guiana, and other parts of South America, and is content to feed on hares, partridges, and smaller game; has a rapid flight, and generally seen in pairs, the two sexes together. It makes the nest on trees, lined with wool and feathers, and lays two pale eggs, spotted with red brown; has a plaintive cry, uttered at intervals.

We have had doubts whether to place the Black Eagle of Bruce with this, or the Vulturine Species, or whether to set it down as distinct; it resembles the last named in colour, but is smaller than either, being only 2 ft. 4 in. long, and 4½ feet in breadth, weighing scarcely five pounds. The feathers of the head elongated into a crest of considerable length, which is said to be carried erect. In this bird, too, the cere is yellow, and reaches from the bill to the eyes, approaching to the Vulture, and forming a link between that and the Eagle. It was met with in 1770, at Dinglebar, among a cloud of Vultures and other birds of prey, following the army in Abyssinia, and was struck down by one of these, by which it fell under Mr. Bruce's inspection. It seems, however, rather to coincide with the Occipital species, having, like that, some white on the inner quills.

Mr. Bruce's bird was likewise met with at Tsai, in Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt, who observes, that the drawing is correct, but that in its habits it more resembles an Hawk than an Eagle, for it perches on the tops of trees, and on being driven from one flies to another.*

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* *Valentia's Travels*, iii. p. 72.

62.—VULTURINE EAGLE.

Falco vulturinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Daudin*, ii. p, 53. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 58.
Le Caffre, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 28. pl. 6. *Id. Vog.* Fr. ed. 8vo. p. 255,
Gypaëte, *Tem. Man. ed.* 2d. Anal. p. xlviii.
Vulturine Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 15.

THIS equals the Golden Eagle in size, with a strong bill, the base dusky; irides chestnut brown; plumage in general black; the wings, when closed, reach eight inches beyond the tail, the end of which is rounded, the outer feather being shorter than the rest, but is usually damaged from rubbing against the rocks, on which it perches; legs covered for three parts of the length, with dirty yellow feathers. It has affinity in its manners with some of the Vulture genus, but the head is wholly covered with feathers.

Inhabits Caffraria, but is rare; feeds on dead carcases, and of course greatly offensive; it will also attack sheep, and devour them on the spot, except such a portion as may be necessary for its young, which it brings to them in its claws; in which it differs from the true Vulture, which is said to disgorge the nutriment it supplies to its young. From the peculiar length of wing it rises with difficulty from the ground.

The natives call it Stront-Vogel, or Aas-Vogel, dung, or carrion bird.

63—MARTIAL EAGLE.

Falco bellicosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. *Daud.* ii. p. 38.
—— armiger, *Shaw Zool.* vii. 57.
Le Griffard, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. i.
Martial Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 16.

SIZE of an eagle—weight from 25 to 30 pounds; breadth 7½ ft. Bill moderately curved and pale; irides bright hazel; plumage brown, the edges of the feathers paler, with a mixture at the nape of the neck; under parts nearly white; quills black, reaching three-fourths on the tail, which is even at the end; legs pale, and feathered to the toes.

The female is 12in. longer than the male.

Inhabits Africa, frequenting the great Namaqua, lat. 28, chiefly inhabited by whites; preys on antelopes, hares, &c. and in its turn is attacked by crows and vultures to deprive it of the prey; is mostly seen in pairs, and makes a flat nest, of large sticks, on the tops of high trees, and of such compact structure, as to bear the weight of a man to stand firmly upon it; the part lined with dried leaves, moss, and other soft materials, and may serve for many years. This bird will sometimes build the nest upon a rock; has a sharp cry, to be heard far off. It is a high flyer, sometimes mounting upwards so as to be nearly out of sight.

64.—NOISY EAGLE.

Falco albescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. 45. *Shaw Zool.* vii. 93.
Aigle blanchard, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. iii.
Noisy Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 21.

THIS is about one-third as large as the Martial Eagle—is more elongated, and smaller than most Eagles. The bill pale; irides and legs yellow; plumage in general white, soft, and spotted with black brown; the tail barred with black, but the female more mixed with brownish yellow, especially on the wing coverts. The male has the feathers of the hind-head elongated into a crest; the female is also crested, but the feathers shorter, though in bulk that sex exceeds the male by one-third; the tail is rather long, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, frequents forests, prefers the largest trees, and has hitherto been only found in the country of the Hottniquas—preys chiefly on the wood pigeon,* from which it first tears the feathers; sometimes on a small species of antelope, called by the Hottentots *Nometjes*. The cry consists of several sharp sounds, quickly repeated, somewhat similar to cri-qui-qui-qui-qui, and when perched on a tree, spending whole hours in repeating this, though in a tone of voice seemingly weak in proportion to the size of the bird. The nest is for the most part on high trees, and the eggs the size of those of a turkey, two in number, and white—both sexes sit in turn.

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* Le Ramier Rameron—*Levail. Afr.* 6. 67. pl. 264—or spotted ring pigeon.

65.—NOBLE EAGLE.

THIS bird is 3 ft. in length.—Bill large, from the nape to the tip 2 in. colour yellow brown, with a very trifling notch in the usual place; cere broad, extending to the eyes, and just encircling them; irides yellow hazel; head rather full of feathers, dark brown, fringed with pale at the ends, the rest of the upper parts much the same; besides which, the coverts have a pale streak down the shafts; all the under parts from the throat tawny buff-colour, mottled on the throat and breast; belly, thighs, and vent marked with numerous, roundish, ash-coloured spots, smaller below; the feathers of the thighs cover half the legs, which are yellow; tail black, of twelve feathers, crossed about an inch and a half from the end, with a bar of white of the same breadth—the end also is white, and all the feathers pointed at the tips.

Inhabits India; drawn from the life and size from a bird in the possession of Mr. Place; the description taken from the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, made at Cawnpore.

It would seem that this bird was used in Falconry, as it had leathers on the legs with a cord attached, and sitting on a perch—though it was probably so drawn, from being confined thus, and kept tame.

We have observed a specimen of this bird, in which there were spots, instead of a pale streak down the shafts of the wing coverts.

66.—CHEELA EAGLE.

Falco Cheela, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14. *Daud.* ii. p. 44. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 69.
Cheela Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 33.

LENGTH two feet or more, and stout in bulk; bill blue at the base, with a black tip; irides pale yellow; plumage deep brown; before the eyes marked with white; head feathers somewhat elongated; wing coverts spotted with white; quills dark; tail the same, crossed with a bar of white, 1½ in. in breadth; thighs and belly paler than the upper parts, the first spotted with white; legs pale yellow, scaly; claws black.

This is not uncommon in India, and called Cheela. In a drawing of one of these, I observe the wing coverts without spots; cere and irides yellow; plumage deep brown, paler beneath; the feathers of the hindhead and neck lengthened into a sort of tuft, fringed at the end with white; breast, belly, thighs, and vent, marked with roundish spots, each surrounded, or slightly margined with black; tail short, crossed in the middle with a broad cream-coloured bar, and with paler coloured spots on the margin. These are probably allied to the Noble Eagle.

67.—MARITIME EAGLE.

Falco maritimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Daud.* ii. 60. *Lichtenb. Mag.* iv. 2. p. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 157.
Maritime Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 23.

LENGTH uncertain; height, standing, 1 ft. 5 in. Bill and cere yellow; the body and end of the tail white; thighs whitish and pale red mixed; the colours of the rest of the plumage not mentioned.

Inhabits the borders of the sea in the Island of Java, and feeds on fish and carrion.

68.—FIERCE EAGLE.

Falco ferox, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 260. *Daud.* ii. p. 50.
Falco astracanus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 85.
Accipiter ferox, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 422. t. 10. Gmelin.
Fierce Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 33.

THIS is nearly the size of the Golden Eagle. Bill lead-colour; cere green; irides yellow; eyelids and pupils blue; over the eyes hairs like eyebrows: plumage above ferruginous brown, with a mixture of white on the crown and hindhead; fore part of the neck ferruginous, varied in the same manner with white; breast and belly white, spotted with chestnut; quills black, within brown and white, beneath white, towards the ends grey; wing coverts paler than the body, spotted with ferruginous forwards, and white behind; tail brown; the feathers on the posterior side white, fasciated with four deep brown bands; rump whitish; legs white, thick, and rough; claws crooked.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Astrachan, is remarkably fierce and voracious, and will sometimes prey on dead animals as well as living ones.

69.—PONDICHERRY EAGLE.

Falco ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Bris.* i. 450. t. 35. *Id.* 8vo. 129. *Daud.* ii. p. 55. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 91.
Aigle de Pondicherry, *Buf.* i. 136. *Pl. enl.* 416.
Aigle Malabarre, *Ess. Philos.* p. 55.
Pondicherry Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *Id. Sup.* 2. p. 32. *Nat. Misc.* 389.

LENGTH 19 in.—breadth 3½ ft.—size of the Jerfalcon. Bill pale green, with a tinge of blue, tip yellow; cere bluish; irides pale brown; colour of the body chestnut, shafts of the feathers blackish; head, neck, and breast white, with a line of brown down the middle of each feather*—the end half of the first six quills black; tail 7½ in. long, the six middle feathers pale fulvous at the tips, the three others, on each side, with narrow blackish bands on the inner webs; legs yellow, claws black.

Some specimens have darker tail feathers, plain, without any perceptible bands, being merely dusky on the outer margins.

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* That figured in the *Nat. Misc.* has no brown lines down the shafts.

Inhabits the East Indies, chiefly about Pondicherry. It is esteemed a sacred bird on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and called by some the Malabar Eagle, and having the manners of the kite, has obtained the names of Bramany-Kite, in compliance with the respect paid to it by the Bramins of India. The natives of Hindustan call it Tchil—and at Bengal, Sunk-Tchil, also Kueronden—besides which, I find other names given to it in India, viz. Khem-Calyani and Cshamancari[*]—said to remain at Bengal the whole year, living on fish, frogs, snakes, &c. It is less wild than many of the genus, but never so bold as to pick up filth in the streets. Builds both in the villages and forests, and lays two or three eggs in March or April—the young fly in June. We learn, that it is no where more frequent in India than at a noted grove, called Pop-Tope, a few miles distant from St. Thomas.[†]

In the temples of the God *Vishnow*, in front of his image, and sometimes sitting on a serpent with several heads, is a figure of the bird called Garroora. This is a large brown kite, with a white head, and probably meant to represent this Eagle. It is said that the Bramins, at some of the temples of this God, accustom birds of this kind to come at stated times to be fed, calling them to their meals by striking a brass plate.[‡]

One of these, among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, had the names of Keu-Keraan, (bird catchers name) Cheym-Kullee, also Rutey-Cheel. The word Cheel seems to have a common meaning, perhaps that of Hawk ?

Dr. Horsfield met with this bird in Java, where it is called Ulung.[§]

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[*] Sir J. Anstruther's drawings—one in Lord Valentia's drawings called Cullcarii.

[†] Ten miles distant from Madras, *Penn. View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 90.

[‡] *Sketches of the Hindoos*, 8vo. 1790. p. 155.

[§] *Lin. Trans.* v. xiii. p. 136.

70.—BIDO EAGLE.

Falco Bido, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137. Horsfield.

LENGTH from 24 to 26 in.—Bill strait at the base, otherwise greatly bent; cere broad; nostrils oblong, placed obliquely.—Plumage in general brown; crown of the head black, at the back part the feathers white at the base; quills black, the first very short, the third and fifth equal in length, but the fourth the longest—all of them banded with white on the inner webs; tail longish, rounded, black, crossed with a broad white band; under wing coverts, belly, vent, and thighs, spotted with white; legs longish; thighs squammose, at the base downy; claws rather long; middle and hind toe stout, equal in length, the outer one very short; the wings shorter than the tail.

Inhabits Java, and called Bido.

71.—BROWN-BACKED EAGLE.

SIZE of an Eagle.—Bill short and blue; cere livid; between that and the eye covered with cinereous hairy feathers; head and neck ferruginous, or reddish clay-colour; forehead and chin chocolate brown; the rest of the plumage, from chin to vent, back, and wing coverts, fine chocolate brown; on the scapulars a mixture of white in patches; quills much darker than the rest; thighs and legs covered to the toes with feathers; vent rufous white; tail very little longer than the wings, pale grey, crossed with five or six narrow dusky bars, chiefly on the outer webs, but in the two middle feathers on both webs, the end for one inch black.

Inhabits India—Sir J. Anstruther.

A.—In this the bill is blue, with a blackish tip; crown and hindhead bay; forehead, chin, back, wings, belly and legs chocolate brown; on the scapulars a mixture of white; tail greyish, crossed with blackish bands, that near the end broadest; tips of the feathers pale; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and there called Frooss, but is not common—Dr. Buchanan.

One among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke (probably this) was 2 ft. 8 or 9 in. Bill pale blue, tip black; cere large and pale; top of the head, neck behind, and sides, dusky brownish white; chin, throat, and all the under parts, also the back and wings, deep chocolate brown, a little mottled; on the beginning of the back, a patch of white; vent cinereous; tail dirty ash-colour, with five or more irregular dusky bars, and the ends of the feathers, for 1½ in. or more, dark or dusky; thighs covered with feathers reaching below the knees, the rest downy to the toes, which are strong and yellow; claws black. The wings reach to three-fourths of the tail.

Inhabits India.—Described from one taken at Futtehguhr, Jan. 1796. The name given to the male, Raaj—the female, Oakaab.

Another of these, called the male Oakaab, is of the same size. Head, neck, breast, and under parts, brown, with long streaks of dusky, pale yellow, those on the head and throat, much smaller, more numerous, and narrower; back brown, most of the feathers with pale ends, appearing as spots, forming a regular series at the ends of the greater coverts, and second quills; the greater and outer edge of the wing black; thighs and vent plain buff-colour, the feathers reaching beyond the joint--the rest of the legs downy; legs yellow; under parts of the tail pale brownish.

The nest is large, made of sticks, and lined with soft grass; the young, two in number. Those found in a nest at Futtehguhr, were covered only with white down, and quite to the toes—Bill black; cere pale; lore pale blue; toes flesh-colour.

In the same drawings is one nearly similar,—2 ft. 8 or 9 in.—general colour brown, the feathers with paler margins; place of the bastard wing white; greater coverts and second quills dusky, with pale flesh-coloured ends; great quills black; vent and tail coverts white; tail black; tip pale or white; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs feathered to the toes, with brown feathers; bill deep blue black; cere, nape, and legs, yellow.

72.—KUMPA-MAUR EAGLE.

LENGTH 22 in.; breadth 2 ft. 5 in. Bill black and stout, but with scarcely any appearance of a notch or process in the upper mandible; cere cinereous; head dirty white, the feathers pointed, stiff, with black shafts; upper parts of the body, and wings, dark brown; breast ferruginous; tail white, rather short, the tips and edges of the feathers inclining to ash-colour; quills dusky, and the wings, when closed, reach to the end of the tail; legs stout, pale yellow, and the feathers of the thighs long, extending a considerable way on the shins; claws black.

Inhabits India, called Kumpa-Maur.—Dr. Buchanan.

73.—KOORUL EAGLE.

THIS bird is 2 ft. 10 in. long—from the head to the sole of the foot, 1 ft. 7 in. and to the end of the bill 3 in. Bill blue; cere pale; lore the same; plumage in general brown, the feathers margined with rufous; the wing coverts darker; from the nape a broad patch of black, passing beneath the eye almost to the hindhead; chin rufous white; quills and tail black, the last short; some of the larger coverts and second quills mixed with white; legs rough, deep yellow; feathered below the knee; claws black.

In a second of these the feathers were wholly brown, without rufous margins; the patch on the sides of the head dusky, not quite black; chin pale, but not white; belly and vent brownish white; quills and tail dark brown.

Inhabits India by the name of Koorul—A fine drawing of the above was, among others, in Sir J. Anstruther's possession, and is probably not yet described—has much the appearance of the Black-Cheeked Eagle.

74.—JERWIED EAGLE.

THIS is a large species. Bill and claws black; cere and toes yellow; general colour of the plumage dusky black; beneath darker; some of the wing coverts marked with white at the tips; quills and tail dark, and all but the two middle feathers marked with nine or ten paler coloured spots on the outer margins; thighs and legs feathered to the toes, the margins of all the feathers paler.

Inhabits India, and there called Jerwied.

75.—CAWNPORE EAGLE.

LENGTH 27 or 28 inches; bill large, strong, black, at the base pale blue; cere yellow; irides brown; general colour of the plumage wholly deep chocolate brown; quills and tail darker, both plain without any markings; the wing coverts each marked with a pale spot at the tips; the ends of the greater coverts pale, and a few solitary pale spots on the thighs; legs covered with down to the toes, which are pale yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; frequents Cawnpore, met with there in January. One similar, the same in size, had the bill, cere, and irides as in the other; the general colour of the plumage paler brown, but the under parts, from the breast, incline to ash-colour; the nape, and neck behind, as also on the sides of the neck and breast, marked with spots of white; the second wing coverts darker than the lesser, margined with pale brown; quills and tail dark, or dusky black, the last without any markings; the quills reach to within an inch and a half of the end of the tail; legs yellow.—Met with at Cawnpore, in November.

In a third, the size, bill, irides, and legs correspond with the two former—general plumage fine pale tawny ash; feathers of the head and neck somewhat narrow and pointed; on each of the wing coverts a black line down the shaft; greater wing coverts dusky, with tawny ends: quills and tail very dark, or dusky black; the upper tail coverts, vent, and under parts somewhat paler than above.

Found at Cawnpore in May; from a comparison of the above three birds with each other, they seem to be allied; and, it is probable, that the first described is the adult.

76.—CHINESE EAGLE.—Pl. VIII.

Falco sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 51. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 88: Chinese Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 35. pl. 3.

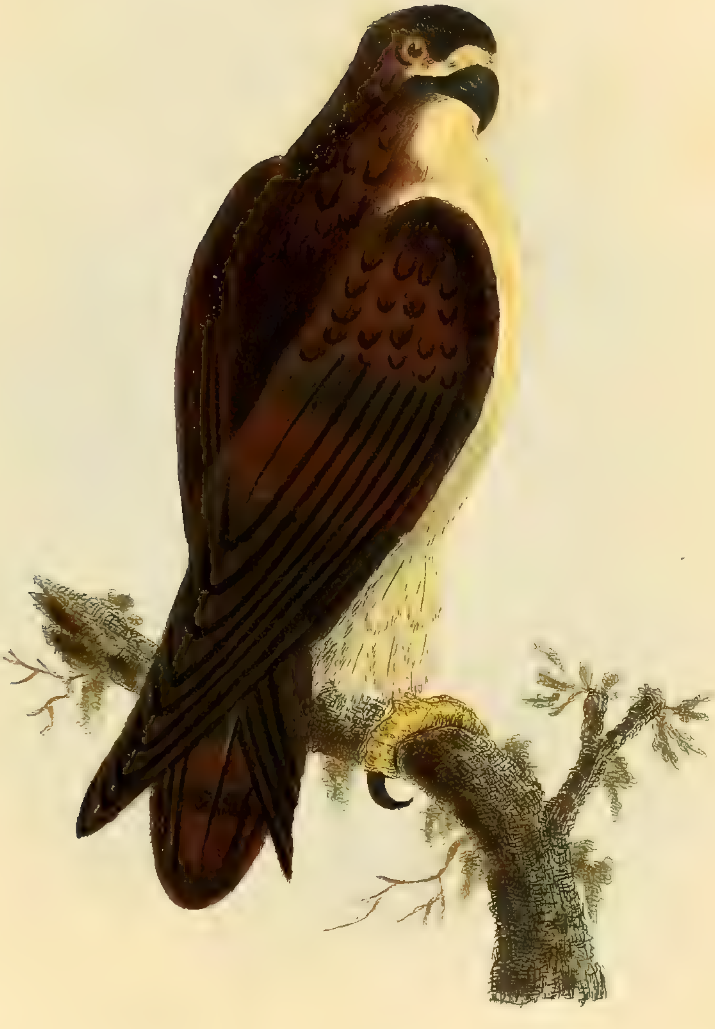
THIS is of a large size; bill hooked, black; cere yellow; irides brown; plumage in general reddish brown; top of the head dusky, the feathers darker on the edges; across the middle of the wing a dark brown broad bar; quills of the same colour; base, middle, and end of the tail dark brown; all the under parts of the body yellowish buff-colour, from chin to vent; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits China. I owe the description and drawing of this bird to my late friend, Thomas Pennant, Esq. who originally had it from Taylor White, Esq.

I have also observed a bird, which probably varies only in age or sex, in a collection of drawings exhibited for sale, many years since, in King-street, Covent-Garden. This was crested; the crest composed of ash-coloured and black feathers intermixed; bill black; irides pale yellow; sides of the head, round the eye, ash-colour; back and wings deep chocolate brown, the feathers edged with yellow; wings and tail as in the other bird; as also the under parts, but the breast and belly somewhat blotched with dusky, or dark brown; edge of the wing ferruginous and black mixed.

The last was drawn of the natural size, which was that of an eagle, but whence the original came, not mentioned.

Pl. VIII.



Chinese Eagle.

77.—BAUJ EAGLE.

SIZE uncertain; bill black; cere dusky; irides dark; head, neck, and under parts white, streaked with fine lines of brown on the top of the head, and sides of the wings; upper parts of the plumage brown, the feathers margined with paler brown; quills dusky black, and reach half way on the tail, which is crossed with seven narrow dusky bars, one of them near the end; legs covered with white down as far as the toes, which are yellow; claws black, but not very hooked.

Inhabits India, and called Bauj or Bauze,* at Bengal; but at Hindustan known by the name of Sundul.—Dr. Buchanan.

78.—ASIATIC EAGLE.

Falco asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 168.
Asiatic Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 31.

LENGTH 21 inches; and, at first appearance, not unlike the Buzzard; bill bluish; breast cream-colour, dashed down the shafts of the feathers with dusky black; belly, thighs, and vent white; quills grey, barred dusky and black on the secondaries; bastard wing and greater coverts the same; tail 9½ in. long, rounded at the end, colour pale silvery grey; on the outer feathers five or six irregular dusky bars, or blotches, down the shafts, but indistinct, the others plain; upper coverts white; legs yellow, feathered before below the joint.

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* The Goshawk is also known by this name.

Inhabits China.—Sir Joseph Banks.

72.—FISHING FALCON.

Falco Piscator, *Ind. Orn.* i. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 158.
Le Tanas, Faucon-pêcheur, *Buf.* i. 275. *Pl. enl.* 478. *Damp. Voy.* iii. 318.
Fishing Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 95.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill 1¼ in. stout, yellow, swelling at the base, but without a cere; in shape like that of other Falcons, but less curved, except at the point; and scarcely notched, except just at the end; nostrils a slit near the base; at the back of the head a conspicuous full crest, composed of feathers, some 2 in. in length; colour of the head, crest, neck, and breast ferruginous brown; crest feathers narrow, with pale edges; wing coverts brownish dove-colour, with dark shafts, giving the appearance of streaks; quills bluish brown, the first not half the length of the others, the fourth longest; all of them marked within, mostly from the base, largely with white; back paler brown, with dark streaks down the shafts; beneath from the breast dirty white, streaked with brown; thighs and under wing coverts the same; tail long, of ten feathers, rather rounded, 9½ in. in length; two middle ones brown with dark ends, the others dusky black; the thigh feathers hang a little below the joint before—legs deep brown, moderately stout; claws hooked.

One of these in the collection of Lord Stanley furnished the above description, and seems to be the same bird with that formerly described as the African Pheasant*—the want of cere, it is true, gives less alliance to the Falcon Genus, but the shape of the bill is that of the Falcon; nor has it any bareness about the sides of the head to rank it with the pheasant, added to having only ten tail feathers; whereas, the tail in the last genus is composed of a much greater number.—As to the figure in *pl. enl.* the colours are just, but the tail is not half of the proper length, nor is the crest at all expressed, and may mean to represent a different bird.

Inhabits Senegal—and is probably that known by the name of Tanas; it differs somewhat from most of the Falcon tribe, as it feeds more often on fish than other prey, taking them out of the water in the manner of the Osprey. It is said not to swallow the fish whole, but retiring to a convenient place, to eat it peice-meal.

80.—BENGAL OSPREY.

SIZE of the common Osprey. Bill black; cere blue; irides yellow, head full of feathers, which may be erected at will; these are whitish, streaked with brown; through the eye, to below the the nape, a broad, brown fillet; neck behind, back, wings, and tail, deep brown, the last marked on the outer webs of the feathers with obscure paler spots; all beneath from chin to vent white, with a bar of brown spots on the breast; quills black, and when closed reach somewhat beyond the tail; legs pale blue; claws black, large, and hooked.

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* *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p: 120.

Inhabits India; called at Hindustan, Mutch-Moonggur, by the Bengalese, Bullah—found also in the province of Oude, and there called Mudrooh.

81.—PISCIVOROUS EAGLE.

Falco vocifer, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 4. *Daud.* ii. p. 64. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 94.
Aigle nonette, *Gaby Voy. en Nigritie.*
Piscivorous Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 33.

SIZE and make of the Osprey; extent of wings 8 ft.; bill lead-colour; below that and the eye naked and yellow, except a few hairs; irides red brown; head, neck, breast, and scapulars, white, edged with brown; on the breast a few black brown spots; tail white; the rest of the plumage rusty brown, streaked with dingy black, inclining to ferruginous on the coverts; quills black, with lines of rufous and black crossing the outer webs; lower parts of the back and rump mixed black and dirty white; lower belly and thighs deep rufous; legs naked and yellow; the wings when closed, reach to the end of the tail. The female is more dull in colour.

Inhabits the more inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope; most common about Lagoa Bay; called at the Cape, Groote Vis-vanger or Witte Vis-vanger, as it feeds on fish, descending upon them in the manner of the Osprey; said also to feed on young antelopes, as well as the great lizards; common in the African rivers; the male and female are rarely seen apart; they build on the top of trees, or on rocks, and lay two or three white eggs. By some called the Crying Eagle, as it flies high and cries loudly, to be heard far off; is very difficult to be shot, as it is a shy bird. It seems allied both to the Pondicherry Eagle, and the Osprey.

82.—BLAGRE EAGLE.

Falco Blagrus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. p. 70. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 96.
Le Blagre, *Levaill. Ois.* i. pl. 5.
Blagre Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p, 34.

SIZE and habit of the Osprey; bill brownish; irides deep brown; head, neck, and parts beneath, glossy white; but the top of the head, and hind part of the neck incline to brown; lesser wing coverts and tail pale grey brown, and the end of the last white; greater quills dusky black; second quills like the rest of the wing; the feathers for the most part very rigid; legs yellow.

This bird inhabits the internal parts of the Cape of Good Hope. but is only seen on the borders of rivers, which it frequents for the sake of fish, taking them in the manner of the Osprey, by plunging into the water; its sight seems to be very piercing, at it will very frequently descend at once from a height in the air, where it is scarcely visible, into the water, after its prey.

83.—MARINE EAGLE.

Falco Ichthyætus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 136. Horsfield.

LENGTH 2 ft. 4 in.; bill long, hooked, in shape not unlike that of the Osprey; nostrils large; cere with a few hairs on the sides; plumage in general brownish; quills deep brown; head grey; chin whitish; neck brownish grey; breast and belly pale ferruginous brown; lower part of the latter, the vent, and thighs white; tail dusky at the tip.

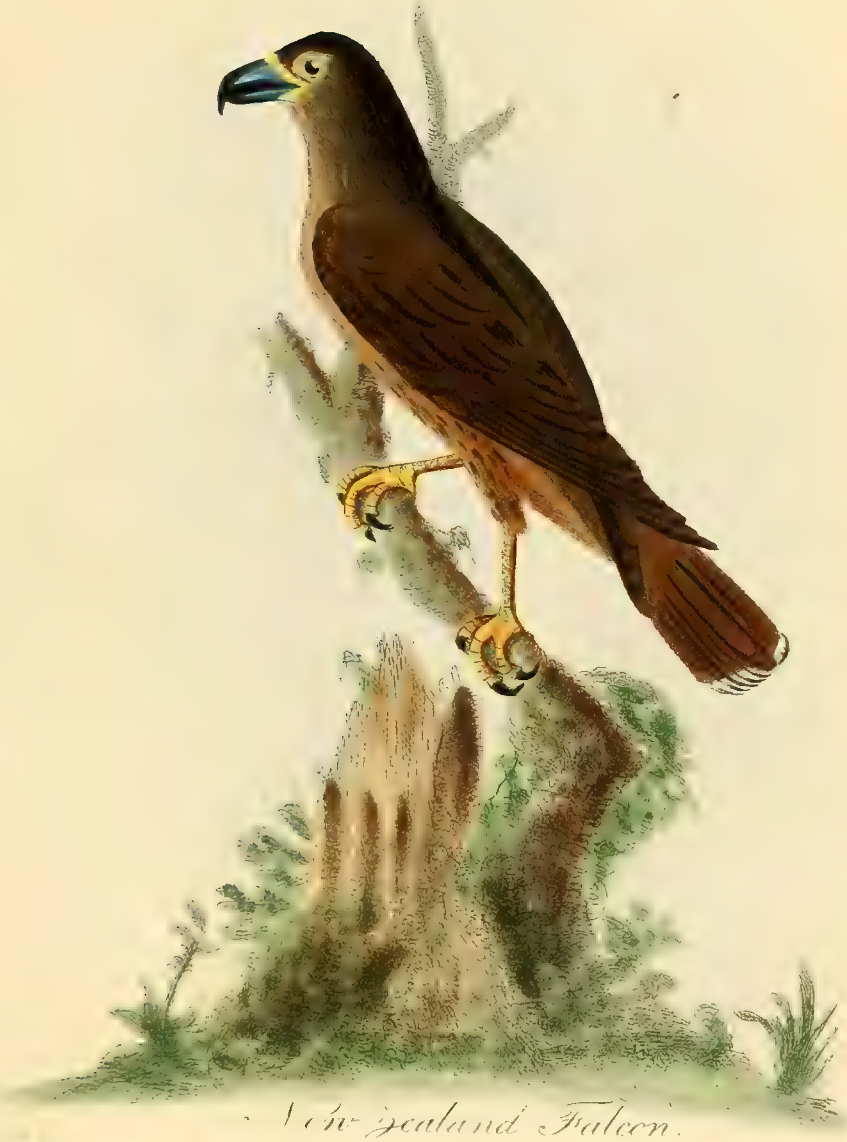
Inhabits Java, called Jokowuru.

84.—NEW ZEALAND EAGLE.—Pl. IX.

Falco Novæ Zealandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 104. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 159.
New Zealand Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 57. pl. 4. Female?

LENGTH 17 or 18 inches; bill one in. much emarginated, dark blue or black; cere yellow; irides blue; in each nostril a lobe or division; crown and cheeks brown; the upper parts of the body the same, with whitish bands towards the rump, mixed with ferruginous; quills dusky black, spotted on the inner web of the outer, and on both webs of the inner ones with white; under parts of the body dirty reddish white, dashed down the middle of each feather with dusky black; belly and vent ferruginous; the shafts of the

PL. IX.



New zealand Falcon.

feathers black; tail rufous brown, marked on each side of the shafts with oblique bars of white, five or six at least, but none of them touching the shaft; the end, for near an inch, plain rufous brown; legs yellow.

The female is 23 in. in length; bill, cere, and irides the same; the plumage on the upper parts deep brown, with a few transverse pale markings; beneath dusky white, with broad dashes of brown; sides of the belly, and thighs inclining to ferruginous, dashed with brown; vent pale yellow, with the same brown markings; tail fasciated transversely with white, but the markings less conspicuous.

The young bird differs, having a few longitudinal pale streaks on the neck; the body plain brown, or very little marked; and the tail without bars, though the end is very pale, approaching to white.

Inhabits New Zealand; found in Queen Charlotte's Bay; has the appearance of a Vulture about the head and neck, and the feathers of the latter loose and waving, nor is the bird, when adult, so well clothed about the eyes, as the Falcons in general. However, Dr. Forster assured me, that the manners are entirely those of the Falcon, and was of opinion, that the one figured in the Synopsis was a young, and incomplete bird. Two of the above were brought from New Zealand, by Captain Clark, in 1775.

85.—MADAGASCAR FALCON.

Falco Madagascariensis, *Daud.* ii. 75. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 169.
Autour à ventre rayé de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. pl. 103.
Madagascar Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 32.

SIZE of a Pheasant. Bill black, curved from the base; orbits naked, yellow, with a bare skin reaching from thence to the hind head; irides yellow; crown, neck, back, and wing coverts, pale cinereous grey; larger coverts marked near the tips with black; quills white, barred within half way from the base with dusky black, the end half black; beneath the wings striated white and black; breast, belly and rump, white, marked with curved white bands; tail black, crossed about the middle with a white band, dotted with black; legs yellow.

Inhabits Madagascar, called, by the French, Aigle-rayé—from the bareness about the head, and the claws not being greatly hooked, it might incline one to think it belonged to the Vultures.

86.—ORIENTAL FALCON.

Falco orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 76.
Oriental Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i p. 34. *c.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill large, hooked, black; base beneath yellow; plumage above dark brown, most so on the head; over the eye a streak of ferruginous; thighs and vent banded with brown; quills dark brown; on the inner webs oval spots of white, placed transversely, and an obscure dusky one of white on all but the three first; tail 8 in. long, the feathers marked with obscure dirty white spots, from the base to within half an inch of the end, which is dusky; legs pale lead-colour.

The above flew on board a ship near the coast of Japan.

87.—JAVAN HAWK.

Falco Javanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 76.
Javan Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 34. * d.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill yellow, with a black tip; cere yellow; irides pale; forehead white; body above reddish brown; wing coverts incline to red, with darker shafts; under wing coverts dirty reddish white, undulated with ferruginous; quills dark brown, within deep ferruginous, transversely barred with black, end nearly black; nape blotched with white, as in the Sparrow-hawk; tail coverts tipped with white; throat and breast like the upper parts, but paler; belly ferruginous brown, barred with white; thighs the same, but paler; vent white; tail brown, even, with five bands of black; the wings reach to near the end; legs yellow, stout; inner claw largest.

Inhabits various parts of India, and probably in Java, one having flown on a ship off that Island.

88.—TESTACEOUS FALCON.

Falco testaceus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. 125.
Testaceous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 56.

SIZE of a Goshawk; length 21 in. Bill bluish; cere, irides, and legs, yellow; head, and all above, testaceous brown; shafts of the feathers black; throat and under parts white, tinged with testaceous on the breast, and from thence to the vent with reddish brown; vent white; quills dusky, spotted white within; tail crossed with five indistinct dusky bands; beneath pale.

Inhabits the Isle of Java, first seen perched on a rock, seizing small birds, which passed within reach, and was by chance killed with a stone.

A.—Falco Javanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 27. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Wurmb. apud Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 8. *Daud.* ii. 171. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 172.
Javan Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 36.

The cere of this bird is black, marked with yellow in the middle; head, neck, and breast, chestnut; back brown; legs yellow.

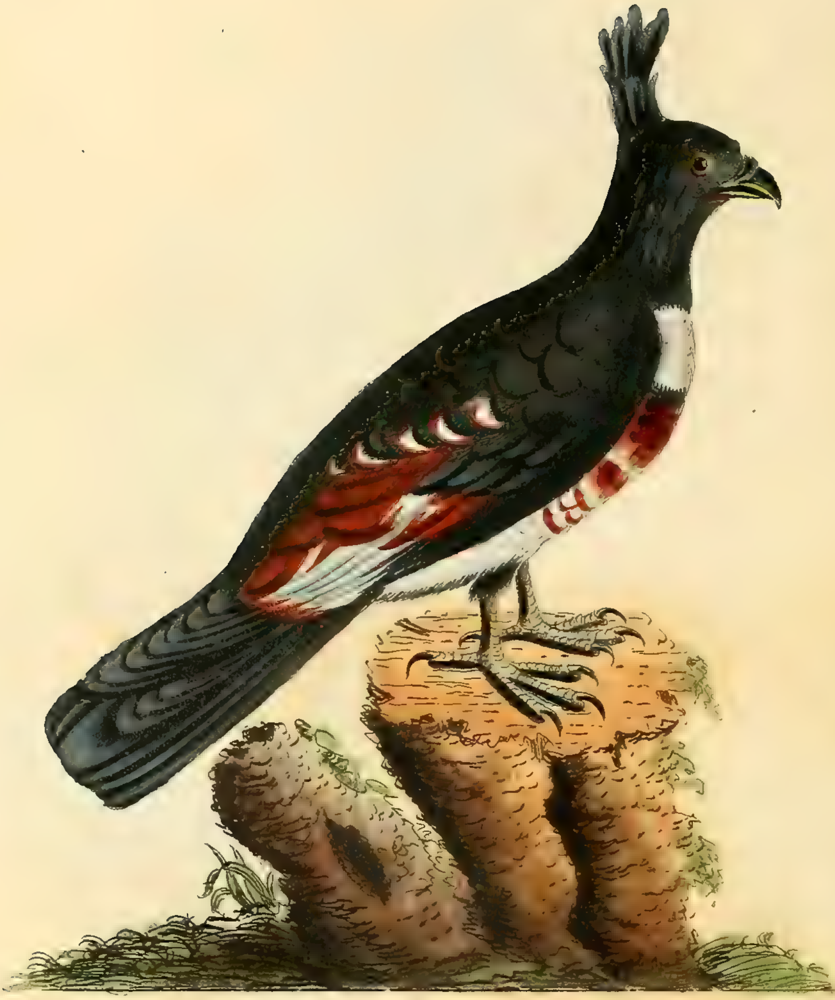
Inhabits Java, said to feed on fish—probably a variety, if not the same as the last described. The three last seem to be allied.

89.—LAKE FALCON.

Falco limnæetus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 138. Horsfield.

SIZE uncertain; bill strongly curved, compressed; edges of the mandibles incurvated, the end of the lower obliquely truncated; cere small, nostrils oval, transverse; plumage in general brown; tail beneath whitish ash; the first quill short, second and third gradually longer, fourth and fifth equal in length, the rest shortening by degrees; legs rather long, shins wholly covered with feathers; claws small, all of them nearly equal in size.

Pl. X.



Cohy Falcon.

Inhabits Java; called Wuru-rawa; supposed to be very rare, as it has been found but once at the extensive lakes, formed during the rainy season, in the southern parts of the Island, where it feeds on fishes—never met with along the extensive northern sea coast.

90.—COHY FALCON.—Pl. X.

LENGTH 13½ in.; bill and cere livid; near the end of the upper mandible two tooth-like processes; head, neck, and interscapulary region black; at the nape a fine crest of linear feathers, about two inches long, growing broader at the ends, which stand up, and the points incline forward; the scapulars are white at the base, afterwards fine chestnut brown, and terminated with black; the fore part of the breast, and hind part of the back are white, that of the belly the same, with a broad rufous, or chestnut brown band; sides and fore part of the belly barred with the same; thighs, rump, and upper tail coverts black; wing coverts black, with a greenish tinge, but a few next the scapulars resemble them in colour; prime quills black, on the inner webs greenish; second quills the same, but on the upper side of the outer vane chestnut brown; the tertials black above, dusky below, brown on the upper side of the outer vane, near the base, and white towards the point; tail rounded, five inches long, greenish black, and the wings, when closed, reach to within half an inch of the end of it; legs scaly, of an obscure greenish-colour; claws black.

Inhabits India. A specimen of the above was caught at Barrackpore, and by most persons thought to be new, but the

Keepers of the Aviary say, that three or four were received from a Hill Chief, a few years since, and that they were called *Jucca-Siccara.* The servants of the Nepal Vakeel thought that it is found in their country, and called Roylow; but a Nepalese servant of Dr. Buchanan observed, that it is less than the Roylow, and that both the Parbutties and Nawars call it Cohy, It is a most beautiful species, and the Ornithologist will feel himself indebted to the Doctor, not only for this, but many new Indian species, in other genera, hereafter to be mentioned.

91.—CRESTED INDIAN FALCON.

Falco cirrhatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Bris.* i. 360. *Id.* 8vo. 104. *Raii,* p. 14. *Will.* p. 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 113. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 147.
Faucon huppé des Indes, *Buf.* i. 271.
Crested Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 80. *Id. Sup.* p. 20. *Will. Engl.* p. 82.

ALMOST the size of a Goshawk; bill blue; cere luteous; irides yellow; plumage above black; top of the head flat, with a forked crest, hanging downwards; under part of the body striated black and white; neck fulvous; tail banded black and ash-colour; legs feathered to the toes, luteous; claws black.

Inhabits the East Indies; it varies in having a black bar across the breast, and another on the wing coverts.

A.—Le Faucon huppé, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 28. *Daud.* ii. p. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 149. pl. 21.
Crested Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 25.

The male is said not much to exceed a common pigeon in size, and the female one-fourth larger. The bill pale, end dusky; the under mandible singularly notched, and cut off square at the end; plumage slate-colour; the elongated nape feathers brown; hind part of the neck the same, with a long patch of brown over each jaw, in the manner of the Peregrine Falcon; the under part of the body dirty white, transversely marked with black streaks on the belly and thighs; quills brown, reaching beyond the middle of the tail, which is crossed with seven or eight brown bars.

Inhabits the lakes and borders of the sea in India, and the rivers abounding in fish, feeding on them, as well as crabs and shell fish, which it easily breaks with the bill; will attack gulls, terns, and even the Albatross, all of which give way to this bird. It makes the nest among the rocks, near the sea, for the most part, though sometimes on trees, near the rivers, and lays four rufous white eggs—male and female sit in turn; the young brood often remains with the parents, till nature prompts them to pair, and thus continue their race.

92.—CEYLONESE CRESTED FALCON.

Falco Ceylanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 113. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 149. pl. 21.
Ceylonese Crested Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 82.

SIZE uncertain; bill dusky; cere yellow; plumage wholly as white as milk; on the head two feathers hanging behind, like a pendent crest.

Inhabits Ceylon—Mr. Pennant; probably a variety of the last described. Wolf mentions a White Hawk, which is, according to the people of Malabar, a bird of augury, for if one is seen flying over their heads in a morning, they will not undertake a journey, or any business of moment on that day.*

93.—CHICQUERA FALCON.

Falco cirrhatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. var.? *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 176
Le Chicquera, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 30.
Chicquera Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 27.

THE bill of this bird is not unlike that of the crested Falcon; the upper mandible has a double notch, and the under truncated;

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* A circumstance, similar to this, is mentioned under the head of the Lanner of Abyssinia.—*Penn. Hindoost.* i. 204.

irides yellow; top of the head, and hind part of the neck rufous, with a tinge of the same about the base of the bill, and bend of the wing; but the upper parts of the body and wings, in general are blue grey, mottled with darker spots; tail crossed near the end with a broad dusky black band; the tips of all the feathers pale, nearly white—under parts of the body white, crossed on the breast, belly, thighs, and vent with small dusky streaks; the wings reach two-thirds on the tail, which is rounded at the end; legs yellow.

Inhabits Bengal, and called Chiquera—It is probably a variety of the crested Indian species.

94.—NASAL FALCON.

BILL dusky blue, pale at the base, where it is rather gibbous; head, neck, and beneath, ferruginous, streaked on the two first with black; sides under the eyes brownish clay-colour; back and wing coverts deep brown; outer part of the wings and quills black, the last pale beneath, the shafts white; tail rounded, reddish brown; belly, thighs, and vent, pale ferruginous; quills and tail even in length; legs stout and yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India—Sir J. Anstruther. It has much the appearance of an Eagle, but the size of the bird is not mentioned.

95.—JAPONESE FALCON.

Falco Japonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Daud.* ii. p. 50.
Japonese Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 33.* 7. b.

LENGTH 23 in. Bill small, blue, with a black tip; beneath the lower mandible yellowish; cere dusky; forehead buff-colour; head and body above brown, each feather tipped with ferruginous; across the hindhead a mixture of pale cream colour, and beneath this much blotched with the same; cheeks palish, streaked with brown; from the chin springs a crescent of black, placed much like that in the Hobby; chin white, with fine lines of black; fore part of the neck and breast brown, each feather margined with yellowish white; belly the same, but darker; quills dark, marked within with transverse oval ferruginous spots; all, but the four or five outer ones, tipped with the same; the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail, which is eight inches long, deep brown, all the feathers spotted on both webs with ferruginous, except the exterior ones, which are plain on the outer webs; legs yellow, claws large, hooked, and black.

A specimen of this bird flew on board a ship, off the coast of Japan.

96.—SHORT-TAILED FALCON.

Falco ecaudatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 54. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.
Le Batteleur, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 31. pl. 7. 8.
Short-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 21.

SIZE between the Eagle and Osprey; bill and legs dusky; base of the first yellowish; cere large; irides deep brown; head, neck, and all beneath, deep black; back and tail deep rufous; scapulars dusky, varying to blue grey; lesser coverts Isabella colour; quills silvery grey, within dusky; the tail characteristically short, and half hidden by its coverts; the male is not complete in plumage till the third year's moult. In young birds the general colour is brown, palest on the head and neck; the edges of the feathers light coloured, and are in this state so unlike the old ones, that were it not for the short tail, they might be mistaken for different species.

The female is one-fourth bigger than the male, but does not otherwise greatly differ––the young birds, while incomplete in plumage, most resemble the females.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; most common about Queer Boom, near Lagoa Bay, and very common in all the country of Hottniqua and Natal, quite to Caffraria—the male and female always seen as company, rarely in troops, except many pairs are invited to the same repast, for they feed on all sorts of carrion, and will attack young antelopes; they also lurk about inhabited places, for the sake of preying on any sick sheep. The name given it by M. Levaillant, arose from its flapping the wings in a singular manner, whilst in the air, so as to be heard at a great distance. It is known also to the inhabitants by the name of Berg-Hhaan (Mountain Cock).

97.—BACHA EAGLE.

Falco Bacha, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 43. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 157. pl. 22.
Le Bacha, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 15.
Bacha Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 22.

SIZE of the common Buzzard, but longer; bill lead-colour; cere yellow; plumage in general dirty brown; wings and tail darker; crown of the head black, the back of it crested with feathers, half black, half white, the ends being black, and, at times, the bird spreads them horizontally like a tail; at the bend of the wing and beneath, the feathers are marked with roundish white spots; tail dusky, crossed in the middle with a rufous white band, the tip white; legs the colour of yellow oker.

The female larger than the male.

It is a solitary species, except in the breeding season, and frequents only the barren and sultry parts of the Cape of Good Hope. In December, after rearing two or three young, returns to a solitary life; builds among the rocks, making the nest of moss and leaves, ill put together, and is a shy and fierce species. Found in the country of the Grand Namaqua, and from thence to the Tropic of Capricorn. Preys chiefly on the Klipdas, or Cape Cavy,* but obliged sometimes to be content with lizards, &c.; is observed to watch the Cavy for three hours together, with the head between the shoulders, immoveable, and springing suddenly on the unsuspecting victim, devours it with great apparent ferocity: when it misses its prey, utters a kind of lamentation, like the words Houi-hi-hi repeated, and directly changes place to watch as before, but by this fruitless attempt, added to its plaintive cry, the Cavies take alarm, and hide themselves, not to appear again for some hours.

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* Hyrax capensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 166.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent I observe a slight variety; in this, the feathers of the crown are full, loose, and black; under parts of the body dull ferruginous, with roundish white spots; quills barred two or three times with white within; the band across the tail, and the tip pure white.

98.—LONG-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Acoli, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Daud.* ii. 176. *Levail. Ois.* i. 126. pl. 33. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 172.

Long-legged Hen-Harrier, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 42.

THIS in size and colour resembles the Hen-Harrier, but stands higher on its legs; the bill is bluish; cere red; irides yellow; the under parts, from the breast, crossed with fine, dusky, linear stripes, in the manner of the Chanting Falcon, though neither so numerous nor delicate; indeed, it might at first sight be taken for that bird on a larger scale, did not the great disproportion of legs at once shew the difference. The tail is pale grey, and pretty long, even at the end, and not graduated as in the Chanting species; the quills dusky black, and reach two-thirds on the tail; legs yellow.

Inhabits the cultivated parts of the Cape of Good Hope; and found not unfrequently in the sandy desarts. In the interior parts only observed about the rivers Swarte-kop and Sondag. Called Witte-Valk (White Falcon) and Leeuwerk-vanger (Lark catcher). The male and female seen usually together—makes the nest in the bushes, and lays four dirty white eggs, oval in shape; on the contrary, the eggs of the Chanting Falcon are nearly round.

99.—BLACK-THIGHED FALCON.

Falco tibialis. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 174.
Le Faucon à Culotte noire, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 126. pl. 29. *Daud.* ii. p. 120.
Black-thighed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 49.

THIS is rather bigger than a pigeon. The bill formed somewhat like that of the Crested Indian species, the under mandible being truncated; it is lead colour, with a yellowish cere; irides hazel brown; plumage of the upper part of the body and wings grey brown, with a darker streak down the middle of each feather; throat white; the rest of the under parts very pale rufous, with dashes of of dark brown, principally down the shafts; thighs black; quills and tail dark coloured; the latter rather rounded at the end, and the wings reach to about two-thirds of the length; legs yellow.

This species inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and frequents the grand Namaquas; one killed there in the action of feeding on a leveret, at the same time roused another somewhat larger, supposed to be the female. M. Levaillant was informed, that this bird is not uncommon on Sneeuw-bergen (snow mountain) where it is called Klyne-berg-haan (Little Mountain Cock) but by this name they call all the middle-sized birds of prey, and the smaller ones by the name of Valk or Falcon.

100.—BEHREE FALCON.

Falco calidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. *Daud.* 2. 122. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 176.
Behree Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 35.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill pale blue; plumage blackish brown above, white beneath; the black curving forwards to the throat, and the white in like manner passes backwards above, nearly as in the Black Falcon; breast, belly, and thighs marked with cordated, black spots, flatted at top; tail indistinctly banded with paler colour; legs yellow; claws black.

The immature bird has the upper parts pale reddish brown; throat, and a patch behind the eye, white; fore part of the neck and breast marbled, pale brown and white.

Inhabits India, and is called Behree. Having been favoured, by Dr. Buchanan, with the inspection of drawings made in India, as well as in others of Gen. Hardwicke, I find among them one of these, said to be a young female, in which the bill is much arched from the root; irides dark brown; feathers of the crown sharp pointed, and the crown surrounded with a pale ring; ground colour of the body beneath reddish white; the feathers of the thighs reach half way on the legs; and the wings, when closed, extend nearly to the end of the tail, which appears banded, each feather having two roundish clay-coloured spots on each side of the shaft, and in six or seven rows, giving the idea of as many bands; in other things the first description will serve. In some drawings these clay-coloured spots are quite white.

Dr. Buchanan informs me, that it is known in Hindustan proper, by the name of Baihri,* and is the Boihri of the Bengalese. It is found every where in Bengal, frequenting very large trees in solitary places, but not very common ; preys on birds, chiefly pigeons—the place of its building is not known. Is commonly used in hawking, and employed to catch small herons, quails, pigeons, doves, and other middle-sized game,* though the Hindoos, at least about Calcutta, do not follow this sport.

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* This name said to be derived from the Persian.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is a bird called Kooe-ab-Kaus, or Kooe—this is marked about the head as the Behree, and is perhaps a young bird or female—it differs in having the sides of the throat spotted with black ; beneath the body white, with largish dusky marks ; body above plain brown ; quills barred in an indented manner, with pale rufous-white, and brown ; tail marked with six or seven bars on each side of the shaft, but not touching it on the margin.

Another, smaller, named Bhyree Butcher, said to be a male of the first season, brown above ; beneath dusky white, blotched with brown ; sides of the throat and nape paler ; tail brown, with three or four obsolete pale marks, the end pale ; found at Cawnpore in January. One, said to be a female of the first season, is brown above, the margins of the feathers paler ; beneath dusky white, blotched with pale brown ; on each side of the jaw a brown whisker, and behind the eye to the nape brown, but the crown and cheeks are mixed dusky and white ; second quills marked with three clay-coloured round spots on each ; upper tail coverts much the same ; tail feathers with five or six clay-coloured spots on each side of the shaft ; the end pale.

Among the same drawings is a bird named Cherrug—said to be of the first season.—It is like the last in most respects, but above the brown is more uniform, and the head and neck are wholly pale dusky white, with some streaks, but no whisker of brown, or brown behind the eye; but the tail is marked with the same clay-coloured spots as in the other.—Shot at Cawnpore in January.

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* It is said to be extremely strong and bold, killing hares with ease, and is frequently sent in chase of the larger kinds of water fowl—will even attack the Cyrus (or the Indian Crane), also the Manickjoor (Violet Heron), Currakeel, and other large aquatic birds.—*Or. F. Sports.* ii. 68.

There is also one, said to be a complete male. This is dusky blue above, marked and banded with dusky; beneath rufous white, with roundish spots of the size of peas, on the breast and throat; from thence the marks are transverse and curved; under wing coverts white, spotted with black; tail, as in the others, crossed with five or six blue bands.

From there being much similarity between the above birds, added to the markings of the quills and tail being so nearly alike in all, we may venture to conclude the whole to belong to the Behree Falcon.

101.—RHOMBOIDAL FALCON.

Falco rhombeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35.—*Daud.* ii. 111. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 169.
Rhomboidal Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 35.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill dusky blue; head and hind part of the neck black; fore part very light brown; back and wings grey, barred with black; belly pale reddish brown, marked with rhomboidal spots; tail grey, crossed with eleven or twelve bars of black; legs pale yellowish green.

Inhabits the river Ganges, and other parts of India.

102.—CHANTING FALCON.

Falco musicus. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Daud.* ii. 116. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 143.
Faucon chanteur, *Levail. Ois.* i. 117. pl. vi.
Chanting Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 40.

SIZE of a common Falcon; plumage in general pale lead, or dove-colour; but the top of the head and scapulars are much darker, and incline to brown; the under parts from the breast pearly grey, crossed with numerous bluish grey markings; quills black; tail greatly cuneiform, the outer feathers being shorter than the middle ones by a third, the colour dusky, but the extreme tips of the feathers are white, and all but the two middle ones crossed with bands of white. The bill and claws are black; legs and cere orange; and the irides brown.

The female is bigger by one-third, but does not differ from the male materially, except in being paler.

This species is not unlike the Hen-Harrier in colour, but independent of other points, in which it differs, there is no appearance of the ruff-like collar round the lower part of the head. It is found in Caffraria and the neighbouring country, as Karrow and Camdeboo. In breeding time the male is remarkable for its song, which, like the Nightingale, it makes every morning and evening, and commonly even the night through. It sings in a loud tone for more than a minute, and after a time begins anew; during its song it is so regardless of itself, that any one may approach, but in the intervals of quiet so wary, as to take flight on the least suspicion. Should the marksman kill the male, the female will also soon fall under his gun, as in her attachment to him, and calling every where with the most plaintive voice, she so continually passes within gun-shot, as to make it no difficult matter to shoot her; but in case the female should be killed first, the male does not testify so much attachment, for retiring to the top of some distant tree, not easily approached, he does not cease to sing, but becomes so wary, as to fly away from that neighbourhood on the least alarm. The female is said to make her nest between the forks of trees, or in bushy groves, and lays four round white eggs. This bird preys on partridges, hares, quails, rats, &c. and for its size is a very destructive species.

103.—RUFOUS-EARED FALCON.

SIZE uncertain; bill black; irides, cere, and legs yellow; head, and part of the neck, buff-white, the feathers streaked down the shafts with dusky; eye in a deep brown patch, on the ears a larger one of pale rufous; general colour of the plumage deep brown, quills deeper; on the inner wing coverts a whitish patch; belly, thighs, and vent, deep rufous; tail plain greenish ash, rounded; the wings reach nearly to the end of it.

Inhabits Bengal; figured among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, Bart.

104.—JACKAL FALCON.

Falco Jackal, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Daud.* ii. 161. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 173.
Le Rounoir, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 73.
Jackal Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 49.

THIS is the size of our Buzzard, but more bulky, and the tail shorter in proportion; the bill is dusky; cere and legs yellow; iris deep brown; plumage mostly dusky brown; from the chin is a mixture of white, which changes on the breast to rufous; the quills are dusky, banded with paler at the base, and the secondaries mixed outwardly with white; tail deep rufous, with a spot of black near the end of each feather, the two outer ones only banded with dusky; beneath all is rufous-grey. The female is larger, and the red on the breast not so high-coloured.

This species is mostly seen about the habitations of the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the name of Jakals-vogel (Jackal Bird), on account of the cry imitating the voice of that quadruped. Called also Rotter-vanger (Rat-catcher). It is not shy, being seen every where following the lesser kinds of vermin, as rats, moles, &c. and, like the Buzzard in Europe, is esteemed an useful species; it is cowardly, insomuch that even the Fiscal Shrike will occasionally put it to flight.

It inhabits chiefly the thick groves which surround the houses, and in the deepest part of them makes a nest of twigs and moss, lined with feathers; lays three or four eggs, sometimes only two, which generally come to perfection, as the nest is rarely destroyed, from the idea the natives entertain of the utility of this species.

105.—RANIVOROUS FALCON.

Falco ranivorus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. 170. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 171.
Le Grenouillard, *Levail. Ois.* i. 95. pl. 23.
Ranivorous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 35.

SIZE and stature of the Moor-Buzzard; irides grey brown; upper parts of the body pale umber-colour; cheeks and throat covered with whitish tender feathers, each marked longitudinally with brown: under parts of the body light brown, slightly mixed with white on the breast, and lower belly; on the upper part of the breast, and lesser wing coverts, a few white spots; thighs, and under tail coverts, rust colour; wings brown; tail the same, even at the end, crossed with deeper brown bars; the wings reach to within two-thirds of the length; legs yellow, slender.

Inhabits the marshy parts of the Cape of Good Hope, preying on frogs, and young water fowl; makes the nest among the reeds, with the leaves of aquatic plants, and lays three or four white eggs.

Another was met with in the same place, appearing still more like the Moor-Buzzard, and a third quite black, with the rump white.

106.—DESERT FALCON.

Falco desertorum, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Daud.* ii. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 174.
Le Rougri, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 77. pl. 17.
Desert Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 50.

THIS is smaller than the Jackal Falcon, and less robust in proportion, but has a longer tail. The bill, cere, and legs are yellow;

irides reddish ; the reigning colour of the plumage is ferruginous or rufous, paler beneath ; the chin as far as the breast, and the vent pale grey, nearly white ; the quills are black ; the rest of the under parts rufous as above, but paler, and streaked sparingly with dusky; the tail is like the back above, but greyish beneath, marked with some transverse obsolete bands.

The female is a trifle bigger than the male, and is not so distinct in the colours.

This species is less frequent about the inhabited parts than the Jackal Falcon, being only seen in the dry and uncultivated spots—it lives, however, on the same kind of food. The cry not unlike that of the European Buzzard. The male and female are mostly seen together, and they make the nest in the same kind of places, and of nearly the same materials.

107.—TACHARD FALCON.

Falco Tachardus. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. v. *Daud.* ii. 164. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 201.
Le Tachard, *Levail. Ois.* i. 82. pl. 19.
Tachard Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 25.

THIS is the least of the Buzzard kind, as far as relates to bulk of body, but has a longer tail in proportion. Bill dusky ; cere brown ; irides deep reddish brown ; the head is greyish brown, with here and there some irregular whitish streaks ; the under parts are greyish yellow, with a mixture of brown blotches ; the upper parts of the plumage deep brown, with the edge of each feather paler ; the tail deep brown, banded with black, beneath greyish white, with obscure bands, the feathers of it equal in length; those of the thighs reach below the knees, but not to the toes, as in the Booted Falcon; the legs are mottled brown; toes dull ferruginous.

This was shot on the banks of the river of Lions, in the Giraffe country in Africa, among the Kaminiquas, who did not know the bird; and as M. Levaillant never saw another, he supposes it to be a rare species.

108.—BLACK AND WHITE INDIAN FALCON.

Falco melanoleucos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 274. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 85. *Zool. Ind.* p. 12. t. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 154.
Le Faucon à collier des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 182.
Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81. *Id. Sup.* p. 20. *Ind. Zool.* iv. 4to. p. 33. pl. 2.

LENGTH 16 inches; bill black; irides rufous yellow; head, throat, hind part of the neck, and back black; breast, belly, thighs, and rump white; lesser wing coverts white, the middle ones black; the greater and secondary quills silvery ash-colour; prime quills black; tail pale silvery grey; legs rufous.

The female is somewhat bigger; general colour silvery grey; on the wing coverts three round black spots, and three others on the outer webs of the second quills; primaries black; sides of the belly, thighs, and vent white, tranversely striated with rufous red.

Inhabits India, where it is called Chouama, or Rat-killer; it seems the same bird as my Black and White Falcon, which inhabits Ceylon, and called there Kaloe-koeso-elgoya; uncertain whether made use of for falconry, though that amusement is there not uncommon.

A.—Le Tchoug, *Levail.* i. pl. 32.
Epervier pie, *Daud.* ii. p. 88.
Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 40.

This seems greatly allied to the Hen-Harrier, as it corresponds in size and shape; bill black; head, neck, back, and wings mostly deep brown, but the back part of the head inclines to black, with a mixture of white at the back part of the neck, and wing coverts; the greater quills dusky, secondaries partly dusky white; all the under parts from the breast, with the rump and tail, are white, but the last, which is nearly even at the end, inclines to rufous grey, and the two middle feathers of it have a sort of brown crescent on the tips; legs long and yellow.

The above was met with at Bengal, where it is known by the name of Tchoug, and appears to be a bird not come to adult plumage, on account of the mixture of white among the feathers. Mr. L. thinks it may also be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, as he saw a bird of this kind pass over his head, in which the head and neck were black, and the rump and under parts white, and this was probably our Black and White Falcon, in perfect feather; and if we allow it to be the same with Parkinson's Pied Hawk,* is also found in New-Holland.

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* Voy. p. 144.—In *Lord Valentia's Trav.* iii. p. 204. I find a Hawk mentioned, shot near the Village of Mumsai, not far from Axum, in Abyssinia, October 22; it is said to be black and white, with a red dusky tail; the eye large and dark brown—the size not mentioned, only that it is remarkable for the height to which it soars.

109.—COTTA FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; cere and legs yellow; irides red; top of the head, the sides, and all beneath, white; over the eye a streak of black; nape and upper parts of the body, slaty blue; greater wing coverts the same, but paler; the lesser black; bend of the wing white—the rest of the wing dusky grey; tail short, the two middle feathers of the last colour, the rest white, in shape even, or nearly so. The wings, when closed, reach fully to the end of it.

Inhabits India; found about Bengal; named Cotta.

110.—SONNINI'S FALCON.

Falco Sonninensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 185.
New species of Hawk, *Sonnin. Trav. Eng. ed.* ii. p. 92.
Sonnini's Falcon, *Gen Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 52.

LENGTH 11½ in. Bill very hooked, full an inch long; cere and legs yellow; irides orange; the tail nearly even, but the outer feathers rather longest, though not appearing forked unless expanded; the length of it four inches eight lines; and the wings, when closed, reach eight lines beyond it; the first quill feather serrated outwardly; legs covered with feathers on the fore part, almost to the toes; the forehead and under parts are white; above the eye, and anterior angle of it, covered with slender black feathers; body, head, and upper wing coverts ash-coloured, tipped with grey, with black shafts; the middle tail feathers white, mingled with ash-colour; the rest white within, and light grey without.

Inhabits Egypt, where it is commonly seen suspended in the air over the rice fields, in the manner of the Kestril; and is sometimes observed to perch on date trees, but never on the ground.

111.—BLACK-EYED KITE.

SIZE uncertain; general colour of the plumage deep brown above, paler beneath; belly and thighs brownish cream-colour; shafts of the feathers, in general, above and beneath, black; wing coverts somewhat paler than the back; greater coverts and quills very deep brown, the former fringed with rufous white—greater quills darkest; tail pretty long, hollowed out in the middle, or slightly forked; colour deep brown, crossed with seven or eight dusky black bars; the wings, when closed, reach full three-fourths on the tail; vent and under tail coverts nearly white; the bill black; cere yellow; irides dark; eye placed in a large oval patch of black; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India, found at Bengal, and there called Chilk. It varies in having the oval blackish patch much less distinct, and the cere and legs of a less bright yellow, probably owing to the difference of sex. The name of this latter bird is Guliwauz.

112.—CHEEL FALCON.

LENGTH 1ft. 11in. Bill moderately large, black; cere blue; irides brown; plumage in general fine tawny brown; paler on the throat, lower belly, thighs and vent; the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and thighs, marked with a long pale streak down the shafts of each, and rounded at the bottom, appearing as long drops, the breast darkest; chin, throat, and vent plain; the wing coverts have pale ends with darker shafts, the rest of the wing and back feathers with pale margins; quills and tail dark brown, the latter hollowed out in the middle, and the quills reach to near the end of it; legs moderate sized, pale blue; claws black.

Inhabits India by the name of Cheel,* said to be a young bird, but whether belonging to the last or any other species is not determined.—Col. Hardwicke.

113.—CRIARD FALCON.

Falco vociferus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Daud.* ii. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 200.
Petite Buse criarde, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 184.
Criard Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 38.

SIZE of a large wood-pigeon; length 16 inches; bill short, black; over each eye a projecting lid, with a few hairs like eyelashes; crown, neck behind, back, rump, and tail cinereous grey; lesser wing coverts black, middle ones cinereous grey, greater greyish black; throat, and under parts white; legs yellow; claws black, the middle one large.

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* It seems that Cheel, Cheela, Chilk, may be names given in common to more than one species.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel, and frequents rice fields, for the sake of young frogs, on which it is supposed to feed; is a shy bird, and as it makes a loud cry on the approach of any one, has obtained the name of Criard; has the air and much of the plumage of an Hen-Harrier, but the legs are shorter, and more robust.

We have seen a specimen of this, with the head, neck, under parts, and tail white, the two first inclining to ash-colour; all the ridge of the wing and coverts fine black; the rest of the wing fine dove-colour; quills dusky; under wing coverts white; two middle tail feathers cinereous, the others white, the shafts of all brown; legs stout, feathered half way before, and yellow.

One similar, met with some time since, from India, had the name Dagah-Telin-Janas attached to its leg, but as it wanted the black on the shoulders, it seemed more nearly to approach to the Hen-Harrier.

A.—Falco melanopterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 152.
Elanus cœsius, *Savign. Ois. d'Egypte*, 98. pl. ii. f. 2. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137.
Elanus melanopterus, *Leach Zool. Misc.* iii. t. 122.
Le Blac, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 36, 37.
Black-winged Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 28.

This, if we mistake not, is a mere variety of the last, a fine specimen of that bird having lately passed under our observation.—This was 16 in. long; round the eyes dusky red; over each eye a sort of projecting lid; head and neck dusky white, all beneath white; all the wing coverts and ridge black, rest of the wing fine dove-colour; quills dusky; tail feathers white, except the two middle ones, which incline to grey, shafts of all brown; legs feathered before half way; has the air and plumage of the Hen-Harrier, but the legs not so long, nor so slender.

M. Levaillant's bird is said to have orange irides, and the eye placed in a bed of blackish, otherwise does not seem to differ.

This gentlemen observes, that the female differs in being bigger, and the colour of the plumage less distinct, and that young birds have such parts, as are white in the adult, inclined to rufous, especially the back feathers; with a large portion of rufous in the middle of the breast, and top of the head. It is said to build between the forks of trees, lining the nest with moss and feathers, and to lay four or five white eggs; that it is found not only throughout the African coast, but in India also, and has been killed in Barbary; is always perched on high bushes, and its cry piercing, especially in flying; seems principally to feed on insects, and grasshoppers and Mantes, also small birds, and will attack crows, kites, and shrikes, and drive them away; is difficult to be shot, being shy; observed to smell of musk, the skin retaining it, even after being prepared for the cabinet.

Dr. Horsfield met with this in Java, under the name of Angkal-Angkal; is likewise found in New-Holland, two specimens having been brought from thence, and in the museum of the Linnæan Society.

114.—FASCIATED FALCON.

LENGTH 14½ inches; bill livid at the point, and yellowish at the base; cere and orbits bare, yellow; irides dark; frontlet, crown, space under the eyes, and upper part of the neck chestnut brown; beneath the eye a triangular dusky mark; forehead over the bill, neck before, and ears white; from breast to vent rusty white, marked on the breast with narrow dashes of black, and on the sides with sagittal ones; shoulders, back, wing coverts, rump, and tail coverts blue-grey, transverely marked with narrow black lines, three or four on each feather; quills dusky, barred with white on the inner webs, and margined with white at the tips, the second the longest; tail six inches long, rounded, bluish-grey, crossed with six or seven narrow black lines, in bars; near the end a very broad one of black, and finally all ending in white; the wings, when closed, reach to within an inch and half of the end of the tail; thigh feathers long; legs yellow, toes long, claws black.

Inhabits India; found at Calcutta, but rarely, supposed a male. The female is larger, but not greatly differing in colour. It is one of the sorts called Tormuti or Toormooti. At first sight it appears to have the air and colour of the Peregrine, but differs somewhat in the bars on the tail; the length too of the middle toes seems to correspond with that bird, and the mark beneath the eye may add to the idea, but it is less, and not improbably a distinct species. I owe the above description to Dr. Buchanan.

In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one like this, but only eleven inches in length, is there called Toolmorley, or Small Peregrine. This may probably be a small male. In a drawing, said to be of a female, the name in the Hindoo Tongue, is Lerjana.

115.—ZUGGUN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain; general make short and thick, as the Buzzard; bill stout, yellowish, with a dusky tip; cere yellow; irides whitish;

forehead dusky white; chin and throat dusky black, divided on each side with a white mark, forming a crescent in the middle of the black; behind the eye pale ash, the rest of the plumage, for the most part brown, clouded and mixed with pale and rufous brown; wing coverts, and under parts of the body paler than above, and mixed with grey; bastard wing and quills black; tail brown, marked with seven or eight oblique bars of a darker colour; vent nearly white; legs yellow, stout; claws black.

Inhabits India; called Zuggun. In the Earl of Mountnorris's drawings is a bird answering to the above description. It is 16 or 17 inches in length, and chiefly differs in having some white on the nape; the wings reach half way on the tail; the name Tissah.

In a second of these the tail is pale rufous brown, with a narrow blackish bar near the tip, and half an inch from this, upwards, a transverse mark across the middle of each feather, but not reaching the outer margin, and on the middle feathers a second, smaller; the insides of the quills are also marked with white in the middle.

This latter was found in the province of Oude, where it goes by the name of Chooah Maur. In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings I find another bird named Teesa or Chooa Maar; in length 13 or 14 in.; weight rather more than one pound; head, neck, and breast pale ferruginous, streaked with brown; back and wings brown, with a paler mixture on the wing coverts; outer ridge and quills black; belly, thighs, and vent pale ferruginous; tail rounded, pale rufous ash-colour; legs stout, yellow.

116.—JUGGER FALCON.

LENGTH nearly 18 inches. Bill blue with a black tip; cere yellow; irides red brown; round the eye bare and yellow; the forehead, sides under the eye, and from chin to vent beneath white; on the under jaw a black streak; behind the eye another of the same, passing to the nape, which, as well as on all the back of the neck, is black; top of the head brown and clay-colour mixed; back and wings brown, the edges of the feathers paler; quills dark; thighs deep tawny brown, and the feathers long, hanging half-way on the shins; tail, six inches long at least, rounded, the feathers dirty cinereous white, the very tip white; the wings reach within an inch of the end; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; in the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, called Jugger—the female called Lugger; met with at Futteghur.

The young female weighs 1lb. 1oz. 6dr.; is much the same in colour; crown whitish, with dusky streaks; sides under the eye white, streaked with dusky; the whisker on the jaw the same, and the black streak behind the eye, and the back of the eye brown, not black; chin to breast white, the latter dashed with brown; sides under the wings, belly, and thighs, brown; vent white; legs pale, nearly white; tail pale cinereous white, the end flesh-colour. This is called Lugger, and said to be a young bird. Found at Cawnpore.

A full grown female, said to weigh 1lb. 7oz. is larger than the male; the colours rather more pale; otherwise not unlike that sex; but both in this and the female adult, the thigh feathers are pale brown, not tawny.—These seem to have some things in common with the last.

117.—KONTA FALCON.

LENGTH 1 ft. 10 in.; size of the Buzzard; bill black; cere pale; irides yellow; head, neck, shoulders of the wings, and all beneath fine pale ferruginous, with long, narrow, dusky streaks; thighs and vent plain; back and wing coverts chocolate brown, the feathers margined with tawny; outer part of the wing and second quills light ash-colour; greater quills black; tail dirty pale ash-colour; legs yellow; claws black; quills and tail nearly equal in length.

Inhabits India; met with at Cawnpore—Gen. Hardwicke.—Weight of the male, 1 lb. 1 oz. 7 dr.—female, 1 lb. 8 oz. 14 dr..

The name given to this bird is Konta.

118.—MUSKOOROO FALCON.

LENGTH two feet. Bill black, enlarged and sloping towards the base, but no perceptible notch; cere yellow; irides brown; head, neck, and beneath fine pale tawny rufous; the feathers at the nape a trifle elongated; chin, throat, and vent, nearly white, the rest more or less marked with streaks of various sizes, and very narrow on the head and neck; thigh feathers long, reaching to the middle of the shins, and these marked with cordated darker spots; back and wings brown, the feathers with tawny margins; quills dusky; tail pale dull rufous or tawny, plain, except near the tip, where each feather is marked with an oval dusky spot; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

This is called Muskooroo, and said to be a male.—General Hardwicke.

119.—SHARP-TAILED FALCON.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill dark; cere yellowish; general colour of the plumage brown above; feathers of the crown and neck behind, whitish or buff on the margins; coverts mostly brown, barred within with white, but the lesser coverts are deeper brown, with fine tawny, or ferruginous margins; quills dusky for three inches or more from the end, then pale tawny, with five or six narrow, curved, brown bars, but towards the base pale; outer quill two inches shorter than the next; at first sight the lesser wing coverts appear ferruginous and brown mixed, the rest of wing brown, a little mixed with white, the remaining part brown; tail even, seven inches long, brown and cinereous in bars, eight or nine of each, but in the half next the base, the bars are rust and brown, instead of cinereous; ends of all the feathers rather pointed, and the tips fringed with white; under parts of the body in general buff-white, with cordated spots, mostly two on each feather, one above the other; thighs buff-white, crossed with narrow, pale, dusky rufous bars; legs long, yellow; claws black, hooked; vent white.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

120.—SAGITTAL FALCON.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill black, in the middle a projection; cere dusky; head, and neck above streaked dusky, and pale tawny on the crown, the rest brown and buff; back, and wings brown, the feathers margined or fringed pale ferruginous; scapulars, and some of the inner second quills brown, marked with oval spots of white on the inner web, and others down the middle of the feathers; greater quills brown, marked with narrow bars of darker brown, most of them streaked white on the inner webs; under wing coverts whitish, with long sagittal brown streaks; breast, belly, and thighs the same, but the streaks of different sizes; smaller and more numerous on the thighs, the feathers of which hang a good way over the joint; legs strong, dusky blue; claws black, strong, the hind one particularly so; under tail coverts white; tail rounded, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four or five broad bars of dark brown, one near the end, but the very tips of the feathers are white.

Native place unknown.

121.—JUSTIN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill dusky blue; plumage above, dark chocolate brown; beneath, from the chin, and sides of the neck, rufous white, passing in a patch under the eye; tail nearly one-fourth of the length of the bird, deep chocolate brown, crossed with five or six pale tawny red bars, some of the outer feathers paler than the others; legs pale blue; claws blackish.

Inhabits India, where it is called Justin. I saw a fine drawing of it, among others, in the collection of Lord Mountnorris. It is probably used for the purpose of catching small birds, being represented as fastened by the leg with a ribband, attached to a perch on which it stands.

In the same collection is figured another, 17 in. long, said to inhabit the province of Oude, and called Koohie-sahien. This also is drawn with braces on the leg, in the manner of those used in falconry; and it is not improbable that both these may only be varieties of the common Falcon.

122.—BROWN AND WHITE FALCON.

LENGTH 22 in. Bill dusky; cere and irides pale yellow; plumage above deep brown; beneath dusky white; chin plain, the rest of the feathers marked deeply with brown at the ends, and fringed with white; vent white; tail six inches long, crossed with four bars of darker brown, one at the end; the quills reach about one-third on the tail; legs stout, deep yellow; claws strong, hooked, black.

Inhabits India, and named Choucarii; has much the air and stout make of our Buzzard, though the brown markings are not in blotches, but regularly placed at the ends of the feathers throughout on the under parts.

123.—INDIAN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill moderately stout, black; cere yellow; irides dull yellow; plumage in general bluish ash, inclining to lead-colour on the back and wings; crown of the head and nape spotted with dusky blue; forehead, round the eye, on the ears, and chin, nearly white; breast and belly dusky white, with a tinge of rufous on the breast; the ends of the feathers on the back, and the greater part of the wings, tipped with white, but the wing itself otherwise dusky black; bend of the wing white; the tail pale plain grey, and is somewhat exceeded by the wings when closed; legs deep yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India, and called Capasuah.

124.—JOHANNA FALCON.

Falco Johannensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 47. *Daud.* ii. 127. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 168.
Johanna Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 32.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; base of the under mandible yellow; head, neck, and under parts of the body ferruginous, marked with linear black spots; quills and tail black brown; the last cuneiform, its coverts whitish; legs yellow.

Inhabits India, in the island of Johanna. This description taken from a drawing in the possession of the late Dr. Fothergill.

125.—LONG-BILLED FALCON.

LENGTH 16 inches; make robust; bill black, the upper mandible curving excessively downwards over the under, which is not more elongated than in many species, the base covered deeply with a yellow cere, and the excess of length not flat beneath, but round, the base of the under mandible half way yellow; round the eye not well covered with feathers; general colour of the plumage deep rusty black, the head and neck darker than the rest; under parts of the body somewhat paler than the upper; vent, and under tail coverts white; quills very dark, marbled with white on the inner webs, and reach to the end of the tail, one-third of which, from the base, is white, the rest black, with the end, for half an inch, dusky white; shape even at the end, or nearly so; legs stout, scaly, yellow; claws excessively long and hooked, black; the legs bare behind, but feathered to nearly half way before

Inhabits Senegal.—Mr. H. Brogden.

126.—BUFF-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH 17 inches; bill stout, pale lead, with the ridge and end pale horn-colour; head and neck pale buff, with darker streaks; behind the eyes a narrow black streak, for about one inch beyond it; plumage above plain, deep brown, beneath and under wing coverts buff-colour; chin nearly white; of the quills the third is the longest, the first two inches and a half shorter; the first six quills white half way from the base, and the ends reach to two-thirds of the length on the tail, which is ten inches long, nearly even; from the base to two-thirds buff, crossed with six or seven oblique brown and pale mottled bars, the rest brown; legs pale ash-colour; claws black, and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—Mr. H. Brogden.

127.—SENEGAL FALCON.

LENGTH 11 inches; bill pale yellow, stout, the upper mandible furnished with a notch, and slightly curved at the point; sides of the head, chin, and throat cinereous white; through the eye a broad black streak, ending in a point half an inch behind; top of the head to the nape rufous brown, streaked with black; the under parts white, passing in a ring round the neck, below the nape; all of which, as far as the belly, are marked with slender streaks of black, broader beneath; lower belly, thighs, and vent plain; colour of the plumage, on the upper parts of the body, plain brown, streaked down the shafts with black; lesser wing coverts marked with a curve of black near the end, the others with pale margins; quills dark brown, edged outwardly with pale rufous; tail six inches long, cuneiform, the outer feathers an inch and a half shorter than the middle, colour as the quills; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the same collection as the two last.

128.—TAWNY-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill pale blue, with a deep and conspicuous notch near the tip; base yellowish; head and neck tawny; crown darkest; chin and throat very pale; plumage on the upper parts of the body dove-colour, crossed with numerous fine bars of lead-colour, beneath from the breast the same, but paler; under wing coverts barred dusky and white; the second quill the longest; tail barred above half the length pale dove-colour, with narrow dusky bars, from thence to the end blackish, tip nearly white; quills reach three-fourths on the tail; thighs well feathered, long and slender; legs the same, pale yellow; claws black and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, as well as in that of Mr. Comyns.

129.—LIBYAN FALCON.

SIZE of the Tawny-headed; length 11½ in.; bill moderate in size, with a very conspicuous notch near the tip, colour dusky; base and cere yellow; crown and nape behind pale tawny, with a minute line of dusky down each shaft, palest on the neck behind; round the eye and beneath it dusky black; back and wings deep brownish dove-colour, crossed with dusky bars, less numerous and broader than in the Tawny-headed; quills dusky, marked on the inner webs with oval white spots for three-fourths of the length; under wing coverts marbled dusky and white; chin and throat rufous white, breast, belly, and thighs pale rufous, streaked down the shafts with dusky; tail alternately barred black and pale dove-colour, five or six bars of each, one nearest the end much broader; the quills reach fully to the end of the tail; legs red; claws moderately hooked, pale.

In the collection of Mr. Comyns. In many things it agrees with the Tawny-headed, but the legs are shorter, and the claws less sharp; in both the wings are as long as the tail. Said to have been brought from Senegal. It is probably a variety of the last described.

130.—RED-NOSED FALCON.

LENGTH 14 inches; bill stout, hooked, at the end a notch, the tip much bent; cere rather elevated, red; base of both mandibles pale red; general colour of the plumage above pale lead-colour, beneath from the breast white, crossed with numerous fine blackish lines; down the middle of the chin a streak, composed of blackish feathers; under wing coverts white, the outer edge of the wings the same, for about half way; second quills barred with dark and white, the greater much the same, barred within; the third quill the longest, the outer one being two inches and a half shorter; tail five inches long, first white at the base, then black, and at an inch and half from the end a bar of white; the quills reach more than half way on the tail; legs very robust, scaly, dull yellow; claws black and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

131.—GREY-WINGED KESTRIL.

LENGTH 12in. Bill yellow, tip dusky; cere and eyelids yellow and bristly; nostrils round; irides dark brown; head and neck behind plain grey; chin white; general colour of the body chestnut brown, paler beneath, especially towards the belly, on which, as well as the sides, are a few small, oblong, dusky spots, one on each feather towards the shaft; upper wing coverts, over the second quills, grey like the head; bastard wing, and coverts over the prime quills, blackish; under wing coverts white, those next the body brown at the ends; greater quills black, inner edges white, the second longest; the second quills dusky grey, not barred; rump and upper tail coverts white; tail rounded, grey, near the tip a broad bar of black, but the tip is white; length of it near six inches, the wings, when closed, reach to within half an inch of the end; legs naked, yellow; claws black.

This is found at Calcutta the whole year, and builds on trees; is one of the small Hawks which frequent the villages, and by the natives of Hindustan called Tormooty. Dr. Buchanan, from whose notes the above is copied, seems to think it allied to the Hen-Harrier, but it appears equally to approach to the male of the Kestril, varying from it chiefly in the large, longitudinal grey patch on the wing, for in the tail it exactly corresponds.

132.—RUFOUS-BACKED KESTRIL.

Falco rupicolus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 36. *Daud.* ii. 135.
Rufous-backed Kestril, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 45.

BIGGER than the male Kestril, though resembling it in feature; bill black; cere and legs yellow; head rufous, inclining to brown at the nape; back rufous, marked with black crescents; tail pale rufous, crossed with several brown bands; chin white; under parts of the body rufous, streaked with dusky down the middle of the shaft, but the lower belly, vent, and thighs are the same, on a pale grey ground; quills black above, and barred beneath with white; under wing coverts rufous white, spotted with dusky; tail rounded at the end, and the quills reach to about the middle of it.

The female exceeds the male, a little, in size.

This is common in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, called there Rooye-Valk (Red Falcon), and Steen-Valk (Stone Falcon), also seen in all parts of Africa in mountainous and rocky places; is generally in the same place throughout the year; feeds on small quadrupeds, lizards and insects; builds the nest among the sharp rocks, unsheltered, composed of dry twigs and grass, carelessly put together, and lays from six to eight deep rufous eggs. It is a fierce and daring bird, and at the sight of any one utters a noise like the words cri-cri, many times repeated, especially in the breeding season.

Among the drawings of the Indian subjects, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, are several birds appearing as varieties of the Kestril, but not meriting particular description. These pass by different names; those most like the male birds are called Carunga—the females Dourie Jogia; yet in some drawings, in which both sexes are painted, the general name given jointly is Carogia and Koonmooly. I observe too, in Lord Mountnorris's drawings, a bird about 14 in. long, with the appearance of a female Kestril—this was named Chuckotiah, and came from the province of Oude.

133.—SHARP-TAILED KESTRIL.

THIS has the habit of a Kestril. Bill singular in shape, having a remarkable protuberance within the middle on each side of the upper mandible, colour blue; cere yellow; head fine pale ash-colour; the rest of the plumage like that of a Kestril, but plain; the greater wing coverts barred; the quills much elongated, narrow, and pointed; rump and two middle tail feathers dove-colour, like the head, the end for three-fourths black; the others pale rufous, crossed with ten or twelve bars of black, that nearest the end broad; these are all shorter than the two middlle ones by three-fourths of an inch, and in all of them the shafts project in a point beyond the tip; all the tail feathers, except the pointed tips, are square at the ends; quills and tail even in length, the latter long; breast, belly, and thighs, pale rufous, spotted on the sides of the belly and under the wings; thighs full of feathers; legs yellow, short.

I found a fine figure of this bird among the drawings of Mr. Dent, but without any name annexed—supposed to come from India.

134.—CALCUTTA SPARROW-HAWK.

LENGTH 13 inches; bill black; cere yellow; irides red; plumage above brownish ash-colour; chin, and fore part of the neck white; cheeks cinereous white; sides of the neck rufous; beneath, from the throat, dusky white, crossed with numerous rufous bars, in the manner of the Sparrow-Hawk; thighs, lower belly, vent, and under wing and tail coverts plain white; the greater wing coverts, next the body, have a large white space on the inner webs; quills dusky white on the inner webs, on which are several black bars; the second quills incline to ash-colour; tail five inches long, rounded, ash-colour, tipped with white; all, except the two middle feathers, white on the inner webs; the three next, on each side of the two middle ones, have a large black spot near the extremities, and all, except the two middle, have some black bars on the inner webs; wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs yellow; claws black, the hind one the largest; at the back part of the leg, about one third from the joint, a protuberance or knob.

The female is 13½ inches long; irides bright yellow, surrounded with a black ring; plumage above brown; eyebrows naked and prominent; chin white, in the middle a longitudinal brown stripe; beneath, as far as the breast, brown, transversely barred with white, the rest as in the male.

This bird is very common about Calcutta, remaining there all the year; builds on trees, and preys on small birds. The male is called Chipua, and the female Siccara, and sometimes Dhowtee. This, at first sight, appears to be the Sparrow-Hawk, yet is probably distinct. The Mawing of China comes nearer in resemblance. I am indebted, for the description of the above, to Dr. Buchanan.

One, supposed to be a female, is 13½ in. long, and weighs six ounces and ten drams; bill black; cere greenish yellow; irides yellow; plumage above deep ferruginous brown, fringed with ferruginous; cheeks, under the eyes ash-colour; all the under parts white; breast, belly, and thighs sparingly marked with large, irregular blotches of dull ferruginous, but on the lower belly these are mostly transverse; vent white; quills and tail cinereous brown, the latter a trifle rounded, crossed with four deep brown bars, one near the tip, but the end is white; legs yellow green.

This is called Bessra, and said to be the female of the Dhotee, and used in falconry, catching Crows, Minahs, &c. in the month Assin, and continued for six months.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, I observe one, which appears to be a variety; on the upper parts the whole is fine pale blue-grey, beneath dusky white; thighs and vent quite white; breast crossed with numerous pale ferruginous bars; quills dusky black; tail long, pale blue-grey, crossed with five or six dusky bars; bill black; cere and legs yellow; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

This inhabits India; found at Bengal; in the drawing it is called the female Sparrow-Hawk; the native name Shekea.

In another drawing I find a dusky patch on the sides of the head in which the eye is placed. From the above account we may suppose this bird to be subject to great variety of plumage.

135.—BASSUN FALCON,

LENGTH 14 inches; weight 7 ounces 11 drams, and about the same size and figure of the Sparrow-Hawk; plumage above like that bird; at the beginning of the back a small white patch or two: hind part of the neck marked with brown spots; beneath white, crossed with curved, pale, dusky, cordated streaks, pointed on the under part; quills dark; tail brown, crossed with four dark bands, the ends paler, in shape even; the wings reach to near three-fourths of the length; legs pale yellow; claws blackish, differing from our Sparrow-Hawk in having no bed of white at the nape, and the transverse bands on the belly less numerous.

The female, called Bassa, is much the same, but the colours more dull; beneath, for the most part, the feathers have pale rufous streaks down the middle, and across the breast and belly some irregular dusky brown blotches; thighs in both pale; tail as in the male; over the eye, from the forehead, a broad, mixed, white trace, less seen in the male.

Inhabits India, about Futtehghur.—Gen. Hardwicke.

136.—BENGAL FALCON.

Falco cœrulescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 50. *Lin. Syst.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Daud.* ii. 145. *Gerin. Orn.* i. p. 44. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 208. t. 27.
Falco Bengalensis, *Bris.* vi. app. p. 20. *Id.* 8vo. i. 119.
Little black and orange Indian Hawk, *Edw.* pl. 108.
Bengal Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 112.

THE length of this is only 6½ in. Bill blackish; cere and eyelids yellow; forehead white; the eye placed in a naked yellow skin, round which is a bed of black, passing downward a little way on each side of the neck, and this again bounded by black; general colour of plumage above purplish black; beneath orange, paler on the breast; tail black, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred on the inside with white; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits Bengal. Mr. Edwards observes, that it is feathered below the knees. and, for so small a bird, is remarkably stout, full as much in proportion as in an Eagle,

Among some Indian drawings, which came under my inspection, is one which I suspect to be the female; length eight inches; bill dusky blue; plumage dusky black, the edges of the feathers paler, beneath nearly white, with obsolete, pale streaks down the shafts of the feathers, the white taking a curve behind the eye; four or more, of the middle tail feathers dusky brown black, crossed with five or six pale rufous bars; and one, or more, of the outer ones barred whitish and ash-colour; legs blue.

A—Length 6½ inches; bill and legs dusky; fore part and sides of the head, and all beneath, white, passing round the lower part of the neck as a narrow collar; hind half of the crown, the nape, and neck behind deep blue black; back, wings, and two middle tail feathers the same, the others mottled with dusky in bars; thighs and vent rufous; on the chin and fore part of the neck a large, pale rufous spot; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits India; met with near Sylhet. In another drawing, the forehead, as far as the middle of the crown, the whole sides of the head and neck, to the belly are white, crossing in a narrow ring at the lower part of the neck; chin, throat, thighs, and vent, rufous; the eye surrounded with black, which curves downward for some way on the neck; bill, cere, and legs, lead-colour.

The Bengal Falcon is also found in Java, but the specimens are smaller, and somewhat differing in plumage, which is in general on the upper parts and hypochondres, black; forehead, chin, throat, a streak over the eye, and axillaries, white; quills and tail feathers fasciated with white on the inner webs; belly and fore part of the shins inclined to ferruginous. Called in Java, Allap, or Allap-Allap.*

137—SOOLO FALCON.

Falco Soloënsis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137.—Horsfield.

LENGTH 11 inches. Plumage above cinereous lead-colour; beneath dusky ferruginous; quills black; wing coverts white at the base; tail feathers, the outer one excepted, banded with black; the under part whitish.

Inhabits Java, and there called Allap-Allap-lallar.

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* *Lin. Trans.* v. xiii. p. 135.—Horsfield.

138.—CHIPUCK FALCON.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill black; cere pale yellow; head marked with dusky and whitish spots; back deep brown, margins of the feathers fringed with ferruginous; scapulars marked with five or six white spots; throat, neck, and breast, white, with large broad, brown streaks; thighs the same, but the streaks fewer; belly and vent white; tail four inches long, pale brownish ash-colour, crossed with five bars of black, the first at the base, the fifth close to the ends of the feathers, but the very tips beyond are white; the two middle ones nearly lead-colour, with very obsolete bars; legs long, pale yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India, and there known by the name of Chipuck. It seems to have great affinity to the Pigeon-Hawk.

139.—BROWN'S HAWK.

Falco badius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Daud.* ii. 86.
Falco Brownii, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 161.
Brown Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 96. *Brown. Ill.* p. 6. t. 3.

LENGTH 13 inches. Bill blue, with a black tip; irides yellow; plumage above brown; wing coverts edged with white; scapulars brown, spotted with white; quills dusky, edged with pale brown; fore part of the neck, and under parts white, crossed with numerous semi-circular yellow lines; tail marked with four dusky lines; legs very pale yellow

Inhabits Ceylon; described by Mr. Brown in his Illustrations of Zoology.

140.—SPECKLED SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Tachiro, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Levail.* i. p. 100. *Daud.* ii. p. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 201.
Speckled Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 51.

THIS is little inferior in size to the Sparrow-Hawk. The bill bluish; irides the colour of topaze; the head and neck varied with white and rufous, with spots of brown black; breast white, mixed with rufous; above the body dull brown for the most part, beneath white, shaded with rufous, and marked with brown spots, like crescents; tips of the quills white; tail as long as the body, brown above, crossed with bands of deeper brown; beneath it white, banded with blackish; the quills reach to the middle; legs yellow.

The female is less bright in colour.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; found only in the deep forests bordering Queer Boom, and those of Hottniqua Land, and makes the nest between the forks of the branches of great trees, formed of small twigs and moss; has three young at a time; supposed to feed on small birds, without distinction, but nourishes the young with grasshoppers; has a piercing note, like Cri-cri often repeated; the eggs are white, marked with rufous spots.

141.—RED-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Gabar, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Daud.* ii. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 202.
Le Gabar, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 136. pl. 33.
Epervier Gabar, *Daud.* ii. p. 87.
Red-legged Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 47.

SIZE of the Sparrow-Hawk, and the wings, as in that bird, do not reach much beyond the rump, but it is stouter in proportion, and the tail rather shorter. The bill is black; cere and legs fine red; irides yellow; head, neck, upper parts of the body, and wings, grey brown; upper and lower tail coverts white; quills dusky, banded beneath, and the second quills tipped with white; tail even, banded darker and lighter brown, beneath the same with black and white; from the chin to the breast bluish grey, and from thence to the vent dusky white, crossed with light brown bands.

The female is one-third larger than the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, but found only in the interior parts, on the borders of the river Swarte-kop and Sondag, also about Karow, Camdeboo, and other parts, but not at the Cape itself; said to lay about four white eggs, the size of those of the Sparrow-Hawk, and to hatch in September.

142.—DWARF FALCON.

Falco minullus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 34. *Daud.* ii. p. 88. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 205.
Dwarf Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 48.

LESS than the Merlin, but with the proportions of the Sparrow-Hawk, on a smaller scale. Bill black; cere and legs yellow; irides yellow orange; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, brown; beneath white, with a few brown spots on the throat, which increase in size on the breast, and become transverse bars on the belly and thighs; the quills reach a trifle beyond the base of the tail, which is even at the end; the prime quills banded with white on the inner webs, the secondaries the same, but the bands are broader; under wing coverts rufous, spotted with white; tail brown, marked with obsolete darker bands, which are whitish on the inner webs.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: is a bold species, generally preying on smaller birds* and grasshoppers—drives away the Shrike from its quarters, as well as many birds of prey larger than itself, even Buzzards and Kites.

The male and female generally seen together; build on trees, making a nest of flexible twigs intermixed with moss and leaves, with a lining of wool and feathers; the female lays five eggs spotted with brown, and is nearly twice the size of the male.

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* M. Levaillant observes, that one was so daring as to take a bird from the table at which he sat, while he was preparing others.

143.—MINUTE FALCON.

Falco minutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 50. *Lin.* i. 131. *Bris.* i. 315. pl. 30. f. i. *Id.* 8vo. p. 91. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285:
Falco Brissonianus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 203.
Minute Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 112.

LESS than the Merlin; length 11¾ in.; bill black; cere brown; plumage above brown, variegated with rufous; at the back of the head a mixture of white; throat and fore part of the neck white, spotted with rufous brown, the rest of the under parts white, with transverse rufous brown stripes; under tail coverts white; under wing coverts dirty white, with brown spots; quills brown, barred within with darker brown; tail brown, with six bands of a darker colour; legs yellow; claws black.

M. Brisson describes another, which had only four bands on the tail, and the breast marked with spear-shaped spots.

Inhabits the Island of Malta.

*** *NEW HOLLAND, &c.*

144.—MOUNTAIN EAGLE.

Mountain Eagle, *Collins's New South Wales*, ii. p. 287. pl. in do.

THIS bird is described as being of a large size, standing in height about five feet. In the plate it appears to be wholly of a brownish lead-colour, with a wax-coloured cere, reaching to the eye; the feathers of the crown long enough to form a kind of crest, which is rufous yellow at the tip; ends of the wing coverts dull rufous; the bill is pale dusky brown; quills and tail nearly of equal lengths, the latter pointed; legs cinereous yellow.

Said to have been found in Broken Bay, New-Holland, where it was wounded, and secured by Captain Waterhouse, but not known by the colonists, none of them remembering to have seen it before; whilst lying at the bottom of a boat, with the legs tied, it is said to have driven the talons through a man's foot; and was so much an object of wonder and fear, among the natives, that none of them would go near it; and they asserted, that it would carry off a middle sized kangaroo; it lived with them ten days, and would only take food from one person; after this, it divided the rope it was fastened with, and made its escape.

A similar bird to the above was three feet in length. Bill deep brown, from the point to the gape three inches; head smooth; feathers of the neck sharp pointed, colour brown, with paler edges, and blackish shafts; back and wings deep brown, marked with a few paler spots on the greater coverts, and second quills; greater quills black, the first five inches longer than the second, the base much marked with white within; under parts of the body, and under wing coverts pale rufous brown; chin and vent much paler than the rest; tail rounded at the end, the two middle feathers twelve inches long, the exterior scarcely ten; colour dusky, mottled with white; the ends, for two or three inches, dusky, and all pointed at the tips; legs stout, feathered over the knees, and yellow.

I found a loose skin of one of these in the British Museum, brought from New-Holland.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent, is the figure of a bird, which I suppose to be a variety of the Mountain Eagle. The bill stout, lead-colour; cere yellow; plumage in general deep lead-colour, approaching to black; wing coverts cinereous, the feathers crossed with fine dusky lines, and the larger ones barred with the same; belly and thighs ash-coloured, with transverse dusky lines, and the feathers of the latter reaching half over the legs; tail short, rounded, the wings reaching to the end of it; legs dusky yellow; claws crooked, black.

145.—LACTEOUS EAGLE.

THIS is of a considerable size, being 2 ft. 10 in. in length. The bill is black; cere yellow; plumage wholly milk-white; tail 10 in. long, and even at the end; legs stout, yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is, in make and shape, not unlike the Hen-Harrier, but the legs are stouter.

I observe a similar one among some New-Holland drawings, in the collection of Mr. Francillon. This, however, differs in having the cere and legs orange-colour; the quills reach about one-fourth on the tail.

The name known by in New-Holland is Goo-loo-bee.

146.—NEW-HOLLAND WHITE EAGLE.

Falco novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. p. 56.
Falco albus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 92.
New-Holland White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 40. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *White's Voy.* pl. in p. 250.

LENGTH 20 in. Cere and orbits yellow; the whole of the plumage pure white; legs yellow; the hind claw double the length of the others.

Inhabits New-Holland. First communicated to me by the late Dr. J. R. Forster; one of these formerly in the collection of Sir Jos. Banks, Bart. and presented by him to the British Museum. The quills white, like the rest of the plumage, and reach only to the beginning of the tail. This is considerably smaller than the last, and may not improbably differ from it in sex.

147.—BLACK-EYED EAGLE.

Falco melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 175.
Black-eyed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 52.

LENGTH 34 or 35 in. Bill black, pale about the nostrils; the head and neck ash-colour; eye placed in a triangular rufous patch, but immediately round the eye black; the back, wings, and tail, dusky brown, the last longish; round the lower parts of the neck and all beneath ferruginous, crossed with numerous fine lines of bluish ash-colour; legs pale red.

Inhabits New-Holland.

148.—WHITE-HEADED RUFOUS EAGLE.

LENGTH between three and four feet. Bill yellowish horn-colour; irides orange; head, neck, and breast white; the rest of the plumage in general dull rufous, or rust colour; tail much rounded at the end, but scarcely enough to be called cuneiform; quills black, reaching three-fourths on the tail; legs dull yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there called Girrenera. It is probable, that part of its food consists in sucking the eggs of other birds, as in the stomach of one was found a considerable quantity of the shells; it is also said to live much on fish. At first sight it might be taken for a variety of the Pondicherry species, but differs in not having the dark lines down the shafts of the feathers, independent of the shape of the tail, which is nearly even in the last named bird.

149.—NEW-HOLLAND FALCON.

LENGTH 1 ft. 10 in. Bill black-brown, with a considerable swelling, but no notch in the upper mandible; half of the under one and cere, as also between the bill and eye, yellow; the lore sparingly beset with hairs; plumage above deep chocolate brown, with a mixture of white at the back of the neck; wing coverts brown, the lower series marked at the tip with rufous; under wing coverts marbled with pale rufous; quills marked with five or six obscure darker bars; tail brown, ten inches long, with three broad bars of black; one at the base, another across the middle, and the third near the end, the tip rufous; all the feathers nearly equal in length; beneath, from the chin, wholly white; the feathers streaked with brown down the middle, but more narrow as they proceed downwards, and on the belly are mere lines; thighs feathered below the joint; the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail; legs stout, scaly, two inches long, yellow; shins feathered half the length; claws black.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of the late Gen. Davies; we have seen it also in that of Mr. Bullock.

150.—ASH-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH about 30 in. Bill stout, with a conspicuous notch, colour black; cere pale yellow; head, and part of the neck fine ash-colour; round the eyes pale ferruginous, but the eye itself is placed in a bed of black, and a slender black streak above it; the rest of the neck, and all beneath, dull pale ferruginous, with numerous pale lines, edged with dusky beneath; back, wings, and tail brown, with some mottlings of a darker colour on the first; the last long, even at the end, and the wings reach one-fourth on it; legs long, slender, dull red.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Francillon.

151.—PORT JACKSON FALCON.

THIS is a large species, being in height 28 in. as it stands erect. Bill stout, notched, dusky; cere ash-colour; head, neck, and under parts white; behind the neck the feathers streaked with black, but the lower part of it, the back, and wings are brown; the feathers in general edged with light dun-colour; wing coverts white about the shoulder; lower coverts and pinions marked with large brown spots; insides of the wings and tail pearly grey; tail short, brown, the quills reaching nearly to the end of it; legs very stout, and warty; claws large, hooked, black.

Inhabits New South Wales; seen about Port Jackson.—In the collection of General Davies. In another specimen, from which a drawing was taken, the base half of the tail is black brown, the rest white to the end.

A.—Height, when standing, 29 in. Bill and cere pale brown; plumage in general, above brown, beneath dun, or brownish cream-colour, paler on the belly and thighs, the latter marked with whitish spots; wings deep brown; edges of the feathers of the wing coverts whitish; quills black; inside of the wings spotted brown and white, and of the quills brown black; tail brown, very short, the feathers pale on the edges, and the quills reach rather beyond the end; legs very stout, scaly, yellow; claws black.

152.—WINKING FALCON.

Falco connivens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 186.
Winking Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 53.

SIZE of the Ringtail; length 18 or 19 in. Bill pale, with a black point; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown, spotted with rusty white on the lower part of the neck behind, and on the axillaries of the wings; the quills obliquely, and the tail feathers transversely, barred with the same; under parts, as far as the breast, dirty yellowish white, marked with short dusky streaks; legs covered to the toes, with pale ash-coloured feathers; toes yellow, claws hooked, black. Some birds are without any white on the lower part of the neck behind, but marked with white on the axillaries.

Inhabits New-Holland; said to have a wonderful faculty of contracting and dilating the iris. The name of the bird is Goora-a-gang.

153.—RADIATED FALCON.—Pl. XI.

Falco radiatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 177.
Radiated Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 53. pl. cxxi.

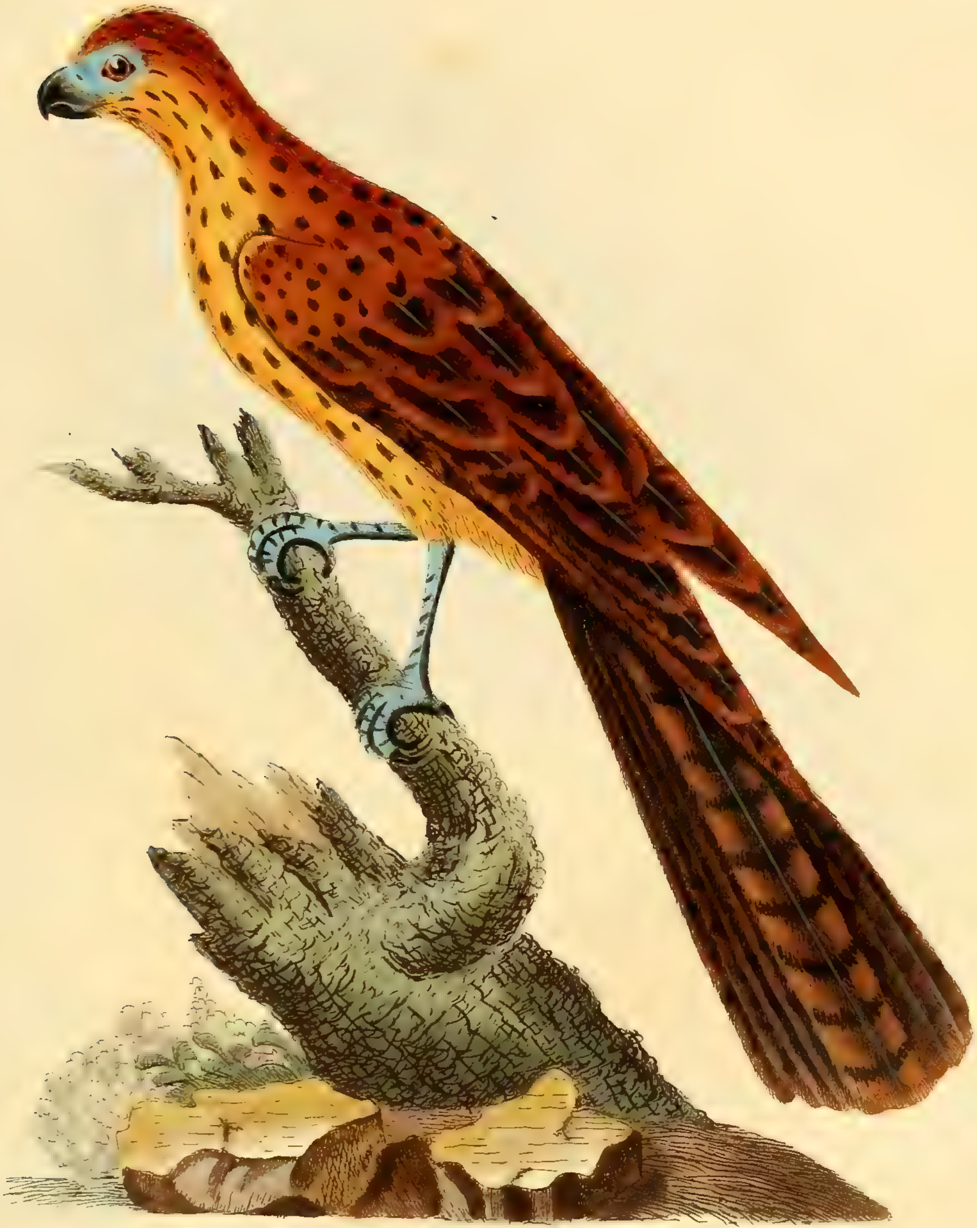
THIS in 22 inches long, and four feet broad in extent of wing. Bill black, with a blue tinge; cere, and space round the eye blue; irides brown; plumage in general fine rust-colour, spotted and streaked all over with black, but marked on the head and neck with fine lines of the same; wings and tail brown, with blackish or dusky bars; the tail very long, marked with eight or nine curved black bars, the wings reaching to two-thirds of its length; legs blue; claws long, black, and sharp.

Inhabits New-Holland, but is probably scarce, for at the time this description was taken, only one had been met with, nailed to the side of a settler's hut; it is said to fly with incredible swiftness.

Among the drawings of Mr. Francillon, is one from New-Holland, with similar plumage, said to be 24 in. long; at first sight appears the same, but the bill has a more conspicuous notch on the upper mandible, and the tail not half the length of the other, although barred across in the same manner; legs pale.

I suspect this last bird to have been figured from one in which the tail was mutilated, unless the two sexes of the same species should so essentially differ in that particular.

Pl. XI.



Radiated Falcon.

154.—NEW-HOLLAND SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Nisus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi.
New-Holland Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 51.

LENGTH 18in. Bill pale blue; irides yellow; top of the head ash-colour; behind the neck rufous; back and wings dark ash-colour, nearly black; breast and belly dirty white, crossed with numerous pale rufous bars; tail long, dusky, with nine or ten pale bars; wings short, reaching only to the base; legs yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland; has the manners and appearance of the Sparrow-Hawk.

155.—DARK SPARROW-HAWK.

SIZE of the last. Bill stout, black; head, and all above, wings, and tail deep brown; beneath wholly crossed with pale brown bars, on a whitish ground; legs long and slender, as in the Sparrow-Hawk, dull pale yellow; toes long, the middle one furnished with a kind of lobe or appendage; wings as in the last.

Inhabits New South Wales, and called Goo-rooing, but is not common. This seems to be much allied to, if not a variety of the last described.

156.—LEADEN-BACKED HAWK.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; cere yellow; the back, wings, and one third of the base of the tail, bluish lead-colour; the rest of the bird wholly white; legs stout, yellow; claws black; tail nearly even, and the wings reach almost to the end of it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Among the drawings in the collection of Mr, Francillon, is one similar, as to distribution of colour; the legs flesh-colour.

157.—AXILLARY FALCON.

Falco axillaris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 173.
Axillary Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 42.

SIZE and shape of the Hen-Harrier, but different in colour, and without the wreathed feathers round the lower part of the head. Bill black; tongue bifid at the tip; irides orange; plumage above cinereous blue, beneath whitish; over the eye, and close to it, a long, irregular, narrow streak of black; a large, long patch of black also occupies a greater part of the wing coverts; quills black, and reach to the end of the tail, the last rounded at the end, and of a moderate length; legs short, stout, and pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, but is not a common bird. The specimen from which the above description was taken being caught alive, was kept for two months, and fed with small birds, fish, &c.

Among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, is a bird answering the above—length 12 in.; bill black; the eye in a small patch of black, lengthened before, and pointed behind; bend of the wing white; tail plain, nearly white; the wings reach rather beyond the end, which is even; legs yellow; claws black,

From India; met with at Lucknow.

158.—PARAMETTA FALCON.

SIZE of a Merlin, and somewhat like that bird. Bill small, black; irides yellow; plumage above fine brown, the feathers margined with rufous; chin, throat, and breast, blotched brown and white; belly and thighs dusky white, barred with rufous; inner webs barred with a pale colour; tail even at the end, crossed with twelve or fourteen pale clay-coloured bars, rather obscure, except on the inner webs, where they are more conspicuous; wings long, reaching near to the end of the tail; legs slender, long, yellow, claws black; feathers of the thighs long, reaching half way on the shins.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Length 15in. Bill black; cere yellow; plumage above brownish ash-colour; beneath wholly white; quills and tail darker than the rest of the plumage; tail eight inches long, crossed with twelve or fourteen obsolete dusky bars; quills the same, but the bars only on the inner webs; legs stout, scaly, three inches in length, and yellow, the feathers hanging over the joint before; claws long and pale.

Inhabits New South Wales—found about Parametta; perhaps differing from the other only in sex.

159.—FAIR FALCON.

Falco clarus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 184.
Fair Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

THIS is about 12 in. in length. Bill pale brown; irides and legs yellow; head, neck before, and beneath the body, white, but the crown of the head and middle of the belly, pale blue; back, wings, and tail, brown; bend of the wing brownish blue, occupying, in an oblique manner, above half the coverts.

Inhabits New-Holland; manners unknown.

Another, very similar, spotted on the nape with black; back paler; tail tipped with pale-colour; all beneath white, without any tinge of blue. Probably the female?

160.—PACIFIC FALCON.

Falco pacificus, *Ind. Orn. Sup:* p. xiii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 186.
Pacific Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

LENGTH from 16 to 18in. Bill, irides, and legs yellow; head and most part of the neck white, but the rest of the plumage generally brown, blotched on the back with dark spots; belly streaked with black; tail long, even, crossed with seven or eight oblique black bars; quills barred as the tail, but the ends are black; the breast and belly are paler than the upper parts, marked with dusky, narrow streaks; thighs and vent dusky white; the quills reach to more than half way on the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales. Only one has been shot, but others have been now and then seen, and is therefore supposed not to be common.

161,—LUNATED FALCON.

Falco lunulatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii.
Lunated Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

LENGTH about 12 in. Bill blue; forehead buff-colour; all the upper parts of the plumage brown, also the wings and tail; throat, and under parts buff yellow, passing upwards in the shape of a crescent, on each side, under the eye, and again below this, but not so far; the breast marked with numerous brown spots;

thighs crossed with fine brown lines; the tail somewhat cuneiform, and longish; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, taken there in March. The native name Goo-roo-wang.

162.—YELLOW-CHINNED FALCON.

LENGTH 18in. Bill blue, with a black tip; cere blue; plumage above, wings, and tail deep brown, or dusky black; the same on the sides of the neck, and breast before; over the eye a streak of the colour of yellow oker; chin the same, but paler; sides of the throat streaked with yellow, and a few large roundish spots on the breast; the lower part of which, the belly, and vent, are dull yellow; legs greenish yellow.

Inhabits New-Zealand.—Colonel Woodford.

163.—BIRD HAWK.

LENGTH 14 or 15 inches; the general make rather stout. Bill lead-colour; cere yellowish; top of the head, and sides below the eyes black, giving the appearance of a hood; the black continues on the nape, and all the under parts of the body, but inclines to blue on the back and wing coverts, where the middle of the feathers is marked with black; chin and throat white, with a few dusky streaks, but from the breast the whole of the under parts crossed with numerous, slender, dusky bars, almost touching each other; tail marked with seven or eight pale ones on the inner webs. appearing beneath; shafts white; wings long, reaching to the end of the tail; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits New South Wales; said to live on small birds, fish, and reptiles.

164.—ASH-TAILED FALCON.

LENGTH 29 in. Bill and cere dirty horn-colour; plumage above brown, the edges of the feathers paler; inside of the wings brown and white; of the prime and second quills brown black; the under parts of the body paler, mixed with brown; each feather of the belly light at the tip, surrounded with dusky; tail of a moderate length, pale ash-colour; and the wings, when closed, reach somewhat beyond the end of it; legs yellow, two inches long; claws black.

Inhabits New South Wales—Gen. Davies.

165.—CREAM-BELLIED FALCON.

LENGTH 20in. Bill lead-colour, the upper mandible furnished with a double notch, the under short at the end, and scooped out; cere pale; round the eye bare and bluish; plumage in general, above brown, the inner second quills marked with a rufous spot on each side of the shaft; all the greater quills the same, about half way from the base; tail as the quills, the two middle feathers marked with a rufous spot on each side of the shaft; all the under parts of the body cream-colour; marked down the chin, forepart of the neck, and breast, with brown streaks; belly and vent plain; thighs and sides under the wings brown; tail eight inches long, and the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of it; legs three inches long, greenish blue, moderately strong, and scaly; claws stout.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

166.—BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE.

THIS is full two feet in length. Bill black; cere yellow; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above brown, the feathers somewhat pointed at the ends, with a black line down the shafts of those of the head, neck, upper and under wing coverts; the rest of the wing deep brown, nearly black; under parts of the body nearly the same as the neck and wing coverts; tail forked, the outer feathers ten inches in length, and much the same in colour as the quills ; legs stout, scaly, yellow ; claws bluish black.

Inhabits New South Wales ; said to be a female.

167.—ASH-BROWN FALCON.

LENGTH 15in. Bill black ; cere yellow ; plumage above brownish ash-colour, beneath wholly white ; quills and tail dark brown, the last eight inches long, crossed with twelve or fourteen obsolete dusky bars ; quills much the same, but with bars only on the inner webs ; legs three inches long, stout, and yellow, the feathers of the thighs hang some way over the joint on the forepart ; claws long and pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.

168.—DARK FALCON.

SIZE uncertain, seemingly acquiline. Bill large, stout, black ; cere dusky ; plumage in general brown ; breast and under parts pale brown ; wings darker than the rest ; tail pale brown, with the end dark brown ; the wings reach to about one-third of the length ; legs stout, bluish ; claws black.

Inhabits New-Holland, by the name of Wee-a-rara.

**** *AMERICAN.*

169.—CRESTED EAGLE.

Falco Harpyia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. *Gm. Lin.* i. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 54.
Vultur Harpyia, *Lin. Syst.* i. 121.
Aquila Braziliensis cristata, *Briss.* i. 446. *Id.* 8vo. i. 128. *Raii.* p. 7. 8. *Will.* p. 32. *Id. Engl.* 63. t. 4.
Epervier pattu, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 22.
Itzquauhtli, *Raii.* 161. *Will.* 199. *Id. Engl.* 288. *Seba.* i. t. 61. f. 2?
Oronooko Eagle, *Brown's Jam.*. 471.
Crested Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 6.

THIS is somewhat bigger than a Turkey; length 28in. extent 5ft. 9in. Bill black; cere and irides yellow; the head furnished with a crest, composed of four feathers of unequal lengths, which the bird can erect at will; the largest measures about four inches; plumage in general black; behind the neck fulvous; under parts of the body white; the feathers on the breast very long and loose; tail barred brown and black; vent and thighs with white and black; legs feathered, white, spotted with black.

Inhabits Mexico, Brazil, and other parts of South America.—When irritated is said to spread out the long breast feathers, so as to reach quite to the toes, and from its strength to be able to cleave a man's skull asunder with the bill.

170.—CROWNED EAGLE.

Vultur coronatus, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 15. No. 11.
Falco Jacquini, *Gm. Lin.* i. 251.
Gypaëtos Harpyia, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 27.
L'Aigle couronné, *Voy. d'Azara,* ii. No. 7.
Crowned Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5.

THIS has been esteemed a variety of the Crested Eagle, as it is said to be of the same size, but others suppose it to be a distinct species. Bill black; head reddish grey, and adorned with a crest of several feathers, six inches long at least; part of the wings, the neck, and breast black; belly white; thighs white, spotted with black.

A bird of this kind was met with near St. Magdalen river, in New Grenada; when it stood erect, it was two feet and a half in height; we learn too, that it sets up the crest in the manner of a crown, and may be easily brought up tame, if taken young.

171.—ROYAL EAGLE.

Falco regalis, Royal Eagle, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 56.
L'Ouira Ouassou, *Sonnini's Buff.*

THE size of this bird is said to be double that of an Eagle· The bill long; head large, having a crest in form of a helmet; eyes bright, and piercing; nostrils large, beset with hairs on each side of the bill; neck thick; the back, wings, and tail brown, spotted with black, and variegated with whitish, or yellowish streaks; belly white, the feathers very soft, and equal in elegance to those of an Egret; legs naked, scaly, and reddish; claws black, crooked, and of the length of the middle finger.

This elegant and beautiful bird, is chiefly found about the banks of the river Amazons; generally inhabits lofty mountains, and builds the nest on the highest trees, constructing it of the bones of the animals it has slaughtered, and some dry branches of trees, binding them together with the stems of climbers; lays two or three white eggs, spotted with reddish brown; flies with such rapidity, and such is the expanse of wings, that it sometimes strikes, and kills its prey with them, before it touches it with the claws; is able to tear a sheep in pieces, and sometimes attacks mankind, but its principal food consists of monkies, particularly those called Guariba.*

172.—TYRANT EAGLE.

Falco Tyrannus, *Maxim. Tr.* i. 317.

LENGTH 26 in. 7 lines. Feathers at the back of the head lengthened into a crest and erect; hind parts of the head and neck, sides of the neck, and upper parts of the back covered with white feathers, tipped with dark brown, but lie over each other, so that the white is covered; the rest of the bird dark brown; larger wing coverts marked with a little white ; quills with some grey brown, dark, marbled, transverse stripes ; tail broad, with four whitish transverse stripes, marbled with greyish brown ; feathers of the thighs, legs, lower part of the back, rump, and vent, dark brown, with narrow transverse lines ; the feet feathered to the toes.

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* Simia Beelzebub—*Lin.*

Inhabits Brazil, found on the Rio de grande de Belmonte, and called, a small dark-brown Eagle, with a tuft of feathers at the back of the head.

173.—DESTRUCTIVE EAGLE.

Falco Destructor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 60.
Falco imperialis, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 52. t. 15.
Grand Aigle de la Guiane, *Encycl. Method.*
Destructive Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 20.

THIS is a large species, in length 3ft. 2in. The bill is much curved, but chiefly at the end, and horn-coloured ; the top and sides of the head dusky grey ; feathers of the hindhead grey, very long, and of different lengths, forming a crest ; tip of the longest grey ; neck the same ; body black, banded above with greyish ; shoulders grey and black mixed ; breast and belly greyish white ; quills black, reaching two-thirds on the tail, which is black, mixed with grey on the upper part, but nearly white on the under, with a dusky bar on the tip ; the shins covered with white feathers, banded with black ; toes naked, yellow.

The male is smaller, and of more lively colours.

Inhabits Guiana, is a powerful species, said to prey on the sloth, and other quadrupeds, as well as pheasants. M. Daudin thinks it much allied to the Harpy Eagle.

I find a similar bird among some drawings, with the crest composed of six or eight feathers in pairs, the lower pair longest, and standing a good way from the neck, the ends of all black; back and wings dark brown, mottled with pale on the latter; beneath dirty yellowish white, with transverse yellow brown marks, mostly on the thighs; tail long, dusky brown, crossed with three broad, brownish yellow, or clay-coloured bands, tip fringed with white; legs yellow brown, smooth; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

174.—BRAZILIAN EAGLE.

Falco Urubitinga, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Raii*, p. 8. *Will.* p. 32. *Buf.* i. 141. *Daud.* ii. p. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 63.
Aquila braziliensis, *Bris.* i. 445. *Id.* 8vo. i. 128.
Brazilian Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41. *Will. Engl.* p. 64.

SIZE of a young goose; length 21½ in.; breadth 50 in. Bill thick and black; cere yellowish; eyes large, and rufous grey; plumage in general brown; wings blackish, mixed with cinereous; tail white for two-thirds of the length, then black, with the tip white; legs naked, yellow.

Inhabits Brazil. M. Daudin mentions another bird, which is in the Museum, at Paris, called Urubitinga. This is about the size of an Osprey; space between the bill and eye naked, covered only with a few bristles; bill horn-colour; plumage black; the feathers of the hindhead elongated, and marked in their middle with a white spot; thighs transversely striped black and white; tail even, white at the base and tip, black in the middle, and exceeds the wings, when closed, but very little; shins long, yellowish; claws dusky.

Said to inhabit various parts of South America.

175.—EQUINOCTIAL EAGLE.

Falco æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 97.
Equinoctial Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 43.

LENGTH 21 in.; breadth 3½ feet. Bill pale, with a black tip; plumage in general dark brown, nearly black; scapulars, and wing coverts chocolate brown, the base and margins of the feathers ferruginous; quills black, with one-third of the middle ferruginous; the two first wholly black; breast rufous, each feather marked with four transverse stripes of brown; under the wings, the thighs, and under tail coverts the same, but paler; tail nearly black, the two middle feathers plain, the others with an oblique white mark about the middle, on each side of the shaft, passing upwards, in the shape of the letter V, touching the shaft, but not always quite reaching the margin; tips of the tail feathers white; the wings, when closed, reach to about one-third on the tail; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. By a label tied to the leg of one of these, we find it to be known by the name of Le Pagani roux, ou L'Aigle à plumage gris-roux.

176.—BLACK-CHEEKED EAGLE.

Falco americanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Daud.* ii. p. 50. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 88.

L'Aigle á joues noires, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 31.

Black-cheeked Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 35. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 88. *Robert.* ic.*

SIZE of the Ring-tailed Eagle. Bill blue; cere yellow; head, neck, and breast deep ash-colour; on each cheek a broad black bar, from the corners of the mouth, to beyond the eyes; back, belly, wings, and tail black; legs yellow, feathered below the knees.

Inhabits North America. One very similar is among the drawings in the collection of Mr. Dent. Bill and cere pale; head and neck cinereous yellow, streaked and marked with brown; the rest of the body, wings, and tail deep brown; crown of the head plain brown, and a broad streak of the same from the gape, passing wholly over the under jaw, towards the neck; thighs and vent tawny, the feathers reaching half way on the shins; end of the tail white; legs dusky yellow; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail.

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* Engravings of Birds.

177.—BLACK-BACKED EAGLE.

Falco melanonotus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 86.
Falco niger, *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 59.
Der Adler mit swarzem Rucken, *Bechst. Allg. u. d. Vog.* i. p. 39, 22. *Id Zusass.* p. 659.
Black-backed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 42. *Brown Ill.* pl. 2.

SIZE of the Golden Eagle. Bill black ; cere and legs yellow; the latter feathered to the toes ; hind part of the neck, belly, and wing coverts, ferruginous ; fore part, breast, back, and quills, black; from the base of the tail to the middle white ; the rest black.

Native place uncertain ; thought by some to be a variety, or old male of the Ring-tail species. Mr. Bechstein says it is an old male of the Black Eagle.

178.—JANEIRO EAGLE.

LENGTH 29in. Bill and claws dusky ; cere yellow, covering the base of the mandible, and extending round the eyes ; forehead, upper parts of the body, and wings, deep chocolate brown ; top of the head crested, the feathers at the back part elongated ; these are white, with a chocolate-brown streak at the tips ; the chin also is streaked brown and white ; fore part of the neck and breast paler brown ; belly, thighs and vent, brownish black, marked with transverse white spots ; legs feathered to the toes, and marked in the same manner ; the quills are dusky, with five or six pale bands on several of the outer ones, and when closed, reach one-third on the tail, which is similar to the quills in colour, crossed with four cream-coloured bands; one at the base, a second near the end, and two others at equal distances between them; legs strong, yellow; claws stout, hooked, and sharp.

Inhabits South America; one brought from Rio de Janeiro.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

179.—LOUISIANE WHITE EAGLE.

Falco candidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14: *Gm. Lin.* i. 258. *Daud.* ii. 51.
Falco Conciliator, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 77.
Aigle blanc d'Amerique, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 30.
Louisiane White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 36. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 90. *Du Pratz Louis.* ii. p. 75.

THIS, according to Du Pratz, is smaller than the Alpine Eagle, but more handsome; being white, except the ends of the quills, which are black; he adds, that it is a rare bird, and esteemed much by the natives of Louisiana, who purchase the quill feathers at a dear rate, to make the symbol of peace, of which these feathers compose the fan part.

180.—STATENLAND EAGLE.

Falco australis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 92.
Statenland Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 40.

SIZE of the Plaintive Vulture, length 25in. Cere yellow; body brown; tail black, the end of it tipped with dirty yellowish white.

Inhabits Statenland; has a kind of cry not much unlike that of a hen, so as to deceive any one into supposition of its being so, at first hearing.

181.—WHITE-BREASTED EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. 3in. Bill black, stout; cere yellow, passing under the eye; head, neck, and breast, to the middle of the belly, dusky white, with a darker line down the shaft of each feather, which on the breast is elongate, and grows broader at the end; back blotched brown and white; wings and scapulars deep brown; under wing coverts mottled brown and white; quills deep plumbeous black, mottled with white near half way from the base; the three outer feathers marked with brown on the outer web, near the tips; the quills reach to within 1½ inch of the end; lower belly mixed deep and paler brown; legs very stout, feathered before below the joint, colour deep yellow; claws black, and very hooked.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay.—Mr. Bullock.

182.—WHITE-BELLIED EAGLE.

Falco leucogaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 157. *Daud.* ii. 49.
White-bellied Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 33.* *Arct. Zool. Introd.* cxlvii.

LENGTH 2ft. 9in. Bill brownish yellow, large, acquiline; head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white; back, wings, and tail, dark brown, except the end of the latter, which is white for three inches; legs yellow, very stout; claws black.

One of these was met with by Capt. Cook, among others, about Kaye's Island, off Cape Suckling in latitude 59-49. In Col. Woodford's drawings is one, with the head and neck streaked brown and white, and a large patch of white from the base of the wing coverts; bill pale lead-colour; probably a female or young bird.

A.—Bill dusky, strong, large, and much curved; cere and irides yellow; head and neck yellow; the whole body above dark brown, each feather tipped with dirty yellow; beneath the body whitish; tail tipped with yellow; leg and toes scaly, naked, yellow.

This appears about Hudson's Bay in April, and returns southward in October; builds in trees, making a large nest of sticks and grass, and rarely lays more than one egg; preys on deer, rabbits, or any kind of fowl; is called Ethenesue Mickesue—communicated by Mr. Hutchins, and is probably a variety of the White-bellied species.

In Mr. Dent's collection of drawings is one, with the head and neck thickly streaked with dark brown, on a pale yellow ground; back, wings, and tail, dark brown; base of the quills white, forming a patch; end of the tail, for some way, white; under parts of the body, from the breast, plain white; this seems to be a young bird.

183.—THARU EAGLE.

Falco Tharus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 170. *Molin. Chil.* p. 234. *Id. Fr. ed.* 244. *Daud.* ii. p. 41.
L'Aigle à Queue blanche, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 10?
Tharu Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 18.

SIZE of a large Capon. Bill whitish, shaped like that of the common Eagle; plumage whitish, spotted with black; on the head a sort of crown, composed of long black feathers, the outer ones the longest; quills and tail black; legs yellow and scaly; claws hooked.

The female is smaller, grey, and the crest on the head not so large. Inhabits Chili, and makes the nest in the highest trees, composing it of sticks twined together, on which is heaped a large bed of wool, feathers, &c. The eggs, five in number, white, spotted with brown; said to feed both on living and dead animals, but it does not pursue the former, seizing them by lurking, and catching them unawares. The male advances with a stiff neck, and an air of gravity; and when it cries, which it often does very forcibly, it draws the head backwards towards the rump, with the bill upright; is known in Chili by the name of Tharu.

That which M. d'Azara calls by this name, does not accord completely with the above description, for it has a white tail, somewhat striped above with dusky, and a dusky bar, an inch broad, with the end black for some way; the bill pale blue, with a dusky point; irides brown; legs yellow.

184.—WHITE-RUMPED EAGLE.

LENGTH 20 in. Bill black; cere yellow; crown brown, each feather margined with rufous; back, scapulars, and wing coverts the same; some of the last margined, and tipped with pale brown, the others with rufous; quills dusky, ferruginous brown; rump as the back, but the margins ferruginous; upper tail coverts white; tail pale cream-colour, barred with rufous brown, the outer feathers palest; under parts of the body cream-colour, each feather dashed down the middle with ferruginous brown, and the shafts of them throughout chestnut; thighs pale ferruginous, the feathers long, reaching to the middle of the legs, which are pale; claws large, and black.

The female is 24 in. long. The colours above paler; rump, and upper tail coverts the same, but the middle of the last dashed with brown; the under parts of the body nearly white, marked with ferruginous down the shafts; sides ferruginous, with round white spots; thigh feathers long, ferruginous in the middle, margined with white; tail pale brown, three or four of the outer feathers have the base almost white, but barred, as in the male.

The above inhabits Statenland.—Described from specimens in the collection of Sir Jos. Banks; brought from thence in 1775.

185.—MANSFENY EAGLE.

Falco Antillarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 57. *Bris.* i. 361. *Id.* 8vo. 104. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.
La Buse des Savannes noyées, à taches longues, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 12.
Mansfeny Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 47. *Hist. des Antill.* ii. 252. *Raii*, p. 19. *Buf.* i. 144.

ACCORDING to M. du Tertre we learn, that this bird has the shape and plumage of an Eagle, though not much bigger than a Falcon. The plumage brown; legs strong, with large and crooked talons, of twice the size of those of a Falcon.

Inhabits the Caribbee Islands, and feeds on small birds, snakes, and lizards. He adds, that although the flesh is somewhat dark, it is reputed as good food.

M. d'Azara describes it as being 20 in. long, and 52 in. broad. The bill deep blue; irides pale rufous; general colour above brown, mixed with deeper brown on the wings; edges of the feathers whitish; from the bill a whitish spot passes over the eye towards the hindhead; chin white; neck before dusky, dashed with white; breast rufous and white mixed; sides of the body dusky, the feathers edged with white; belly white, and deep brown mixed; tail brown, the end white; and when the feathers are spread out, they appear in irregular bands of brown and white spots, for two-thirds the length; legs yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay, where M. d'Azara observed several of this kind.

186.—MACULATED EAGLE.

Aquila maculosa, Aigle mouchetée, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 28.* pl. 3. bis.

LENGTH 24 in.; breadth 15½ in.; tail 8½ in. Bill 17 lines, blue; irides yellow; cere and lore blue; head, neck, and back black; chin, throat, and breast white, with long streaks of black on each feather; belly black, marked with round spots of white; vent and thighs ferruginous, the middle of the feathers darker; rump, and upper tail coverts white, striped across with black; quills and tail lead-colour above, and light bluish grey beneath, with three broad, dark, black bands on the latter, appearing on the under surface as well as above, one of them near the tip; the quills also have 7 or 8 narrow black bands, and black ends; legs orange.

Inhabits Guiana and Mexico; said to feed on fish.

187.—PLUMBEOUS FALCON.

Falco nitidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. *Daud.* ii. p. 122.
Le Faucon d'un bleu terreux, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 37.
Plumbeous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 37.

LENGTH 13½ in. Irides bright red; plumage above lead-colour; round the eye somewhat bare; chin pale, cinereous white; under parts white, crossed with narrow ash-coloured bars; between the legs plain white; wings and tail darker than the rest of the upper parts; the last six inches long, nearly black, crossed with two narrow lines of white, one near the base, the other about the middle, but, except the two middle feathers, only on the inner webs; legs long and yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne; found also in Guiana, and no doubt in Paraguay, as M. d'Azara met with two of them there, in October.

A.—Length 11 in. Bill pale; cere obscure; round the eyes somewhat bare; plumage above dark lead-colour, beneath pure white; tail darker, almost black, rounded at the end, crossed with a narrow white bar about the middle, and tipped at the end with white; quills barred dusky and white on the inner webs; sides of the breast marked transversely with dusky; legs two inches and a quarter long, yellow; claws brown.

Inhabits Guiana.—A specimen in the collection of Mr. Bullock. It is an elegant little species, and probably only differs in sex from the Plumbeous Falcon.

188.—COLUMBINE FALCON.

LENGTH 1 ft. 10 in. Bill lead-colour, much bent at the tip, but without any perceptible notch; plumage in general light lead-colour, not unlike that of the Hen-Harrier, inclining to grey; under wing coverts pale lead-colour, barred with white; tail black, crossed with two white bars, one at the base, and another within 2½ in. of the end, the tip is also nearly white; on the inner webs of all the quills a large spot of white; the wings, when closed, reach about half way on the tail, which is rounded at the end; legs smooth, yellow, but the toes, and half an inch above them, very rough and scaly.

Inhabits Cayenne.

189.—STREAKED FALCON.

Falco melanops, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Daud.* ii. 117.
Streaked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34.

SIZE of a Rook; length 15½ inches. Bill black; cere yellow; head and neck white, streaked with black; through the eye a trace of the same; back and wing coverts black, spotted with white; quills black; tail the same, crossed in the middle with a bar of white, also a few spots of white on the inner webs of some of the outer feathers; under parts of the body white; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne. The female, as in others of the genus, is larger, as one of this sex, in General Davies drawings, is said to be twenty inches long.

190.—CARACCA EAGLE.

Falco cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Daud.* ii. p. 43.
Falco Caracca, *Shaw's Zoöl.* vii. 64. *Bechst. Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. p. 72.
Aquila coronada, *Dillon's Trav.* p. 80. t. 3.
Caracca Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81.

THIS is a large species, weighing twenty pounds, and having an extent of wing ten feet. The bill is very hooked and black, with a slight projection in the usual place of the upper mandible, but scarcely to be called a notch ; irides dark ; round the eye somewhat bare ; the head and part of the neck are ash-colour, rather full of feathers ; the rest of the upper parts raven black ; breast and under parts silvery white ; beneath the wings the same ; quills and tail barred with dusky ; on the quills nine or ten bars, and the tail crossed with four ; shape at the end nearly even ; legs very stout, rough, and yellow ; claws black.

Said to inhabit the Caraccas in South America, and was brought from thence to the palace of Buen Retiro at Madrid, in the year 1778, where it remained alive for several years. In a collection of drawings at Sir Ashton Lever's, is one said to be taken from the life, and corresponds with the above description, except having the appearance of a white collar round the neck.

191.—WHITE-NECKED EAGLE.

Falco albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Daud.* ii. 112.
Falco picatus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 167.
White-necked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30.

LENGTH 22in. Bill black; head, neck, back between the wings, and all beneath white; the shafts of the feathers of the head, and hind part of the neck, marked with lozenge-shaped, narrow spots of black; wing coverts black, the ends white, appearing as spots; quills black half-way from the base, marked on the inner webs with a large patch of white; secondaries tipped with white; base of the tail, for two inches and a half, white, then black for four inches, and ultimately white for an inch and a half; shape nearly even, or a trifle hollowed in the middle, and the quills reach to within one inch of the end of it; legs stout, yellow, feathered below the knee; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—Length 18inches. Bill yellowish-white; cere dusky yellow; point hooked, with a slight notch near the end; general colour of the head, neck, under wing coverts, and under parts in general, rufous white, or buff-colour, with obscure streaks of buff on the crown and nape; inner ridge of the wing rufous white; round the eye scarcely covered with feathers; behind the eye, from the upper part, a black, narrow, curved streak, more than an inch long; back and wings deep brown; the greater quills rufous white half-way from the base, speckled with brown on the outer margin; upper tail coverts, and tail, for three-fourths of the length, cream-colour, crossed with five or six mottled bars of brown; the rest of the length plain brown; tip buff-colour; the tail eight inches long, rather rounded, and the quills reach within an inch of the end; legs dusky blue, feathered below the joint; claws hooked.

Inhabits Para, in South America—Lord Stanley.

192.—AZARA'S EAGLE

Le Faucon blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 36.

LENGTH 13 inches; breadth 34. Bill black; cere yellow; head and under parts of the body white; round the eye a black patch; body and wings bluish, but the lesser wing coverts, near the body, are black; tail hollowed out at the end, the two middle feathers being five lines shorter than the rest, yet the exterior is seven lines shorter than that adjoining, making the shape somewhat forked, or rather doubly rounded; the two middle feathers are bluish, the others white, but the shafts and tips incline to blue; legs yellow.

Inhabits South America. A pair of them found near the towns of San Ignacio, Santa-rosa, and Bobi; on the borders of the river Paraguay, between Neembuca and Remolinos; also about Brazil; said to have the manners of the Falcon, but more stout, and the gape wider. This seems to have some affinity to the last described.

193.—BLACK-NECKED EAGLE.

Falco nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35. *Daud.* ii. 111. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 167.
Black-necked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30.

LENGTH 23 in. Bill black; plumage in general rufous, barred with black, the bars very narrow on the belly and sides; behind the eye a streak of black; on the fore part of the neck a patch of the same; top of the head and neck longitudinally striped with black; belly shaded with chestnut; quills black; end of the tail dusky; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne.

194.—NOTCHED FALCON.

Falco bidentatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Daud.* ii. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 175.
Notched Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 34. *Id. Sup.* ii. 28.

LENGTH 14 in. Bill brown, the upper mandible furnished with a double notch about the middle, the under yellow; plumage on the upper parts of the body bluish black; breast and belly rufous, the latter clouded with white; vent white; quills barred with white, the first shorter by an inch and a half than the second, but the fourth the longest of all: the second and third of nearly the same length; under wing coverts plain white; tail deep lead-colour, rounded in shape, crossed with three paler bars on the outer webs, and on the inner as many of white placed opposite; the pale bars occupying less space than the ground colour; the wings reach more than three-fourths on the tail; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne. One of these, brought from the Island of Trinidad, by Lord Seaforth, measured in length 15 in. and differed in a few particulars. The breast was dull rufous, deeper on the sides; belly, thighs, and vent barred brown and white, with narrow rufous ones between the others; or it may be rather said, that the brown is margined above with rufous; under tail coverts white; the tail much rounded at the end, the outer feather being three quarters of an inch shorter than the two middle ones; the first quill an inch and a half shorter than the second, and the third the longest; when the wing is closed, it reaches to more than two-thirds on the tail.

We have met with a drawing of one, in which the forehead was whitish; the thigh feathers black; legs black; in other points agreeing with the former description.

195.—RUFOUS-HEADED FALCON.

Falco meridionalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Daud.* ii. 112. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 178.
Rufous-headed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 33.

LENGTH 19 inches. Bill black brown; cere yellow; head and neck rufous, dashed with brown; throat, and behind the eyes, marked with narrow black stripes; back and rump brown; chin pale rufous yellow; under parts of the body dirty white, with numerous bars of ash-colour; sides of the tail black and white mixed; tail seven inches long, the two middle feathers crossed with a buff-coloured bar 1½ inch from the end, the others with five or six bars of the same, and one at the tip; quills cream-colour, barred with lines of black, the ends blackish; secondaries the same, barred only on the inner webs.

Inhabits Cayenne.

196.—PLAIN FALCON.

Falco obsoletus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 104: *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 152.

Plain Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 104.

LENGTH 25 inches. Bill black; head dusky; nape spotted with white; back, wing coverts, and tail uniform deep brown; fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs the same, spotted with white; prime quills dusky, inner webs marked with great oval spots of white, mottled with brown; the two middle tail feathers brown; inner webs of the others mottled with white; outer webs and ends slightly edged with the same; legs strong, yellow; wings and tail nearly equal in length.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay.

197.—CRESTED GOSHAWK.

Falco ornatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 26. *Daud.* ii. p. 77.
Falco superbus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 64.
Crested Goshawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 37.

THIS is one-third larger than our Goshawk. Bill pale blue; cere yellow; crown of the head black; neck behind deep rufous; from the hindhead arises a tuft of long black and white feathers; upper part of the body and wings brown, deeper on the coverts; chin and throat white; the rest of the under parts rufous white, with irregular black spots, and a line of black on each side of the neck, between the rufous and white; thighs barred black and white, and feathered almost to the toes; tail banded brown and black; legs dull yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne; has all the characters of the common Goshawk.

A.—Falco Mauduyti, *Ind. Orn. Sup*: p. viii. *Daud.* ii. 73. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 66.
Grand Autour de Cayenne, *Mauduit. Encycl. Method.*
Mauduit's Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 38.

This is two feet in length. Bill and cere black; eyelids, and skin between the bill and eye, covered with hairs; nape ash-coloured, shafts of the feathers black, streaked with white; cheeks white; from behind the eye to the hindhead a black streak; at the latter a long crest; the upper parts of the body black brown; middle of the wing barred with cinereous grey; belly white, barred with rufous brown;

shins covered with feathers, rufous and white, in rings; tail long, crossed with four alternate bands of black and grey; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle; toes yellow.

The female is bigger, wants the crest, and the colours are more dilute.

Inhabits Cayenne.

B.—Falco guianensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. viii. *Daud.* ii. p. 78.
Falco Sonnini, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 67.
Petit Aigle de Guiane, *Mauduit Encycl. Method.*
Guiana Goshawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 38.

Length 22 in. Plumage white, except the quills and tail, which are banded, or chequered grey and black, the colours opposing each other on the different sides of the shaft; hindhead crested; the feathers which are longer than the rest, marked with a black spot near the end; the wings reach two-thirds on the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is probably a second variety of the Crested Goshawk.

198.—BLACK HAWK.

Falco niger, Black Hawk, *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 82. pl. 53. f. 1.

LENGTH 21 in. extent of wing 4 ft. 2 in. Bill bluish black; cere, sides of the mouth, and feet, orange-yellow; irides bright hazel; plumage above brown black, slightly dashed with white; front white; nape of the neck white under the surface; the whole lower parts black, with slight tinges of brown, and a few circular touches of the same on the thighs; the five first prime quills white on their inner webs; tail rounded at the end, deep black, crossed with five narrow white bands, and broadly tipped with dull white; vent black, spotted with white, inside webs of the primaries white; legs feathered to the toes, black, touched with brownish; claws black, strong, sharp; toes remarkably short.

Inhabits America, found frequently along the marshy shores of the large rivers; feeds on mice, frogs, and moles; sails much, and sometimes to a great height; has been seen to kill a duck on the wing; is remarkable for the great size of its eye, length of wing, and shortness of the toes; likewise the uncommon breadth of its head.

This, the author of Amer. Ornith. suspects, may be allied to the Chocolate Falcon. The place or manner of breeding unknown.

A.—Black Hawk variety, *Am. Orn.* 6. pl. 53. f. 2.

This bird is 20in. in length, and in extent 4ft. The head above white, streaked black and light brown; along the eyebrows a black line; cheeks streaked like the head, the neck with black and reddish brown, on a pale yellowish white ground; parts above brown black, dashed with brownish white and pale ferruginous; tail white for half its length, ending in brown, marked with one or two bars of dusky, and a large bar of black, tipped with dull white; wings as in the preceding bird; throat and breast brownish yellow, dashed with black; belly beautifully variegated with spots of white and ferruginous; thighs and feathered legs the same, but rather darker; vent plain brownish white.

This bird was a male, as well as that last described, and no doubt in imperfect plumage. The female has not yet been met with. These are probably the birds known by many under the appellation of Duck Hawk, though, till now, the sort not specified, or known to any but the Gunners; and it is observed, that these birds will strike down ducks on the wing. Particularly noticed on the sea coast, and salt marshes between Cape May and Egg Harbour.

Dr. Lister, in his Journey to Paris,* mentions, that in a visit to F. Plumier, he saw a Falcon, which was coal-black as a raven, but he gives no further account of it.

199.—SOOTY FALCON.

LENGTH 14in. Bill hooked, black; cere, and round the eye, bare and dusky; plumage in general brown black, with a sooty tinge; quills dark brown, barred with black, the inner webs white, with dusky bars; tail six inches long, much rounded at the end, and crossed with six or seven pale or whitish bars, most conspicuous on the outer web; the quills extend to about one-third on the tail; legs slender, yellow, claws black.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

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200.—CHOCOLATE FALCON.

Falco spadiceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 29. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 383. *Daud.* ii. 109.
La Buse rougeatre, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 34.
Bay Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 54. No. 34. A.
Chocolate Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. pl. ix. f. 2. *Faun. Amer.* p. 9.
Placentia Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 76. *Id. Sup.* p. 19.

LENGTH 1ft. 10in. Bill short, black; cere yellow; plumage in general deep bay or chocolate, in parts tinged with ferruginous; primaries black; the lower exterior sides pure white, forming a conspicuous spot or speculum; the wings reach to the end of the tail; the exterior sides of the five outermost feathers of the latter dusky; the inner blotched with black and white, the two middle feathers black and cinereous; legs and toes feathered, the last remarkably short.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland; preys much on Ducks; sits on a rock, and watches their rising, when it instantly strikes at them.

The one described formerly as the Placentia Falcon, and in my own collection, was larger; in length 27in.; the general colour of the plumage the same as the other; across the breast nearly white; between the legs cream-colour; thighs tawny yellow, streaked with chocolate; wings much the same, but the white spot is barred irregularly with brown; upper tail coverts white, with a large chocolate spot at the tip of each feather; tail deep chocolate; base yellowish white; end deep chocolate, the very tip, and shafts, dirty white; legs as in the former.

201.—RED-THROATED FALCON.

Falco formosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 159.
Falco aquilinus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 280.
Falco nudicollis, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 79. & 177.
Petit Aigle d'Amerique, *Buff.* i. 142. *Pl. enl.* 417.
Red-throated Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 97. *Id. Sup.* p. 26. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 485.

LENGTH of one, supposed to be a male, near 18in. Bill blue, strait, except at the end, where it is bent; cere, and round the eye, yellow; irides orange; throat and neck purplish red, and very sparingly covered with slender feathers; upper parts of the body reddish blue; belly and vent reddish white; legs yellow; claws black.

The other sex measures 23in. Bill yellow; base and cere dusky; eyelids furnished with strong black lashes; throat and sides of the head nearly bare, being sprinkled with narrow, slender feathers like hairs; the skin of a dirty purple; general colour of the plumage glossy blue, appearing in some lights greenish black; belly and thighs white; tail 10in. long, even at the end; legs yellow; claws black.

This is a most beautiful species, and inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America.

202.—JAMAICA BUZZARD.

Falco Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 111.
La Buse fauve, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 34.
Cream-coloured Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. 49:

SIZE of a Buzzard; length 20in. Bill black, cere yellow; plumage dark cream-colour, paler beneath; crown of the head plain, but the feathers of the back are brown down the middle; greater wing coverts obscurely barred with brown; quills dark cream-colour, inclining to brown; belly and sides marked with streaks of brown, but irregularly; thighs pale buff white, barred with pale brown; vent plain; tail shorter than in the common Buzzard, the colour the same as the back, crossed with several obscure darker bars; legs short, stout, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Jamaica. I received a specimen of the above from an intelligent friend many years since, who did not hint the least of its being a variety of the common Buzzard, which at first sight might be suspected—but remarked, that it was a scarce bird.

203.—MINGLED BUZZARD.

La Buse mixte noire, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 20.

LENGTH 23in. extent of wing 54. Cere yellow; irides deep rufous; upper part of the head, the neck, the whole of the body, and the under wing coverts, thighs, and the greater part of the tail, black; upper wing coverts brown; quills barred brown and ash-colour; upper tail coverts, and a third of the upper part of the tail, white; with a small mixture of white at the tips of the thigh feathers; legs yellow.

This is not uncommmon about Paraguay, on the borders of stagnant waters—does not confine itself to living prey, but will also devour any dead carcase that it may occasionally find.

204.—SPECKLED BUZZARD.

Falco variegatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Daud.* ii. 156. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 112.
Falco albidus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 267.
Busard variée, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 37.
Buzzardet, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 109.
Speckled Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 97.

LENGTH from 10 to 15 in.; shape of the common Buzzard.—Bill dusky; head and neck whitish, blotched down the shafts of the feathers irregularly with dusky brown; back and wings brown, some of the coverts spotted with white; quills dark, nearly black; tail the same, crossed with several, almost obsolete, bars; under parts from the breast white, blotched down the shafts with brown, spreading out larger and broader towards the belly; thighs much the same; vent white; legs yellow; claws black.

That of the Arctic Zoology had the tail barred, and tipped with white, and we have seen one, with a broad brown belt across the belly, before the legs; and the tail with blotched bands of deep chocolate and cream-colour. These last may probably differ in age or sex.

Inhabits North America.

205.—BROAD-WINGED FALCON.

Falco pensylvanicus, Broad-winged Hawk. *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 54. f. 1.

LENGTH 14 in. Extent of wing, 33 in. Bill black, slightly toothed, near the base blue; cere and corners of the mouth yellow; irides bright amber; frontlet and lores white; from the mouth backwards, runs a streak of blackish brown; upper parts dark brown, the plumage tipped, and the head streaked with whitish; and almost all the feathers spotted or barred with white, but not seen, unless they are separated by the hand; head large, broad and flat; cere broad; nostrils large; tail short; the exterior and interior feathers somewhat the shortest; colour black, crossed with two bars of white; tipped also slightly with whitish; tail coverts spotted with white; wings dusky brown, indistinctly barred with black; greater parts of the vanes snowy; lesser coverts and upper parts of the back, tipped and streaked bright ferruginous; breast and sides elegantly marked with spots of brown, in the shape of arrow heads, centered with pale brown; belly and vent white, like the breast, but more thinly marked with pointed spots of brown; vent white; legs very stout, coarsely scaled; colour dirty orange yellow; claws strong, sharp, the hind one considerably the largest.

Inhabits America; shot the 6th of May, in Mr. Bartram's woods, near the Schuylkill, perched on the dead limb of a tree, and when first observed, feeding on a mouse. This was a male. In size it agrees with the Speckled Buzzard; but it was on all hands allowed, that such an one had not been met with before, nor strictly to be compared with any known species.

206.—BROWN AND TAWNY EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. Bill stout, black, with no notch at the end; cere yellowish; above the feathers are brown with tawny edges; beneath the same, but the edges more deeply ending in tawny; wing coverts as the back; quills brown, barred with darker; the three outer plain dusky, but all have the inner webs white, barred with a dark colour; under wing coverts white; the first quill four inches shorter than the second, the three next equal in length; tail nine inches, even at the end, brown, crossed with eight or nine blackish bars; inner webs white, with brown bars; ends of the feathers tipped with dusky white; legs stout, yellow; claws black; the feathers reach a little way on the shins, and those of the thighs hang half way over them.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

207.—YELLOW-TOED FALCON.

LENGTH 31 in. Bill black; cere yellowish brown, also the base of the under mandible; plumage in general deep chocolate brown; except the tail, which is barred, paler brown and dirty buff; the two middle feathers wholly, the rest only on the inner webs; tail near eight inches in length, the ends of the feathers ferruginous clay-colour; legs two inches long, stout, brown; toes long and yellow; claws sharp, hooked, black; legs feathered half way on the shins; great quills barred three or four times with dark and dusky white.

Native place uncertain—Mr. Bullock.

208.—AMERICAN BUZZARD.

Falco borealis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* vii: p. 112.
Accipiter ruficaudatus, Autour à queue rousse, *Vieill. Am.* 43. pl. 14. bis.
Red-tailed Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 100. *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 52. f. 1.
Great Eagle Hawk, *Bartr. Trav.* 286.
American Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 50.

SIZE of the common Buzzard, at least; length 1 ft. 11 in.; breadth 4 ft. 3 in. Bill black; cere yellow; plumage above dusky reddish brown; beneath paler, a little mottled on the fore part of the neck and breast; chin, belly, and vent, white, each feather of the latter marked with a lozenge-shaped streak down the shaft; thighs yellowish; quills dusky; tail ferruginous, near the base whitish, with a narrow black band near the end; legs pale; claws black.

In a drawing of one, by Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, I observe that the general brown colour does not incline to red; the streaks on the breast not lozenge-shaped, but mere blotches; the bar near the end of the tail much broader, with a white tip; and a few lines of black on the chin, and middle of the belly.

The female is a trifle bigger; has some large patches on the breast, not only of black, but brown; the thighs, in both sexes, white, with a few rufous mottlings towards the base.

Inhabits various parts of North America; preys on hares, squirrels, and sometimes fowls; is sufficiently common, but difficult to be shot, being very shy; is probably not migratory, as it has been met with at all seasons.

209.—BUZZARET.

Falco Busarellus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 203.
Le Buseray, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 84. pl. 20.
La Buse des Savannes noyées à tête blanche, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 13.
Buzzaret, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 32.

SIZE of the Marsh Buzzard; length 19in.; breadth 50in. Bill black; cere lead-colour; irides dark; head and neck rufous white, mixed with brown; the last colour deeper on the back of the neck; back and wings rufous brown, or chestnut, more or less spotted, or streaked across with dusky black; tail barred with the same, but inclining to rufous yellow at the base, and towards the end dusky; belly and thighs light rufous, marked with transverse bands of black brown; quills black, and reach to the end of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is supposed to be the same bird, which M. Mauduit mentions in the Encyclopedie Methodique, by the name of Busard roux de Cayenne.

210.—WHITE-BREASTED FALCON.

American Buzzard, or White-breasted Hawk, *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 52. f. 2.

THIS is 22 in. long, and four feet in extent. Bill blue, point black; cere pale green; irides bright straw-colour; eyebrows much projecting; head broad, flat, and large; the upper part, sides of the neck, and back brown, streaked and seamed with white, and some pale rust; scapulars and wing coverts spotted with white; quills as in the American Buzzard; tail coverts white, barred brown; tail slightly rounded, pale brown, varying in some to sorrel, crossed with nine or ten black bars, and tipped for half an inch with white; wings brown, barred with dusky, inner vanes all white; chin, throat, and breast white, with some slight touches only of brown, enclosing the chin; femorals yellowish white, thinly marked with minute touches of rust; legs bright yellow, feathered half way down; belly broadly spotted with black, or very deep brown; the tips of the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

This is found in the same places as the American Buzzard, and the possibility of its belonging to that species is hinted at, from similarity of make and shape; as to the difference of markings of the tail, it is certainly not more than in the two sexes of our Kestril, or the little Falcon of America: and we know, that the females of the Falcon tribe are ever larger than the males; but we are more certain, that it is not the Leverian Falcon, which Mr. Wilson has quoted with a doubt, that being allied to the Osprey, as before mentioned by us, under that head.

211.—BARRED-BREASTED BUZZARD.

Falco lineatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 27. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 158. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 113.

Red-shouldered Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 102. *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 53. f. 3.

Barred-breasted Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 56.

SIZE of our Buzzard; length 20 in. Bill blue, cere yellow; plumage above deep brown, margined with ferruginous; chin the same, but paler; lesser wing coverts ferruginous, spotted black; the greater margined with white on both webs, except for one inch or more at the ends; tail rather short, deep brown, with three narrow dirty white bars, and one near the base; the end also is dirty white; fore part of the neck and breast rufous, shafts of the feathers black; on the breast and belly interrupted bars of whitish, and pale ferruginous mixed; thighs and vent dirty white, the first plain, the latter barred obscurely with brown; legs strong, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits North America; by some called Goshawk.

I received an account of two of these from Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, with drawings. He observes, that the male is 29 in. long, and 40 broad. The general distribution of colours not unlike the above description, yet differing in being darker; breast marked with bars nearly black, and the markings continued lower down.

The young males have the markings much paler, the wings of a browner red, and the feathers of the head pale and narrow, giving a flat, bald appearance; quills and tail black, with the bars whitish. The female less beautiful; this sex having the red on the shoulders less distinct, and less mottled with white on the upper parts; the tail, too, differs in being pale brown, with six paler brown bars.

212.—CAYENNE FALCON.

Falco Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Gm. Lin.* i. 164. *Daud.* ii. 74. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 160.
Petit Autour de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 237. *Pl. enl.* 473.
Cayenne Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 59.

LENGTH 16 in. Bill blue; irides orange; head, and hind part of the neck bluish white; back and wings dark ash-colour; from the throat to the vent nearly white; quills black, secondaries barred with black; tail crossed with four or five alternate bars of black and white, the black ones the broader; tip white; legs short, blue; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—From the shortness of the legs, seems to have some affinity to the Lanner, but as the wings reach to more than two-thirds on the tail, it may with more probability belong to the Goshawk.

213.—LONG-SHANKED FALCON.

LENGTH 2ft. Bill black; cere yellow, and somewhat bare as far as the eye; crown brown, the feathers margined with tawny; on the under jaw a ferruginous tawny patch, with a kind of wreath of ash-colour, in the manner of the Ring-tail; head, neck, body, and scapulars, nearly plain brown; wing coverts brown, spotted with dove-colour; each feather, for the most part, marked with two bars of the last, and tipped with the same, smaller on the lesser coverts; greater quills dove-colour, narrowly barred and tipped with black; the three outer ones plain brown; the first three inches shorter than the second, the third longest, the third and fourth narrowing suddenly at the end half, on the outer webs; under wing coverts, breast, belly, and thighs, ferruginous in bands and spots, some of the size of peas; thighs the same, but paler, and the white spots smaller, and more numerous; thighs and legs very long, the former five inches, the latter 4½ to the bend of the toes, colour yellow; claws black; tail 10½ inches long, crossed with alternate bars of brown and dove-colour, twelve in all, and the wings reach to within two inches of the end.

I found this in the collection of Mr. Bullock, but with no history annexed; it seems somewhat allied to the Long-legged Falcon, No. 98.

214.—MARSH HAWK.

Falco uliginosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 40. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Daud.* ii. 105
Busard de Marais, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 37.
La Buse brune des Champs, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 33.
Marsh-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 90. *Edw.* pl. 291. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 173. *Bartram Trav.* 286. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 166. *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 67.

IN this the bill, cere, and legs are like those of the Hen-Harrier; irides hazel; plumage, in general, resembling that of the Ring-tail, but is a larger bird, being two feet in length; the ears are surrounded with a kind of wreath of whitish feathers, and a black line from the bill passes through the eye, beneath which is a white mark or two; rump white; tail dusky brown, crossed with four blackish bands.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, frequenting marshy places in the summer, feeding on small birds, frogs, snakes, and lizards. I received one of these from Jamaica, scarcely differing; it was described to be a bold spirited bird, and that it would not hesitate to kill chickens, pigeons, &c. in the sight of any one.

Edwards observes, that the tail is rather shorter than in the Ring-tail, and Mr. Pennant hints, that the legs being stouter, and shorter, make it distinct from that bird; but in those which have come under our inspection, the legs are not different from those of the European Ring-tail, and it is probable that they are, in fact, really but one, and the same species.

M. d'Azara found this in Paraguay, and about the river Plata, in South America; but it is far from common there.

215.—AMERICAN FALCON.

Falco obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Daud.* ii. 123.
Dusky Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 113.
American Falcon, *Gen, Syn. Sup.* p. 38.

LESS than the Dubious Falcon. Bill bluish; upper mandible armed with a sharp process; cere yellow; head and upper parts of the body dusky brown, the margins of the feathers ferruginous; neck behind spotted with white; quills dusky, inner webs marked with oval, pale, rust-coloured spots; tail short, tipped with white, and crossed with four broad dusky bars, and the same number of white ones, but narrower; beneath, from the chin, whitish, streaked with distinct black lines; legs deep yellow.

Inhabits New York.

216—.RUSTY AND GREY FALCON.

Falco discolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Act. Soc. N. Hist. de Paris,* i. pl. 1. p. 911. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 185.
Der bunte Falke, *All. U. d. Vog.* ii. s. 680. 128.
Rusty and Grey Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: p. 53.

THE size of this bird is not mentioned, but according to the description, the upper parts of the plumage are dusky grey; and under, breast, belly, and thighs, dusky rust-colour; under wing and tail coverts white.

Inhabits Cayenne

217.—SWALLOW-TAILED FALCON.

Falco furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 22. *Lin. Syst.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 362. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 107.
Milvus Carolinensis, *Bris.* i. 418. *Id.* 8vo. 118. *Daud.* ii. 152. *Buf.* i. 221.
Falco Peruvianus, cauda furcata, *Klein. Av.* 51. 14.
Hirundo maxima peruviana, *Feuill. It.* ii. p. 33.
Le Milan noir & blanc, *Vieill. Am.* ii. 38. pl. 10.
Le Faucon à queue en ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 38.
Swallow-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 60. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 28. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 108. pl. 10. *Laws. Carol.* 138. *Bart. Trav.* 286. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 204. *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 51. f. 2.

THIS most elegant species is less than the common Kite; length two feet, breadth four. Bill black; cere blue; irides reddish orange; head, neck, breast, and beneath pure white, in some inclining to buff-colour; rest of the plumage above, the wings, and tail purplish brown, almost black, glossed with green on the rump, upper tail coverts, and tail; shape of the last very forked, 13 in. in length, the two outer feathers exceeding the middle ones full eight inches; the wings, when closed, reach two-thirds on the tail; legs yellow.

Both sexes are nearly alike in plumage.

Inhabits Carolina, in summer; also Georgia, feeding on snakes, the larvæ of wasps, and other insects, tearing the nests of them, which hang on the trees, for the sake of the contents. By some it is called the Snake-Hawk; is migratory, retiring in the colder season to Peru, and other parts of South America. M. d'Azara supposes this to be the bird quoted from his voyage above, but M. Sonnini, his commentator, thinks it a distinct species.

218.—BRAZILIAN KITE.

Falco braziliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 262. *Raii. Syn.* p. 17. 6. *Will. Orn.* p. 42. t. 9. *Bris.* i. 405. *Id.* 8vo. 116. *Buf.* i. 222. *Daud.* ii. 119. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 106.

Caracara, *Marc. Braz.* p. 211. *Voy: d'Azara,* iii. No. 4.

Brazilian Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. 63. *Will. Engl.* p. 76.

SIZE of a Kite, with the bulk and strength of the greater Buzzard; length 21 in. Bill black; irides gold-colour; round the eyes yellow; general colour of the plumage rufous, spotted with white and yellow; wings reach to near the end of the tail, which is nine inches long, the colour white and brown mixed, but whether forked in shape or not, is not mentioned; legs yellow, claws black; in some the breast and belly are white.

Inhabits Brazil, and there known by the name of Caracara; said to be a great destroyer of poultry. This is somewhat rare in the neighbourhood of the River Plata, but found more frequent about Paraguay, where it is called Carancho; at Brazil named Gavia (Buzzard). These birds begin to pair in June, and make the nest on the tops of trees, formed of sticks, almost flat, and lined with hairs; lay two eggs, dark-coloured, spotted with red, and somewhat pointed at the smaller end; observed mostly in pairs, or single, except in pursuit of prey, when four or five are sometimes seen together; will attack lambs, and pursue other birds who may have been in possession of spoil, and force them to give it up, the Eagles perhaps excepted; also is very destructive to small birds, which it takes on the wing, and has been known to force the Carrion Vulture to give up its prey.

219.—MISSISSIPPI KITE.

Falco Mississippensis, Mississippi Kite, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 1.

LENGTH 14in.; extent of wing 3ft. Bill, cere, lore, and a narrow line round the eye, black; irides dark red; head, neck, and exterior webs of the second quills, hoary white; lower parts whitish ash; back, rump, scapulars, and wing coverts, dark ash, inclining to black; wings very long and pointed, the third quill longest; primaries black, with reddish shafts; the prime coverts also tinged the same, but slightly; all the upper parts of the plumage white at the roots; scapulars spotted white, but only seen when the feathers are blown aside; across the wing, just above the great quills, a bar of white, arising from the ends of the secondaries being of that colour; tail slightly forked, jet black; rump the same; legs fine orange red, towards the tail blackish; wings and tail equal in length.

Inhabits the Mississippi, a few miles below Natchez, and thought by the author to be a new species; sails about in easy circles, and at a considerable height, in company with the Carrion Vultures, and imitates them in flight; the principal part of the food seems to be cicadæ, as it was observed sweeping among the trees, in which they abound; likewise beetles and grasshoppers.

220.—SALVADOR FALCON.

Falco palustris, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 93.

LENGTH 19in. 8 lines. Head surrounded with an Owl's crown, of a mixture of yellowish white and dark brown; over the eye a whitish stripe; all the upper parts of the plumage dark brown; lower parts pale yellowish red, with dark brown, longitudinal stripes; throat dark brown; thighs and rump rusty red; quills and tail ash grey, with dark brown, transverse stripes.

Inhabits Brazil, met with near the Villa de St. Salvador.—Prince Maximilian calls it a beautiful species of Kite, but does not mention the shape of the tail.

221.—ST. JOHN'S FALCON.

Falco S. Johannis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Daud.* ii. 105. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 150.
St. John's Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 77. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 93. pl. 9.

BILL horn-colour, with a black tip; cere yellow; forehead white; head and neck ferruginous; chin the same, a little mottled; upper parts of the body deep brown, the margins of the feathers paler, some of them nearly white; ridge of the wing white; thighs feathered to the toes, marked with broad and narrow streaks; base of the tail clay-colour, the rest of the length light, barred with black, the bars crossing some of the feathers obliquely; legs yellow.

Inhabits Newfoundland.

222.—NEWFOUNDLAND FALCON.

Falco novæ terræ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin:* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 106. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 147.
Newfoundland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 79. *Brit. Zool.* ii. 95.

LENGTH 20 in. Bill pale ash, tip black; cere yellow; irides deep yellow; plumage above brown; nape ferruginous; back, wing coverts, and scapulars, with paler margins; cheeks tinged with ash-colour; belly ferruginous, with dark irregular blotches; vent clay-colour; thighs mottled ash, with round dark spots; the lower feathers with four great blotches of the same; tail barred deeper and paler brown, four bars in all; legs strong, yellow, feathered half way down.

Inhabits Newfoundland; probably allied to the last.

223.—PIGEON-HAWK.

Falco columbarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 382. *Fr. Amer.* p. 9. *Klein. Av.* p. 51. *Bartr. Trav.* 286. *Daud.* ii. p. 83. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 189. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 3.
Accipiter carolinensis, *Buf.* i. 378. *Id.* 8vo. 110.
Tinnunculus columbarius, Cresserelle des Pigeons, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 39. pl. 11.
Epervier des Pigeons, *Buf.* i. 238.
Pigeon-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 101. *Id. Sup.* 27. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 111.

LENGTH 10½ in.; breadth 22½ inches; weight 6½ ounces. Bill whitish, with a black tip; cere and irides luteous; head, and all the upper parts brown; throat, and all beneath yellowish white, streaked with brown; tail crossed with four narrow, darker bands; legs yellow, claws black. From the description of one sent to me by Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, I learn that the margins of the brown feathers are rufous, and a pale whitish streak passes over the eye to the nape; that the tail is long, and the wings do not reach much beyond the base of it; the length of this last bird 16¾ in. and the breadth 29.

My late friend Mr. Hutchins informed me, that it comes into Hudson's Bay in May, and breeds there, making the nest of sticks and grass, lined with feathers, either in the hollow of a rock, or tree, and lays from two to four white eggs, thinly spotted with red; the young fly in August, and early in the following month it retires again southward; it preys there on small birds, and is known by the name of Pecusish.

Mr. Abbot speaks of it as common, and that it is the greatest enemy of all the Hawks to poultry, more especially in autumn. He observes, too, that at first sight it has much the air of the Ringtail, but the rump is not white; it goes by the name of Hen-Hawk, or Chicken-Hawk, about his neighbourhood.

224.—SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.

Falco dubius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 44. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281, *Daud.* ii. 122.
Sharp-shinned Hawk, Falco velox, *Am. Orn.* v. 116. pl. 45. f. 1?
Dubious Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 37. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 112.

THE male of this is 10 in. in length, and weighs six ounces.—Bill dusky; cere and irides yellow; head dusky, streaked with rust-colour; back and wing coverts brown, edged with rust; prime quills dusky ash, barred with black; and within with oval, transverse, ferruginous spots; breast and belly dirty white, with oblong brown streaks, somewhat in the manner of the Merlin; tail long, deep cinereous, crossed with four bars of black, resembling that of the Sparrow Hawk; legs long and slender; soles of the feet irregular, and lobated; claws black.

The one described in the Amer. Ornith. is, we believe, the female; said to be 13 in. long, and 25 in. in extent; the colours are less bright, and the bird is larger, as usual in that sex; but the colour of the plumage does not essentially differ; I observe, however, that the vent and under tail coverts are white, and the tips of all the tail feathers also white.

Inhabits America; found at New York and Carolina; that mentioned in the Amer. Ornith. was shot on the banks of Schuylkill, and remarkable for its swiftness in flight—another character also belongs to this species, which is, the sharpness of the insides of the shins, below the knee, imitating the edge of a knife; it feeds on small birds like many other Hawks, and also a particular kind of Lizard, known in the country by the name of Swift, and which, it is supposed, none other of the Hawk tribe is able to obtain.

225.—SLATE-COLOURED FALCON.

Falco pennsylvanicus, Slate-coloured Hawk, *Am. Orn.* vii. pl. 46. f. 1.

THIS is 11 in. long, and 31 in extent of wing. Bill blue-black; cere and sides of the mouth, dull green; eyelids yellow; irides fiery orange; plumage above fine slate-colour; primaries brown-black, and, as well as the secondaries, barred with dusky; scapulars spotted white and brown; shafts of all the feathers of the upper parts black; tail slightly forked, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four broad bands of black, tipped with white, and is three inches longer than the wings; over the eye a dull white streak; chin white, marked with fine black hairs; breast and belly variegated with ferruginous and transverse spots of white; thighs the same; vent pure white; legs long, very slender, rich orange yellow; claws black, large, and remarkably sharp; in the figure, I observe the same lobes on the under part of the toes as in the last species, though omitted in the description.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic States generally; the one from which this description was taken, was shot in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. It certainly seems much allied to the Sharp-shinned, or last species, but is considered in the Amer. Ornith. as distinct. The above described was a male.

226.—BROWN-BACKED FALCON.

LENGTH 18. Bill dusky, cere yellow; plumage above brown, darker on the crown; cheeks tawny brown; chin cinereous white; with slender streaks; the rest beneath barred dusky white and ferruginous; quills barred with black on the inner webs, from the base to the middle white; tail rounded, dark dove-colour, with five blackish bars, the end dusky white; the quills reach about three-fourths on the tail; legs feathered one-third below the joint, and on the outer side they hang over it to some length; they are long, slender, and yellow; claws very long, black; on the middle toe a kind of lobe, or appendage.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

227.—BARRED-TAIL FALCON.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill and cere dusky; plumage above rusty brown, mixed with ferruginous, the feathers being obscurely barred and tipped with the same, most conspicuous on the upper tail and lesser wing coverts; chin, and throat to the breast, blotched with buff and dark brown; from thence dull tawny white, crossed with numerous brownish bands, each tawny in the middle; tail nine inches long, a trifle rounded at the end, brown, crossed with 20 or more darker brown bars, not very distinct on the upper surface; legs moderate, yellow, feathered somewhat below the joint, and the side feathers of the thighs hang over it; claws black.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

228.—BLUE-BACKED FALCON.

LENGTH 11¼ in. breadth 21¼. Bill dusky blue; cere yellow; irides red; plumage above fine blue grey; with a few lines of black on the head, and back of the neck; quills dusky black; tail blue, crossed with three dusky bars, which at the end and the base are twice as broad as those of the middle; all the under parts, from chin to vent, pale, marked with light ferruginous bars and streaks; thighs the same, the feathers long; vent and under tail coverts white; legs yellow, slender.

Inhabits the neighbourhood about Georgia in America, and is particularly destructive to chickens; whence it has obtained the name of Chicken-Hawk. This has some affinity to the Pigeon-Hawk, but in Mr. Abbot's opinion is a distinct species, and a much scarcer bird.

229.—GREAT-BILLED FALCON.

Falco magnirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Daud.* ii. 84. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 190.
Epervier à gros bec de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 237. *Pl. enl.* 464?
Epervier bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara* ii. No. 26.
Great-billed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 103. Id. *Sup.* p. 27.

BUFFON describes this bird as exceeding the Sparrow-Hawk a little in size; the bill longer, thicker, and black; cere yellow; irides orange; plumage brown above, edged with ferruginous; before, as far as the breast, the same, but with a greater mixture of ferruginous; belly, thighs, and vent, white, crossed with numerous, narrow, ferruginous striæ; tail banded black and white; legs yellow, shorter than in the Sparrow-Hawk; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. Buffon refers to the pl. enlum. which has the bill only of the common size; but that such a bird as the Great-billed Falcon does exist, is manifest, from one sent among a collection from thence; in this I observed the bill so large as to merit the term monstrous, from being of twice the usual size, and very hooked; the upper mandible black, the under yellow; about the legs almost bare of feathers; plumage above as in the other, behind the neck a crescent of white; chin and fore part of the neck rufous, with a bar of black at the end of each feather; under parts of the body white; thighs and parts between them rufous and white; the tail was wanting; the length of this last described was one foot from the tip of the bill to the rump.

230.—AMERICAN BROWN HAWK.

Falco fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Mill. Ill.* t. 18. *Daud.* ii. p. 86. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 161.
La Buse gallinivore, *Vieillot. Amer.* i. p. 33?
American Brown Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 98.

SIZE and shape of the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill pale lead-colour; cere dusky; plumage above cinereous brown, with a trifle of white on the scapulars; top and sides of the head marked with longitudinal, narrow, white streaks; beyond the eye a pale-coloured one; all beneath the body white; fore part of the neck, the breast, and belly, streaked with reddish brown down the shafts; thighs dirty white, streaked with brown; tail crossed with three bars of dark brown, the end pale. Another, supposed to be the female, had the longitudinal streaks beneath more numerous, besides some transverse bars of light brown; the legs in both slender, as in the Sparrow-Hawk, and of the same colour.

Described from the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, and probably is the same bird referred to in Miller's plates, in which the irides are very pale, nearly white, but the claws are so remarkably thick and short, as to make it probable, that there was some inaccuracy in the engraving.

231.—RUFOUS-BELLIED FALCON.

Falco rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. viii. *Encyc. Meth.* p. 687. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 86.
Epervier bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 26?
Rufous-bellied Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 39.

SIZE of the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill blue; head cinereous brown, paler at the nape; throat whitish in the middle, and rufous on each side; upper part of the body deep brown; the under rufous; vent nearly white; legs yellow; claws black.

The female is paler in colour.

Inhabits Cayenne.

232.—SURINAM FALCON.

Falco Sufflator, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Lin.* i. 127. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 114. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 155.
Surinam Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 84. *Bancr. Guian.* 155.

WE learn from Linnæus, that the cere is yellow; nostrils furnished with a fleshy lobe between them; the covering of the eyes bony;* body above brown, the feathers white at the base; under parts and tail spotted with brown, white, and luteous; legs yellow.

Inhabits Surinam; when this bird is angry, or frightened, it is said to blow up the head to the size of the body.†

I observed one similar in the collection of Miss Blomefield. Size of the Hen-Harrier; above brown, mixed with ferruginous; forehead and throat palest; a streak of brown from the base of the bill to a little beyond the eyes, pointed behind; under parts white, streaked with brown, the breast tinged with rusty; thighs buff-colour; quills spotted with rust, beneath dirty white, with obscure narrow bars of brown.

This last was brought from Cayenne.

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* *Oculorum operculis osseis*—probably meaning, that the opaque part of the cornea of the eye is of a bony texture; if so, it is by no means peculiar to this bird, for it is more or less a hard substance in most of the genus, but remarkably so in the Owl tribe; in which, the eye being large, the circumstance is very conspicuous—on this head Klein in his Stem. Av. t. 10. f. 1. a. 2. b. may be consulted—also Beseke Vog. Kurlands, t. 8. & 9. at the end of which is a treatise on the subject.

† Mentioned also by Dr. Bancroft, who says, the bird distends the head with air when angry or terrified; how this is occasioned we know not. As to the enlargement of the breast of the Powter Pigeon, it arises from the crop being filled with air, yet I do not find that this part has any thing different in structure from that of other pigeons.

233.—LAUGHING FALCON.

Falco cachinnans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Daud.* ii. 116. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 156.
Le Faucon noiratre & blanc, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No 34.
Laughing Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 85.

THIS short description is given by Linnæus. Cere and legs luteous; eyelids white; body brown and whitish mixed; all beneath white; tail banded luteous and black.

Inhabits America; on seeing any one, it is said to set up a kind of laugh; possibly it may differ in sex from the following.

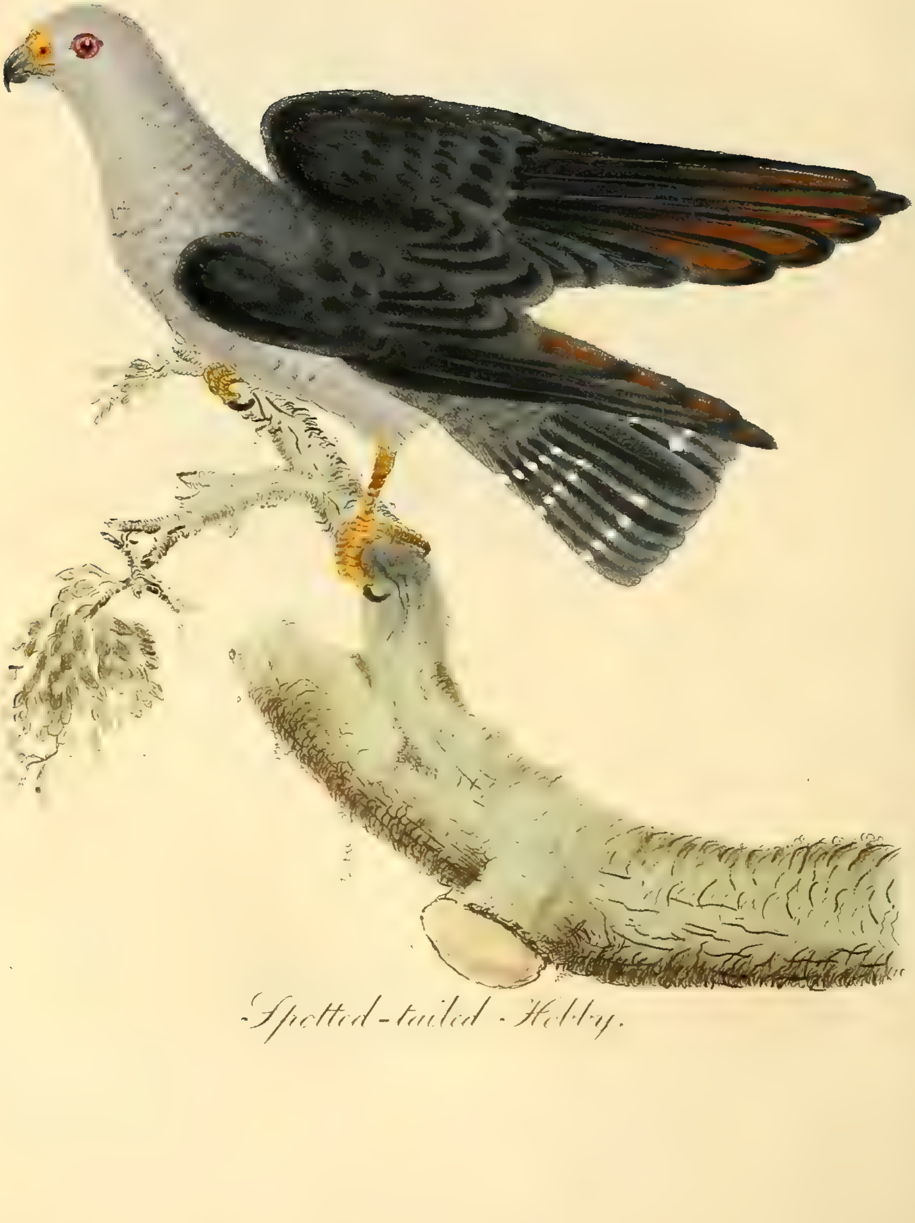
Length 16 in. Crown dashed with brown; on the wings, when closed, a large buff-coloured spot, crossed with slender brown stripes; this arises from the greater quills, all of which, except the two first, are buff-coloured in the middle; beneath the body whitish, breast and belly dashed here and there with brown, some of the feathers wholly brown; thighs pale buff, obsoletely streaked with brown.

Inhabits Cayenne; called Pagani gris tacheté. One of these, said to be met with in Paraguay, in October, near twenty inches long, and fifty-eight broad.

234.—WHITE-FRONTED FALCON.

IN this the bill is black; cere sky-blue; irides yellow; forehead white, from thence to the top of the head a streak of white, half an inch broad; between this and the eye mixed deep brown and white;

Pl. XII.



Spotted-tailed Hobby.

the rest of the head white, with a large spot of dusky at the back of the neck; all the upper parts dusky, except the tail, of which the two middle feathers are plain, the rest crossed with dusky and white bands; some of the greater quills have also the same markings; all beneath, from the chin, snow white; upper and under tail coverts banded brown and white; legs bluish white.

I met with this in a collection of birds, but without any history annexed; the size omitted to be noticed.

235.—SPOTTED-TAILED HOBBY.—Pl. XII.

Falco plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 49. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Daud.* ii. 131. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 196.
Milvus Cenchris, Le Milan Cresserelle. *Vieill. Am. Sept.* i. 38. pl. 10.
Spotted-tailed Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 106.

SIZE of a Sparrow-Hawk, but with a shorter tail; length 14½ inches; breadth 2 ft. 11 in. Bill black, cere dusky yellow, irides red; through the eye a broad black streak; head, neck, and lower part of the back cinereous, the plumage elsewhere darker, almost lead-colour on the shoulders; but the quills, tail, second coverts, and quills are pale, and the middle of the prime ones fine rufous; the first quill is two and a half inches shorter than the second, and that one inch shorter than the third, which is the longest of all; tail dusky lead-colour, nearly even, the two middle feathers plain, the others marked with three white spots on the inner web, one near the end, the second about the middle, and a third near the base; wings and tail nearly even in length; legs dull yellow, with a purplish tinge, and tessellated; claws black; the feathers of the joint cover the shins a trifle below it.

Inhabits Cayenne; met with also in the neighbourhood of Savannah, in Georgia, in the summer, and is much on the wing; in winter it disappears. By some called the Pigeon-Hawk—Mr. Abbot says it varies from age or sex, but the rufous spaces in the middle of the quills, and the three white spots on the tail feathers, are permanent, and will prevent its being mistaken for any other species. Found common at Guiana, and as far south as 27 deg. latitude; called by M. d'Azara, Azulezo.*

That described in the Synopsis was from one in my own collection, and had the head, neck, lower part of the back, and all beneath light grey; the plumage elsewhere very dark lead-colour, with the three spots on each side of the tail feathers, and the inner webs of the quills rufous, as before mentioned, but without the streak through the eye; perhaps this may differ in sex, One in Mr. Mr. M'Leay's collection had the shafts of the quills, and tail feathers white beneath; this came from Berbice, and was named Emezi Barini.

236.—HOBBY BUZZARD,

Falco Buzon, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 202.
Le Buzon, *Levail. Ois.* i 86. pl. 21.
La Buse des Savannes noyées d'un rougeatre foncé, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 14.
Hobby Buzzard, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii, p. 31.

SIZE of the Hobby. Bill horn-colour; cere deep yellow; irides bright red; head and neck dusky, the base of the feathers white; upper part of the body and wings rufous and black, irregularly mixed; quills dusky; secondaries edged with rufous; tail even, black, with a narrow band of white about the middle, tip white; all the under parts of the body and thighs pale rufous, crossed with darker markings; legs yellow.

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* Apunt. para la Hist. Nat. de los Paxaros del Paraguay, t. 1. No. 57. p. 167.

Inhabits Cayenne; differs from the Buzzarets, in not having the quills reach beyond one-third on the tail; in the latter they are equal to it in length, and the bill is more broad, and shorter than in that bird. It seems somewhat allied to the Spotted-tailed Hobby. One killed in Paraguay, in December, was 17½ in. long and 45 broad.

237.—ORANGE-BREASTED HOBBY.

Falco aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Daud.* ii. 130. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 194.
L'Emerillon de couleur de plomb, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 39?
Orange-breasted Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 105. *Id. Sup.* p. 28.

SIZE of the Hobby; length 15 in. Bill lead-colour, with a pale base; plumage above dark brown; all, except the crown, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts, crossed with narrow, interrupted whitish bars; feathers of the chin long, narrow, hairy, and whitish; throat brownish orange, spotted with white; breast orange; belly dark brown, barred with dusky buff-colour; thighs ferruginous, dashed with brown down the shafts; under tail coverts the same, barred with dusky; tail as the back, the base half crossed with narrow white bars; the end half plain; legs long and slender, lead-coloured; toes and claws long; the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

The above is probably a female; I have met with two smaller ones, which we may suppose were males; the first of them was only nine inches in length; the bars on the back not very conspicuous; chin plain white; the throat alone orange; space round the eyes sparingly furnished with feathers; the second about ten inches long, and had a large rufous patch on the throat; in the middle of this a spot of white; plumage above brown black, barred with bluish; breast and belly the same, barred with white; lower belly, thighs, and vent rufous; legs orange.

The first inhabits Surinam—the other two brought from Cayenne.

238.—LITTLE FALCON.

Male.—Falco Sparverius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 42. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Faun. Amer. sept.* tit. præfix. *Daud.* ii. 142. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 199, t. 26. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 40, pl. 12, 13. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 16, f. 1. *Id.* iv. pl. 32, f. 2.
Æsalon carolinensis, *Bris.* i. 386. t. 32, f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. 112.
Falco vertice vel rubro vel luteo, *Klein. Av.* p. 51.
Falco minor rufescens. *Brown. Jam.* 471.
Esmerillon brun et bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara,* 3, No. 40?
Esmerillon de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 291. *pl. enl.* 444.
Esmerillon Gry Gry, *Raii Syn.* p. 19, No. 3. *Du Tertre Antil.* ii, 253. *Daud.* ii. 138.
Little Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 110 *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 110.

Female.—Falco dominicensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Daud.* ii. 143.
Æsalon dominicensis, *Bris.* i. 389. t. 33. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. 112. *pl. enl.* 465.
New-York Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 98. A.
St. Domingo Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 111. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 212.

THE male is the size of the common Merlin; length 10 in. breadth 21; weight 3½ oz. bill bluish; cere and irides yellow;

crown of the head brownish orange, surrounded with a wreath of pale lead-coloured grey, springing from the forehead; in both sexes three black marks on each side of the head, viz. under the eye, over the ears, and a smaller one behind them, which, with one on the nape, makes the number in all seven; plumage on the upper parts of the body orange brown, striated across with black; wing coverts blue-grey, transversely spotted with black; throat white; beneath the body pale, marked with black; tail red brown, marked at the end with a broad black bar, and the tip white; legs yellow, claws black.

The female is a trifle bigger, and differs as in our Kestril; being striped across with many black bars, and spots on the wings; the tail, too, is rufous, with nine or ten bars of black; but the two outer feathers are white, or nearly so, barred with black as the rest.

It is said that the male is like the female till the first change, and after that the tail feathers are rufous, with only one bar of black.

This species inhabits Virginia, Carolina, and St. Domingo, abides in the two former all the year; is common in Georgia, and may be observed sitting on the tops of dead trees and stumps; it builds on trees in an elevated situation, and makes a nest in a hollow of dry twigs, roots, and dry grass; the eggs white, four in number, with rufous spots; is frequently found round ponds, and fond of grasshoppers, mice, and small birds.

In its nature observed to be more gentle than any other hawk, and has much of the nature and actions of the Windhover.

Mr. Abbot, from whom I learn the above particulars, mentioned one, which was a young bird, differing in the crown only, having a few streaks of brown in the middle, and on the breast a number of small brown spots; also the streaks on the neck and back thicker, the ground a darker red brown.

The blue Jay has a great antipathy to this bird.

Mr. D'Azara mentions one found at Paraguay, which is most probably this, if not, a Variety of our Merlin.

239.—ABBOTIAN FALCON.

LENGTH 12½ in. breadth 25½; bill black; space round the eye yellow; back and wings brown, not much varied; the head finely streaked with brown; over the eye a slender streak of white; chin white; under parts of the body white, blotched with ferruginous brown; under wing coverts brown, marked with pale round spots; quills, and larger wing coverts beneath, dusky, with oblong pale spots, like bars, on the inner webs; plumage bluish; tail brown, about one-third from the end deeper in colour, with three series of pale, or nearly white, spots on each feather, the tips white; legs rather short and yellow.

Inhabits various places about Savannah, in Georgia, and has the manners of the Little Falcon; is said to be rare, and is probably a distinct species, being considered as such by Mr. Abbot, who sent a drawing of the bird.

241.—CAYENNE SPARROW-HAWK.

Accipiter cayennensis, *Daud.* ii. p. 81. *Mauduit. Enc. Method.*

We are informed by M. Mauduit, that he met with two Sparrow-Hawks at Cayenne, which appeared as varieties of the common one, in size and general appearance, differing only in the disproportion of the markings; in one pale brown; the tail cinereous, with four brown bands; throat and neck before whitish, longitudinally streaked with rufous; and under the tail marked with rufous spots.

The other deeper brown; tail the same; throat and neck before marked with brown lines on a white ground; belly barred with brown, but the bars neither so broad nor close as in the other, more of the white being visible; thighs white, striped across with pale rufous; under tail coverts white; in both some whitish spots on the nape, as in the European one.

242.—GREATER CAYENNE SPARROW-HAWK.

Accipiter Cayennensis major, *Daud.* ii. 82. *Mauduit Enc. Meth.* 685. *col.* 2.

M. MAUDUIT describes two others from Cayenne, which although larger by one-third, appear to him to bear no small affinity to the common species, yet, in reality, distinct; the one brown above, the edges of the feathers pale rufous; beneath white, marked with rufous brown parallel streaks, in the direction of the feathers; the other deeper brown, edged with rufous; throat white, the feathers streaked with brown down the shafts; sides of the neck the same; middle of it, breast, belly, and vent, white, marked on the sides with oblong brown spots; and the thighs transversely barred with the same; the tail in both deeper or paler brown, barred with a darker colour; perhaps the difference of the size may be owing to that of the sex.

243.—GUIANA FALCON.

Falco superciliosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 45. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 28. *Daud.* ii. 123. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 191.
Guiana Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 102. No. 87.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill black; cere and eyelids yellow; lore thinly beset with black bristles; eyebrows prominent, naked beneath; plumage above brown, barred on the rump with white and black; beneath white; the belly undulated with fine transverse black lines; vent white, with black lines; prime quills ferruginous, with many bands of black; secondaries whitish on the posterior margin; tail black, crossed with two paler broad bands, tip cinereous; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Surinam. I have received one similar, but smaller, from Cayenne, which I suppose to be the male—it greatly resembled the male Sparrow-Hawk, being much of the same make and proportion.

244.—PIED SPARROW-HAWK.

L'Epervier noir & blanc, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 28.

THIS is in size and make like the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill black; cere bluish; irides cinnamon-colour; throat, fore part of the neck, all the under parts of the body, and wing coverts white, but the feathers of the last have a few round spots; at the nape a kind of half collar, mixed brown and white, passing to the eye beneath; the rest of the plumage black, though the root of each feather is white; quills varied with white on the outer webs; tail crossed with four narrow white bands, and a white tip; legs yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay. Whether this is distinct, or a mere variety of the Sparrow-Hawk, does not seem certain.

245.—ACCIPITRINE FALCON.

Falco accipitrinus, *Daud.* ii. p. 87. *Encyc. Meth.* p. 687. col. 2.

SIZE of a Merlin; bill whitish, with a black tip; general colour of the plumage dusky brown; cheeks, sides of the neck, and under parts of the body greyish white, marked with transverse brown bands; tail brown above, whitish beneath; the intermediate feathers banded with black; legs long, slender, pale yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne, but said to be rare.

246.—TINY FALCON.

Falco tinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 50. *Daud.* ii. 146.
Tiny Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 39.

LENGTH to rump six inches; bill dusky; plumage above cinereous brown; crown dusky white; under parts of the body the same, barred with dusky; legs yellow.

One of thsse was brought from Cayenne. The tail was wanting, but in respect to the size of the body differs very little from the following.

237.—PYGMY FALCON.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike; bill black, with a very conspicuous notch; general colour of the plumage blackish above, and white beneath; thighs black; over the eye a streak of white; quills black, on the inner webs six oval bars; the rest beneath white, barred with black; tail black, even at the end, with five or six white spots on the inner webs of the feathers; legs dusky black.

A specimen of this was exhibited May, 1812, for sale at Mr. Christie's Room, Pall-Mall, without any account from whence it was brought.

GENUS IV.—OWL.

** With Eared Heads.*

- 1 Great eared
  - A Athenian
  - B Smooth-legged
  - C Magellanic
  - D African
- 2 Scandinavian E.
- 3 Virginian E.
  - A White
- 4 Striped-eared
- 5 Double-eared
- 6 Hutum E.
  - A Variety
- 7 Ceylonese E.
- 8 Chinese E.
- 9 Coromandel E.
- 10 Long-eared
  - A Italian
  - B White-collared
  - C Yaickan
- 11 American E.
  - A Mexican
- 12 Red E.
- 13 Short-eared
- 14 Caspian E.
- 15 Marsh E.
- 16 Peregrine E.
- 17 Brazilian E.
- 18 Mottled E.
- 19 Indian E.
- 20 Lempi-ji E.
- 21 Oriental E.
- 22 Ketupu E.
- 23 Scops E.
  - Carniolic
- 24 White-fronted E.
- 25 Siberian E.
- 26 Powdered E.

*** With smooth Heads.*

- 27 Snowy
- 28 Wapacuthu
- 29 Grillian
- 30 Ermine
- 31 Falconine
- 32 White-faced
- 33 New-Holland
- 34 Variegated
- 35 Fasciated
- 36 Supercilious
- 37 Cinereous
- 38 Barred
  - A Variety
- 39 Spectacle
  - A Variety
  - B Masked
- 40 Downy
- 41 Tawny
  - A Aluco
- 42 Austrian
- 43 Austrian white
- 44 Austrian rufous
- 45 Austrian ferruginous
- 46 Solognese
- 47 Kestril
- 48 Saint Domingo
- 49 Canada
  - A Hawk
  - B Ural
- 50 Indian
  - A Variety
- 51 Spotted Indian
- 52 Bay
- 53 Selo-Puto
- 54 Rufescent
- 55 Chestnut-winged
- 56 Barn white
- 57 Javan
- 58 Cayenne
- 59 Mouse
- 60 Striated
- 61 China
- 62 Undulated
- 63 Large-eyed
- 64 Mountain
- 65 Georgian
- 66 Boobook
- 67 Ominous
- 68 Mexican
- 69 New Spain
- 70 Coquimbo
- 71 New Zealand
- 72 Pearl
- 73 Tengmalm's
- 74 Dwarf
- 75 Acadian
- 76 Little
- 77 Streaked
- 78 Bare-legged
- 79 Booted
- 80 Caburé
- 81 Sparrow
- 82 Knocking
- 83 Rufous

THE bill in this genus is crooked as in the last, but very rarely furnished with a cere.

Nostrils oblong, covered with bristly feathers.

Head large; the usual opening of the ears very spacious.

Eyes large; tongue bifid.

Toes placed three before and one behind, the outer one capable of being occasionally turned backwards.

The external edge of one, or more, of the greater quills serrated in most of the species.

The Owl is a nocturnal bird; the greater part of them prey by night, or rather twilight, at which time many of the genus appear to distinguish objects best, for having by no means the faculty of perfect vision by day, it may be doubted whether they can see better when the night is very dark, and it is more probable that it is only for an hour in the evening and the morning that they see clearly, except by moonlight, for in such favourable nights they may be observed to hunt after prey without ceasing. The want of sight is in some measure compensated by their quickness of hearing, which their ample ears sufficiently testify.

Some few of them, however, not only see well by day light, but take their prey at that time, but whether such have the faculty of seeing by twilight is not mentioned.

It is observed, that in general, Falcons and Owls, and, we believe, Vultures, bring up the indigestible part of their food, such as hairs, feathers, and the like, at intervals, in the shape of large round pellets or balls, which are to be found every where in the neighbourhood of their haunts.

We must, in this place, confess our suspicions, that more species are here recorded than really exist; but such as are mentioned by authors of respectability could not be otherwise than noticed, notwithstanding the reader may hesitate concerning their certainty. Be this as it may, we think it much better for the descriptions, unsatisfactory and imperfect as they are in many instances, to stand as they do, till the identity of such specimens may be better ascertained.

The same circumstance will be observed in regard to the birds belonging to several other genera, for which the same apology must hold good. We have taken every pains possible to elucidate the subject, as repeated instances will shew; the rest must be left to the more successful Ornithologist.

We have divided the genus of Owl into two sections, viz.—Those which have two tufts of feathers, larger than the rest, on the top of the head; usually, though improperly, called ears—The other, in which the head is destitute of them, being perfectly smooth.

* *WITH EARED HEADS.*

1.—GREAT EARED OWL.

Strix Bubo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 51. *Lin.* i. 131. *Fn. Suec.* No. 69. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 286. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 7. *Raii,* p. 24. *Will.* p. 63. t. 12. *Bris.* i. 477. *Id.* 8vo. 139. *Muller,* p. 10. *Kram. el.* 323. *Georgi.* 164. *Fn. Arag.* p. 70. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p, 67, t. 3. *Dec. Russ.* ii. 142. *Mus. Lev.* No. 3. tab. 5. *Daud.* ii, 208. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 333. *Shaw's Zool.* vii, 211, t. 28. *Temm. Man. Orn.* p. 43. *Id.* ed. 2d. p. 101.

Ulula, *Klein. Av.* p. 55. 1. *Id. Ov.* p. 20, t. 7, f. 1. *Frisch,* t. 93.

Bubo maximus, *Gerin.* i. t. 81. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 50.

Der Schuhu, *Naturf.* 8. s. 56. 27.

Le grand Duc, *Buf.* i. 332. pl. 22. *pl. enl.* 435. *Robert. ic.* pl. 18.

Gufo, *Zinnan. Uov.* 96, t. 16. f. 85.

Great Eared Owl. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 116. *Id. Sup.* p. 40. *Id. Sup.* 2. p. 55. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 29. *Id. fol. pl.* 6. *Id. ed.* 1812, 254, pl. 30. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 114. *Alb.* iii. pl. 6. *Will. Engl.* p. 99, pl. 12. *Bewick,* i. p. 45. *Lewin's Birds,* i. pl. 23. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 408. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

IN size this bird is almost equal to an eagle. Irides bright yellow; head and body finely varied with lines, spots, and specks, of black brown, cinereous, and ferruginous; wings long; tail short, marked with dusky bars; legs thick, covered to the end of the toes with a close and full down, of a testaceous colour; claws great, much hooked, and dusky. The tuft of feathers, or, as they are called, ears, over each eye, form a conspicuous character; they are formed by a range of several feathers longer than the rest, near the circumference of the aperture of the ears, but are not visible at all times, as in the Long-Eared Owl, being raised or depressed by the bird at pleasure, principally when quiet and undisturbed, and are by no means distinguishable from the rest at any other time.

This noble species is not uncommon in various parts of Europe, chiefly on the Continent, but has several times been met with in this kingdom, certainly in Scotland, as well as in Yorkshire, Sussex, and Kent; other places have been mentioned to me, though not so well ascertained, nor have we learned whether it has yet bred here; said to be not uncommon in the Orknies;* it, for the most part, inhabits ruined edifices, mountainous and cavernous places, or inaccessible rocks; rarely seen on plains, or on trees; preys chiefly on leverets, rabbits, moles, rats, and mice, sometimes on reptiles; swallowing the larger, by morsels, with the bones, and hair; the lesser ones whole; and, after digesting the nutritious parts, emits the indigestible ones, in the shape of round pellets, which are often found in quantity near its haunts. This circumstance we believe to be common to all the genus. Is supposed to see better in the day than any other owl, as it is frequently observed preying on its game in full day-light. Aldrovandus says, it provides so plentifully for its young, that a person living near the nest of one of them, may be supplied with some dainties, and yet leave enough to satisfy the young birds.

It is found in France, but less common there than in other places on the Continent, nor is it certain that it stays there through the year. The female lays two eggs, which are about the size of those of an hen, and white. Is found on the north summit of the rock of Gibraltar, but we are not told whether it is there a constant inhabitant; met with also in Germany, and indeed various places on the old Continent, extending even to the Arctic regions; is common also at Kamtschatka, likewise at Astrachan to the south; and mentioned, among others, as frequenting Aleppo. M. Levaillant met with it in Africa; and, as we shall see below, it seems to be a species universally spread over both the old and new Continent, if we take in all varieties.

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* *Neill's Tour in Orkney*, 195. *Hist. Orkney*, 312. Called Stock-Owl and Kat-Ugl. According to Horrebow, there are no owls in Iceland.

We do not find that the Owl has been so far domesticated as to be used in falconry, but serves, equally well as others of the tribe, for a stale, by which fowlers entice small birds into a net.

Among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther is an Owl, with every appearance of the European one, but seems more mottled with rufous and black. The bill black; the two outer tail feathers not clouded, but plain rufous, crossed with three or four bars of black; The bill black; the ears seem shorter and more streaked with black, and the feathers of the neck all round have a streak of black down the middle; the under parts of the body much the same as the upper.

Inhabits Bengal.

The Owl was accounted a bird of ill omen by the Egyptians and Romans, and is held to this day in superstitious fear by the American savages. By the Athenians esteemed sacred, and, from its gravity, emblematic of wisdom, was dedicated to the goddess Minerva. Particular veneration was observed to be paid to it in Oneeheow*, as also by the natives of the west side of New-Holland. The Owl is called, at the Friendly Isles, Looloo.†

A.—Bubo Atheniensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. 131. *β.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 286.
Bubo Italicus, *Bris.* i. 482. A. *Id. 8vo.* 140. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 77.
——— sive vulgaris, *Gerin.* i. t. 82, 83?
——— secnndus, *Will.* p. 63.
Black-winged Horn-Owl, *Albin.* iii. pl. 6.
Athenian Horn-Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 118. *Edw.* pl. 227. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 29.

This is described as darker in colour throughout, especially the wings; the legs are shorter, and less strong; claws large and sharp.

Mr. Edwards says, that the face is whitish grey, and the colour of the whole bird brown, variegated with black; height, as it sits on the perch, 17 inches.

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* Cook's last Voy. ii. 219.

† Id. append.

B—Bubo pedibus nudis, *Bris.* i. 483. b. *Id.* 8vo. 141. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 214.
Bubo tertius, *Will.* p. 64. *Id. Engl.* p. 100.
Smooth-legged Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 118.

This differs only in having the legs bare of feathers, and both legs and feet weaker than the last.—Inhabits Italy.

C.—Jacurutu, *Marcg. Bras.* p. 199. *Buf.* i. 338.
Le Nacurutu, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 42.
Hibou des terres magellaniques, *pl. enl.* 385:
Magellanic eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 215.

Marcgrave describes this bird as being the size of a goose, with a head like a cat; a black, crooked bill, the eyes shining like chrystal, with a yellow circle; near the holes of the ears, pointed feathers, two fingers long, which can be lifted up to appear like ears; tail broad, the wings not reaching to the end of it; legs downy to the feet; colour of the plumage variegated with yellow, blackish, and white.

The Nacurutu is said to have two young, which, as soon as they have once moulted, have the adult plumage; the young are easily tamed; both sexes are much alike; are often domesticated, but are apt to destroy the poultry, if not full fed; said to build on trees with twigs, and generally at a great height; has three sorts of cries, the one like a whistle, another sharp and piercing; besides which, it utters notes similar to the name it is called by, Nacurutu.

D.—Grand Duc d'Afrique *Levail.* pl. 40. *Daud.* ii. p. 209.

This is smaller than the first-named, and has a greater mixture of black in the plumage. Levaillant found it near the Elephant River, at the Cape of Good Hope.

An Owl of a very large species is said to have been shot in the passage of Taranta, in the Red Sea, near the African coast, July 26.*

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* *Valent. Voy.* ii. 486.

2.—SCANDINAVIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Scandiaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Lin.* i. 133. *Fn. Suec.* No. 70 *Gm. Lin.* i. 287. *Amœn. Ac.* vii. 479. §. xvi, 2. *Daud.* ii. 210. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 214.
Bubo Lapponicus, *Bris.* i. 486. No. 3. *Id. 8vo.* 142.
Scandinavian Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 120. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 237. *A.*

THIS is said to be the size of a turkey; the body white, sprinkled with black spots; in all respects like the Snowy Owl, except in having an eared head.

Inhabits the mountains of Lapland, and is probaby a variety of the great eared species. Linnæus first described it from a painting of Rudbeck; and we also find it recorded as one of the rare birds of Norway, by M. Tenning, of Drontheim, where the Snowy Owl is likewise found.

3.—VIRGINIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Virginiana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 52. *Gm. Lin.* i. 287. *Bris.* i. 484. *Id.* 8vo. 141. *Gerin.* i. t. 84. *Daud.* ii. 210. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. t. 30.
Eagle Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ix. 228.
Horned Owl, *Ell. Huds. Bay,* p. 40. pl. 2. *Bartr. Trav.* 285.
Bubo Pinicola, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 51. pl. 19.
Virginian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 119. *Edw.* pl. 60.

RATHER smaller than the European Eagle Owl; length about 20 inches; the ear-like feathers are large, and arise just at the base of the bill, which is black; irides gold-colour; plumage on the upper parts brown, variegated with slender, rufous, and cinereous lines; beneath pale ash-colour, transversely striped with brown; throat white; lower part of the neck and sides of the breast, orange brown, spotted with darker brown; the middle part of the breast, the belly, and other parts beneath, pale ash-colour, striated with brown; quills and tail banded with the same; legs and half the toes covered with cinereous feathers.

Inhabits Virginia and various other parts of North and South America; is not unfrequent at Hudson's Bay, in the woods, building in March, a nest composed of a few sticks laid across, and for the most part placed on the pine trees; lays two or three, rarely four, white eggs, and the young fly in June; is called by the natives Natowokey Omissew; sometimes makes the nest in a hollow tree.

Mr. Abbot informs me, that it is not uncommon in Georgia; is nearly two feet long, and fifty inches in extent of wing; on each side of the breast a bunch of loose feathers, covering the sides of it, and under the wings, which can be made to meet over the belly; the feathers of the breast also long and loose, and the outer web of the exterior quill feather serrated on the edge. It is observed to be fond of poultry, insomuch that it will often get into a hen house, if a small door or window be left open.

We learn that the Owl was held as an emblem of wisdom by the ancients, and Bartram* informs us, that the junior priests or students among the Creek Indians, carry about them a stuffed bird of this species, sometimes wearing it as a crest upon the head, or borne on the arm or hand; these bachelors being naturally of a taciturn, grave, and solemn disposition, or affecting to be so, suppose that the bearing such a symbol adds to their consequence.

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* *Trav.* p. 502.

A.—Strix maximus, capite aurito, corpore niveo; Great Horned White Owl, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 285.

According to Mr. Bartram, this bird is found in Pennsylvania, arriving there from the North in autumn, where it continues during the winter, returning again the spring following to breed. This is probably a white variety of the Virginian species, and it is said also, that in the European Arctic Regions it very often inclines to white.*

4.—STRIPED-EARED OWL.

LENGTH 16 in. Bill stout, yellow; face smooth, without any appearance of circles; forehead white; behind each eye, rather above the level of it, a long eared tuft of feathers, five or six in number, of unequal lengths, the longest nearly three inches, each tawny brown on one web, and white on the other, giving a striped appearance; general colour of the plumage above, quills, and tail rufous brown, with minute black specks; beneath pale rufous, minutely speckled with brown; on the wing coverts a few solitary spots of white, the size of pease. The first quill shorter by two inches than the adjoining one; the third the longest, the outer edges of them rough, but not to be called serrated; tail even at the end, and the wings reach to about three-fourths of the length; legs covered to the toes.

In the possession of Mr. Latham, of Compton Street. Its native place said to be South America. One is also in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

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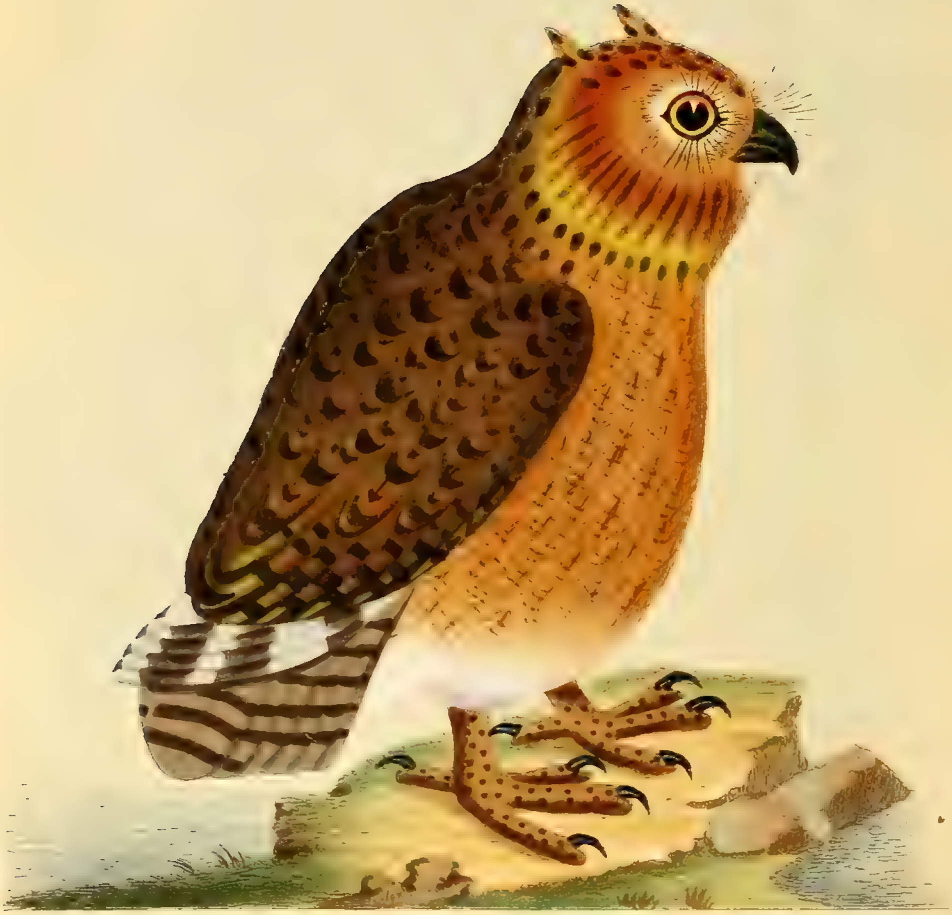
* *Pallas List.* MS.

Pl. XIII.



Hutum E. Owl.

5.—DOUBLE-EARED OWL.

Double-Eared Owl, *Penn. View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 39.

MR. PENNANT mentions an Owl, found about Pondicherry, which he says, is a large species, and new—and may be called the Double-Eared, having two pairs of long tufts of feathers. The wings and back grey, spotted; breast pale grey.

6.—HUTUM EARED OWL.—Pl. XIII.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill two inches, very strong, hooked, and yellowish green; space round the bill and eyes covered with erect bristly feathers, but not composing a circle of face feathers, as in many Owls; at the back of the head, on each side, five or six feathers, two inches long, forming a kind of ear; chin whitish; general colour of the plumage reddish brown; the feathers on the upper parts dark on the edges, and streaked with the same down the shafts, and in some birds very obscure dirty white spots; fore part of the neck, and beneath the body paler than above, marked with brownish bars on each feather, and streaked down the shafts, growing lighter-coloured, and less distinct towards the vent, which is nearly white; thighs the same; quills white at the base, beyond it barred dusky and dirty white, inclining to brown towards the ends, which are white; tail rounded, eight inches long, barred like the wings, but more brown; the wings, when closed, reach beyond the end of it; legs and feet bare of feathers, being covered only with naked warts, of a pale brown; claws blackish.

This is found about Calcutta throughout the year, and makes a tremendous noise, from thence called Hutum, or dreadful; always found in pairs; builds in large trees, near villages, preying on rats, birds, frogs, &c. In Hindustan Proper is called Gugu, and by the Bengalese, Hutum Pecha.—Dr. Buchanan.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is one 22 in. long, and the colour darker than in the above described, the upper part of the plumage plain; this is said to be a male, and had the irides of a deep yellow, inclining to orange.

A.—Size uncertain. General colour of the head, and upper parts deep chocolate brown, the feathers margined with darker; under parts pale brownish buff, each waved across with six or seven dusky, obsolete lines, and a blackish dash down the shafts; tail very short, brown, crossed with five or six whitish bars; quills the same, but the bars form oblique circles round the face, in two or three series of feathers, with darker ends; horns short in proportion, pointing backwards, almost at the nape; bill dusky, surrounded with hairs, pointing forwards; legs pale; irides yellow; the wings, when closed, are even with the end of the tail.

Inhabits Bengal; probably related to, if not the same as the last.

7.—CEYLONESE EARED OWL.

Strix Ceylonensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 52. *Gm. Lin.* i, 287. *Daud.* ii. p. 211. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 218.
Ceylonese Horned Owl, *Gen. Syn*, i. 120. *Id. Sup.* p. 41. *Brown. Ill.* p. 8. pl. 4.

LENGTH 21 in; weight 2lbs. 9¾oz. The bill is horn-coloured; irides yellow; plumage above pale reddish brown, beneath yellowish white, each feather marked with four or five dusky bars, and streaked with black down the shafts; circles round the face pale reddish brown, streaked with black; ears short, and pointed; prime quills and tail barred with black, white, and pale red; legs naked to the knees.

Inhabits Ceylon, and is there called Raia Allia; is probably found in Sumatra, as Mr. Marsden observes, that several Owls are seen there, particularly the Great Horned one, by which he most probably meant this species.* In some fine drawings, sent from the Province of Oude, to Lord Mountnorris, is one of these, named Wooloe.† This seems allied to the Hutum Eared Owl.

8.—CHINESE EARED OWL.

Strix Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Daud.* ii. 209. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 219.
Hibou de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 185.
Chinese Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 44.

SIZE of the Long-Eared-Owl; length about 15 inches. Bill black; top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and tail, rufous brown, with fine undulated black lines; greater quills the same; on the secondaries four transverse, pale rufous bands, and the outer webs of the prime ones spotted with rufous white. The forehead white; fore part of the head pale rufous; on each feather of the throat a dash of black down the shaft, broader at the end; breast, belly, and thighs, of a deeper rufous, marked in the same manner down the shaft, and crossed by bands of white; legs black.

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* *Hist. Sumatr.* p. 98.

† The Indian Eared Owl called Woollock, both names no doubt from its cry.

Inhabits China.

9.—COROMANDEL EARED OWL.

Strix coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 95. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 220.
Hibou de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 186.
Coromandel eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 44.

THIS is one-third less than the last. Bill black; irides yellow; cheeks white; head and upper parts rufous grey, spotted with rufous white; second quills the same, crossed with rufous white bands, one of which is at the end; prime quills darker, spotted on the outer web like the others; the tail is also similar, crossed with three bands; the under parts of the body reddish, transversely marked with curved bands of black; legs reddish, and feathered to the claws.

Inhabits the coast of Coromandel; whether this or the last has the eared feathers, is not said, but the name Hibou being applied, it should seem to belong to the eared species. In some drawings at Sir Joseph Banks's, I met with one corresponding exactly as to colour and the length of the drawing was 20 in.; this had vast ears, standing upright over the forehead.

10.—LONG-EARED OWL.

Strix otus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Fn. Suec.* No. 71. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 288. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 9. *Raii.* p. 25. A 2. *Will.* p. 64. t. 12. *Brun.* No. 16. *Mull.* p. 10. *Kramer,* 322. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Hassel. Voy. Engl.* 196. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 78. *Decouv. Russ.* ii. 142. *Daud.* ii. 212. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. p. 340. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 221. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 45. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 102.

Asio, *Bris.* i. 486. *Id.* 8vo. 142. *Klein. Av.* p. 55. *Gerin.* i. t. 85. *Schœf. El. Orn.* t. 22.

Noctua minor aurita, Scops, *Frisch.* t. 99.

Horn oder Ohreule, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 40.

Kleine Horneule, *Naturf.* 8. 57. 28.

Hibou ou Moyen Duc, *Buf.* i. 342. *Pl. Enl.* 29? *Hist. Prov.* i. 338. *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 166.

Long-eared, or Horned Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 121. *Id. Sup.* p. 42. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 30. *Id. Fol.* t. B. 4. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 258. pl. 31. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 115. *Alb.* pl. 10. *Will. Engl.* p. 100. pl. 12. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 46. *Lewin,* i. pl. 24. *Id. Eggs.* pl. iv. f. 1. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 24. *Orn. Dict.* *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 51. f. 3.

THIS seems to be a copy in miniature of the Great Eared Owl. The female is 14½ inches long, breadth 3ft. 4in. and weighs nine or ten ounces. The bill is black; irides yellow; the feathers round the bill white, with black shafts; those surrounding the face are white forward, and rufous on the back part, and these two colours are separated by a dark streak; the eared tufts consist of six feathers of unequal lengths; the hindmost 1½ inches long, black, bordered with dull yellow, the foremost much shorter; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird brown, rufous, and whitish mixed; beneath rufous at the base, and whitish at the tip, longitudinally, and transversely streaked with black brown; tail crossed with dusky and reddish bars; beneath it ash-colour; legs feathered to the toes; claws black.

In a male, sent to me some years since by Mr. Boys, in December, I found the length to be 12½in. breadth 34in. weight 8¾oz.; the horns in this specimen consisted of nine feathers each, of which the front one was the shortest, and the fifth the longest; when they were in their places, there appeared a black broad stripe, with the outer edge yellow, the inner crossed with two or three obscure bars of a darker shade.

This is a bird known throughout Europe, and not unfrequent both in France and England, but more so in the northern parts of the latter. It is observed that these birds rarely compose a nest for themselves, but for the most part make use of an old magpie's or buzzard's nest, and lay four or five white eggs; the young are at first white, but come to their colour in about fifteen days.

In Germany it is sufficiently common, and we believe in no place migratory; inhabits also Sweden, and both the north and south parts of the Russian dominions, and east part of Siberia, even as far south as Astrachan, and the hot climate of Egypt. Levaillant met with it at the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa, and we remember to have observed it in some drawings from China; it is also seen in India. Mr. Hutchins found it common at Hudson's Bay; and says, the weight of a male is eight ounces and a half, breadth 28in. and that it is rarely met with, except at a distance from the sea; he observes, that it is very clamorous at night, but seldom seen in the day; breeds in trees, laying four white eggs, and the young fly the end of May. It is known there by the name of Amisk Oho.

A.—Asio Italicus, *Bris.* i. 491. A. *Id.* 8vo. 142.
Asio, sive Otus, *Aldrov. Av.* i. 519. t. in. 523.
Italian Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 519. p. 122.

This is said to be a trifle bigger than the last; head ash-colour, mixed with pale chestnut and black; body ferruginous ash, irregularly spotted with brown; coverts, and bend of wing white; the tail reaches six inches beyond the wings when closed, and is marked with zig-zag black lines; bill, irides, and legs, as in the other.

Inhabits Italy.

B.—Hibon à Cravate blanche, *Daud.* ii. 213.

This is like the Long-Eared Owl, excepting that it has a band of white round the neck; the vent feathers are also white.

C.—Strix deminuta, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Pall. It.* ii. 707. *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Daud.* ii. 213. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 238.
Yaichan Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 128.

We learn very little more concerning this, than its being under the Scops as to size, and weighing less than a pound, but so like the Great Eared Owl, that, excepting the plumage being less elegant and distinct, one description might serve.

It is said to be found both in the woody and mountainous parts, bordering on the Yaick, and Ural Mountains, in Siberia.

11.—AMERICAN EARED OWL.

Strix Americana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Daud.* ii. 214. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 228.
Asio Americanus, *Bris.* i. 498. *Id.* 8vo. i. 145. *Gm. Lin.* i. 288.
Bubo ocro-ciner. pectore macnloso, *Feuil. Jour. des Obs.* p. 59.
American Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 122.

SIZE of the Long-Eared Owl. Bill luteous, irides gold-colour; round the eyes ash-colour; plumage on the head, and upper parts of the body cinereous—beneath ferruginous; rump and vent white, spotted with black; quills and tail ferruginous, transversely barred cinereous and grey; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits South America.

A.—Strix mexicana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Gm. Lin.* i. 288. *Daud.* ii. 214. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 228.
Asio mexicanus, *Bris.* i. 499. *Id.* 8vo. 146.
Tecolotl, *Raii.* p. 160.
Mexican Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 123.

The very concise description we find in Ray, from Fernandez, will scarcely enable us to judge of the distinction between it and the foregoing. He briefly tells us, that it is a kind of Owl with ears, variegated with black and brown, having the irides of a gold-colour, and that it is found at Mexico.

12.—RED EARED OWL.

Strix Asio, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 287. *Faun. Groen.* No. 37. *Spalowsk.* iii. t. 4. *Daud.* ii. 216. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 229. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 53. pl. 21.
Scops Caroliniensis, *Bris.* i. 497. *Id.* 8vo. 144.
Le Nacurutu tacheté, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 44.
Little Owl, or Screech Owl, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 7. *Bartr. Trav.* 285.
Red Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 123. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 117. pl. 11. *Amer. Ornith.* v. p. 83. pl. 42. f. 1. fem.

THIS species is from 8½in. to 10in. in length, and about 22in. in extent of wing. Bill pale horn-colour; irides saffron; plumage on the upper parts of the body bright ferruginous red; above the eyes two tufts of feathers, nine or ten in number, standing up as ears; edge of the bastard wing marked with white, and on the greater coverts five or six spots of white; quills barred ferruginous and dusky; five or six of the outer ones barred, half way from the base, with brown and white, the rest of the length brown; tail barred ferruginous and dusky; the circle of feathers surrounding the eyes dusky red, the inner half surrounded with white, and meeting over the nostrils; beneath, from the breast, dusky white, tinged, more or less, with rufous, and a dash of deep brown down the shafts; legs covered to the toes with light brown feathers; toes brown, claws black.

The female is brown, with the markings very indistinct, though not greatly different from those of the male.

Inhabits America, from New York to the Carolinas; is called in Georgia, and we believe also in other parts, the Screech Owl. Is also found in the south parts of Greenland, especially about Tunnudliorbick, and is probably the one known there by the name of Siutitock.

13.—SHORT-EARED OWL.

Strix brachyotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 384. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Daud.* ii. 216. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 223. *Amer. Orn.* 4. pl. 34. f. 1. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 47. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 99.
Strix ulula, *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 63. Male & Female. *Lin.* i. 233? *Gm. Lin.* i. 294?
Noctua major, *Briss.* i. 511. *Id.* 8vo. 149. *Gerin.* t. 86. 87?
Strix arctica, *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* iii. t. 51.
Chouette, ou grande Cheveche, *Buf.* i. 372. pl. 17. *Pl. enl.* 438.
Brown Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 140. *Id. Sup.* p. 47. *Alb.* iii. pl. 7.
Short-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 124. *Id. Sup.* p. 43. *Id.* 2. *Sup.* 56. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 66. pl. 31. *Id. Fol.* p. 71. t. B. 3. & B. 4. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 260. pl. 32. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 116. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 48. & 50. *Lewin.* i. pl. 25. *Walcot* i. pl. 25. *Donov.* pl. 35. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LENGTH to the end of the tail, and to the toes, 15 in.; extent of wing 3 ft. 6 in.; weight 12½ ozs. Bill and claws black; before the eyes, next the nose, white, behind them black; on the back of the ears, in the middle, a brown spot; irides yellow; ground colour of the head and neck light yellow buff, longitudinally streaked with black, most beautifully behind, but on the back the black brown is most predominant, and the yellow blotched and streaked; wing coverts much the same, but in the middle the spots approach to white; second quills barred buff-yellow and brown black, in the middle of the buff a spot of brown black; outer quills much the same, but the first eight without the spots in the buff; under the wings whitish; five of the inner bastard feathers tipped for nearly an inch with brown, forming a bar; one inch below this on the outmost feather, a transverse bar on the inner web; the others have three or four bars of the same, and the ends also brown; tail feathers, as the outer quills, barred brown and buff; the two middle ones with a spot of brown in the buff, and the one on each side the same, but the spots more faint and smaller, the others plain; breast and belly yellow buff, marked with long streaks of brown; thighs and vent paler and plain; legs feathered to the toes.

The female chiefly differs in the colours being less bright.—Much has been said concerning the ear tufts of this species, and many have supposed them to consist only of a single feather each. Mr. White, many years since, gave us some cause to hesitate on this head, as he observed to the contrary, both in this and the Scops, during his residence in Gibraltar, and Col. Montagu has fully confirmed the circumstance, shewing that these tufts are composed of a series of feathers scarcely longer than the others, but which may be erected at the will of the bird; indeed, as this gentleman observes, one of the feathers is visibly longer than the rest, but is by no means erected singly, nor is it easy to find even this longer feather, after the death of the bird.

This is a winter inhabitant in England, coming in October and retiring in March, and the time of its stay being about the same as that of the Woodcock, has occasioned its being called the Woodcock

Owl; it is oftener found on the ground, among long grass, &c. than on trees, and when disturbed, will, after flying a little way, alight again among the grass; in this situation is supposed to search after reptiles for food, as also mice, and in some places, which have been infested with the latter, the Owls have collected in large troops, and attacked those depredators to their utter extirpation.* This species will also occasionally attack small birds, and has itself been taken in a net set for larks, and in the act of making a pounce at the decoy bird. We once found in the stomach of one, three legs of thrushes, besides a quantity of feathers. Those which we see here, are supposed by some to breed in the Orknies, and more probably in Norway; said to make the nest on the ground; is a very fierce bird; one having been shot in Derbyshire in the wing, would not suffer itself to be taken up, as it darted at the person with surprising fury, and was obliged to be killed before it could be secured.

Is called at Gibraltar the Heath Owl, as it is found in abundance in the commons and heaths about the Isthmus there; very numerous in the woods of Siberia, where it comes blindly to the night fires, and assaults men, so as often to be knocked down with sticks.

Inhabits America; visits Hudson's Bay in May; makes a nest of dry grass on the ground; the eggs are white; departs southward in September; called there the Mouse Hawk and Hawk Owl, by the Natives, Thothosecausew.

I once received a specimen from Hudson's Bay, under the name of Hawk Owl of Edwards, but this is quite a different bird, as will be seen by a description hereafter.

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* A remark of this kind is mentioned by Dale—"In the year 1580, at Hallowntide, an army of mice so over run the marshes near South Minster, that they eat up the grass to the very roots; but at length a great number of strange painted Owls came, and devoured all the mice. The like happened in Essex in 1648.—*Dale Harwich App.* p. 397. Note 2. Col. Montagu mentions a similar instance at Bridgewater; in the neighbourhood of which, mice were in such abundance, a few years since, as to destroy a large portion of vegetation, and in the autumn a great many of the Short-eared Owls resorted to that part, in order to prey on them.—*Orn. Dict. Sup.* Mr. Bewick informs us, that 28 have been found in a turnip field in November, probably attracted thereto by mice.

Two of them were brought from Sandwich Islands by Capt. Dixon. This species has been seen also at Falkland's Islands, and is probably common both in South and North America. I observe it likewise figured in drawings done in India.

14.—CASPIAN EARED OWL.

Strix accipitrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 60. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Gm. It.* p ii. 163. t. 9. *Pall. It.* i. 455. *Daud.* ii. 185. *Temm. Man. d'orn.* p. 46 *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 99.
Strix caspia, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 272.
Caspian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 147.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill and Irides citron colour; the feathers of the face occupy less space than in most Owls; these are white forwards, and incline to ferruginous behind, the outer circle varied with yellow and black; on each eyelid behind a black spot. The plumage on the upper parts inclines to luteous; beneath luteous white, with longitudinal black streaks; between the legs spotted with the same; vent white; greater quills luteous, lesser white, tessellated with black; lower wing coverts black at the tips; tail shorter than the wings, rounded, whitish on the sides, and transversely banded with black; legs luteous, covered with down to the toes.

Inhabits the borders of the Caspian Sea, also Tartary, and the north of Russia; makes a nest on the ground in the desarts. This appears to be no other than the Short-eared Owl; if we may judge from the plumage, although the circumstance of the existence of the ear tufts is not mentioned.

15.—MARSH EARED OWL.

Strix palustris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii. *Bechst. Vog. Deutsch.* ii. 344. *Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. *Zusass.* p. 683. 16. β.
Marsh eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 58. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 227.

THIS is as big as a Crow, and not far from nine inches long.—The bill brown blue, tip and edge yellow; legs hairy; claws black; the upper part of the plumage is white, grey, and brown mixed; but in the head and shoulders the white predominates; the ears consist of six feathers; about the neck is a kind of yellowish ring, marked with coffee-coloured spots; the under parts of the body reddish grey on the sides, streaked with chestnut brown, and some smaller cross streaks; thighs ferruginous, with dull transverse lines; quills grey, with coffee-brown spots, making four cross stripes; the tail has five bands, made up in the same manner. In some specimens the ear consists of three or four feathers only.

This species inhabits Pomerania, Hesse, and Thuringia, where it is called by some the Moor Fowl, being found in the peat marshes, among the high grass; it lays four white eggs, the size of those of a pigeon, and feeds chiefly on field or other mice. This, from the description, seems to coincide much with that of the Short-eared species.

16.—PEREGRINE EARED OWL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill dusky; irides orange; circles of the face scarcely conspicuous; general colour of the plumage rufous and tawny mixed, finely undulated with brown; ears composed of short feathers, arising at the back of the head, and brown; the crown darker, with transverse brown lines, and other markings; under parts of the body pale tawny, crossed with numerous fine brown lines, the colour deepest, and more inclined to tawny on the breast; shoulders of the wings brown at the bend; quills and tail spotted with brown; legs feathered to the toes, marked much the same as the under parts; claws black.

A figure of the above is among the collection of drawings belonging to Mr. Dent.—Native place unknown.

17.—BRAZILIAN EARED OWL.

Strix brasiliana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Daud.* ii. 220. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 231.
Noctua brasiliensis, Cabure, *Raii.* p. 26. *Will.* p. 69. *Klein.* p. 57. *Buf.* i. 383.
Le Cabure, *Voy d'Azara* iii. No. 49.
Brasilian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 125. *Will. Eng.* p. 107.

SIZE of a thrush. Bill yellowish; irides yellow; on the sides of the head are feathers that represent ears, which it can erect at will; under the eyes, on each side of the bill, several long dusky hairs; plumage on the head, upper parts and tail, dilute umber colour, variegated on the head and neck with very small white spots, and on the wings with greater. Breast and lower belly white, with pale umber spots; tail waved with white; legs short, covered with yellow feathers, and the wings reach very little beyond the base.

Inhabits Brazil, and there called Cabure, is easily made tame, and will play with any person, like a monkey, besides which it can turn its head quite round, so that the bill touches the back, and frequently puts itself into other droll attitudes.

18.—MOTTLED EARED OWL.

Strix nævia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Daud.* ii. 217. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 230.
Bubo Clamator, Hibou Criard, *Vieill. Am.* i. *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 19. f. i.
Mottled eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 126. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 118. pl. 11.

LENGTH 9 or 10 in.; breadth 21 in. Bill brown; irides yellow; plumage above grey, mottled with ferruginous and black; the shaft of each feather being black, with three or four bars of the same on each side; these markings are much the same beneath, but more distinct, where the ground colour is paler; feathers round the face tipped with black, as also those of the breast; the eared feathers an inch or more in length; legs feathered to the toes; claws brown; this bird is apt to vary in the shades of plumage, but whether owing to difference of sex is not certain.

Inhabits North America, not uncommon at New York, breeds in May, and continues in the country the whole year; arrives in Pensylvania the beginning of cold weather, generally seen in the upland and mountainous districts; feeds chiefly on mice, small birds, and beetles; but is there rather a scarce bird; observed to fly early at night and morning; sometimes found on the fences in full day, when it is easily caught, as it sees then but imperfectly; roosts at night in hollow trees.

19.—INDIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Bakkamuna, *Ind. Orn.* 56. i. *Ind. Zool.* pl. 3. *Daud.* ii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 237.
—— indica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 288.
Indian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 127.

LENGTH 7½ in. Bill dusky; irides yellow; over each eye stands a tuft of three or four feathers, appearing as horns, and an inch long, mixed grey and black; face dusky bluish ash, margined with black; crown dark, with narrow black streaks; upper parts powdered with bluish ash, and purplish brown, streaked with a few dusky lines; wing coverts much the same, but darker, and the lower series pale powdery blue grey; second qnills mottled pale brown, and crossed with narrow, dusky bars; greater quills the same, with broader bars; the exterior feather, or more, black and white in bars; tail pale grey, with dusky bars; the under parts of the body from the chin, powdery brown, clay, and whitish, mixed and undulated; belly paler, all marked with lines of black in the direction of the shafts; legs downy; toes brownish flesh-colour.

Inhabits Ceylon, and there called Bakkamuna; is found in the third plate of both Latin and English editions of the Indian Zoology; is also known there by the name of Woolloch,* and the same in India, where it is equally well known; not uncommon in the province of Oude, and the last name given to it supposed to arise from the note of the bird. I observe this represented in Gen. Hardwicke's collection of India drawings; the length nearly 8 in.; irides bright orange brown; the breadth said to be 17½ in.; the weight three ounces six drams; the top of the head spotted with brown; wings and tail equal in length. We believe this also to inhabit Java.

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* The Ceylonese eared Owl also called Woollock.

20.—LEMPI-JI OWL.

Strix Lempi-ji, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 9 in. Head furnished with eared tufts; body above variegated with brown and yellowish black, beneath pale ferruginous clouded with dusky; quills fasciated with a paler colour.

Inhabits Java, and called Lempi-ji.

21.—ORIENTAL OWL.

Strix orientalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 2 ft. Head eared; body above brown, with ferruginous fasciæ; shoulders, axillaries, belly, and shins white, banded with brown.

22.—KETUPU OWL.

Strix Ketupu, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 141.

LENGTH 21 in. Head furnished with eared tufts; bill long, strait at the base, and bent from the middle; tip emarginated; base furnished with a large cere; nostrils oblique; body ferruginous, above varied with brownish, beneath lineated with black; quills and tail brown, fasciated with yellowish grey—first quill short, second a trifle longer, third irregularly increasing, fourth, fifth, and sixth, longer; legs elongated; shins naked, reticulated; toes strong.

Inhabits Java, called there Blo-Ketupu. We are indebted to Dr. Horsfield for the three last described.

23.—SCOPS EARED OWL.

Strix Scops, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Lin.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Raii.* p. 25. *Will.* 65. t. 12. *Bris.* i. 495. t. 37. 1. *Id.* 8vo. 144. *Klein. Av.* p. 57. *Daud.* ii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 233. *Tem. Man.* p. 46. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 103.
Scops, ou petit Duc, *Buf.* i. 353. t. 24. *Pl. enl.* 436. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 40. *Zinnan. Uov.* p. 98. t. 16. f. 87. *Hist. Prov.* i. 338.
Baumeule, *Naturf.* vii. s. 57.
Strix Zorca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 56? *Gm. Lin.* i. 289?*
Little horn Owl, *Will. Engl.* 101. *pl.* 12.
Scops eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 129. *Id. Sup.* 43.

THIS is an elegant species, and 7¼ in. long. Bill black; irides yellow; the whole plumage variegated with grey, rufous-brown, and blackish; on the upper parts the brown predominates, on the under the grey; quills transversely barred with rufous white; the eared feathers consist of an assemblage of several, to be erected at at the will of the bird, and not of a single feather as has been generally supposed; is said to vary considerably in the colours of the plumage.

This species is common in many parts of Europe, but has hitherto rarely been observed in England; said to arrive and depart in France much about the same time as the Swallows. In Majorca they are bred tame, and there valued much; they most probably migrate, for although they are met with at Gibraltar, they are not seen at all times, and at certain seasons are observed in large flocks. It is a pretty common species in the South of Russia, and west parts of Siberia, but not found Eastward. We believe it is expanded throughout Europe, though probably no where very numerous, being mostly seen in pairs; it frequents the hollows of trees, and there makes the nest, laying three or four white eggs. The Scops has been clearly ascertained as British more than once,* as has also the Snowy Owl.

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* No description of plumage given, merely saying that the ear feathers are eight or nine in number, and is found about Sardinia.

A.—Strix Giu, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 9. *Kram.* 323.
—— carniolica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Daud.* ii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 231.
Carniolic eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 127.

This is said to be about the size of the Little Owl. Irides yellow; colour of the plumage whitish ash, variegated with spots, and transverse blackish stripes; six of the prime quills marked with whitish spots on one side; tail brownish and spotted likewise. Kramer says, it is the size of a blackbird; that it is exactly the same in colour as the Goatsucker or Wryneck; that it feeds on small birds, and is known at Bologna by the name of Giu; said to inhabit the colder parts of Carniola, and to make the nest in clefts of rocks, as well as in hollow trees, laying from two to four eggs, and feeding the young on the May beetle, as the wing cases of this insect have been often found near the nests. Mr. White, who was well acquainted with the Scops at Gibraltar, is of opinion, that this is the same bird; observing, that one of the names for the Scops is Chiu or Chivino, and that the one last described is known by the same names.

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* One of these was in a Museum in Fleet-street, belonging to Mr. Donovan, said to have been killed in Yorkshire.

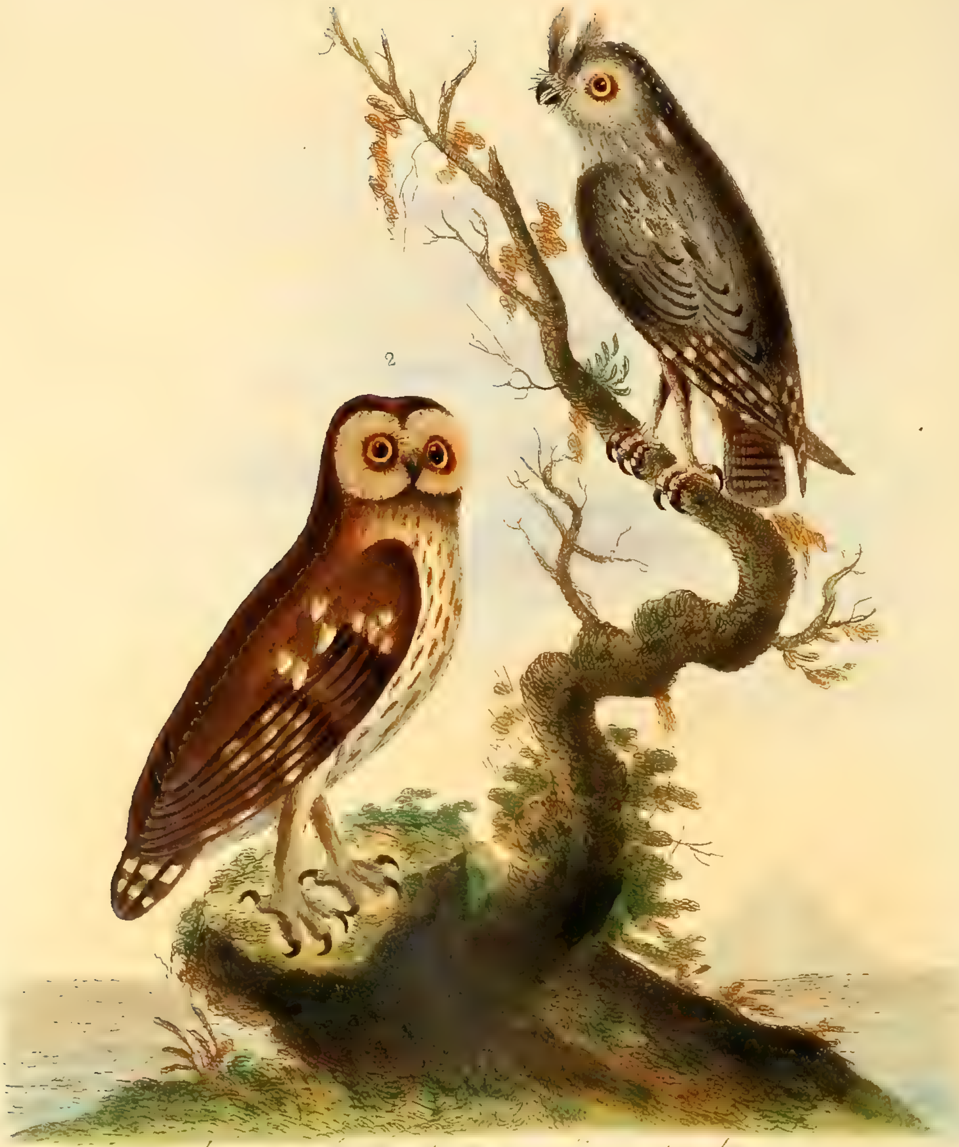
24.—WHITE-FRONTED OWL.

Strix albifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 238. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 171.
Bubo albifrons, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 54.
White-fronted Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 58.

SIZE of the Little Owl; length 8 in. General colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown; the circle of feathers round the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white; between the eyes, over the bill, and the chin, white; the under parts from thence yellow buff; across the breast a pale brown band; on the wing coverts a spot or two of white; the first five quills marked with a white spot on the outer, and the second quills with the same on the inner margins; the first quill serrated on the outer edge the whole length, the second the same, half way from the tip; tail marked as the quills; legs feathered; bill black; toes dusky.

This was brought from Quebec by Gen. Davies in 1790, and with it another much smaller, which he had in his possession alive; it differed in being more dusky, and the circles of the face not fringed at the back part, otherwise so like, as to be supposed merely differing in age, or sex; the General observed to me, that this bird frequently erected two feathers over the eyes, but although I inspected the specimens very narrowly, I could not find any feathers longer than the rest, which circumstance is also noticed in respect to the Short-eared species.

Pl. XIV.



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25.—SIBERIAN EARED OWL.—Pl. XIV. F. 1.

Strix pulchella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. *Gm. Lin. i.* p. 290. *Pall. It.* p. 456. *Lepech. It.* ii. t. 4. *Daud.* ii. 220. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 239.
Strix aurita, e gente sua minima, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 490. t. 26. f. i.
Siberian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 130. pl. 5. f. i. *Nat. Misc.* i. pl. 22.

THIS species well deserves the name applied to it, as it is a most beautifully pencilled bird; length 6in.* The head is less tumid than in the Passerine, or Little Owl, smaller in proportion, and has remarkably large ear tufts. The bill is brown; irides pale yellow; the eared feathers above an inch in length; feathery circle round the eyes small, and above the eyes scarcely perceivable; towards the eyes a white spot; the body is cinereous above, delicately powdered and undulated, the shaft of each feather brown; beneath whitish, with broad, black shafts, and scattered here and there with elegant variegated bars of the same; wings fasciated and powdered; the first prime quill serrated outwardly, some of them spotted white on the outer edge; the tail and wings of equal length; the former rounded at the end, coloured like the body, and obsoletely fasciated with white, shins feathered, and marked with undulated striæ; toes alone naked, and pale.

So far from Dr. Pallas. One of these, in the Leverian Museum, was only six inches in length; the plumage very soft and delicate, imitating that of the Wryneck, and delicately powdered, as Pallas expresses it to be, with ferruginous and black, but about the sides of the neck the whole has a ferruginous tinge; tail dark brown, barred with ferruginous and grey; the ears consist of several feathers, and the wings a trifle longer than the tail, but as the specimen was a dried one, it may have arisen from the person who put it in attitude. This came from Gibraltar, but I believe it to be the same bird, described above by Dr. Pallas, who says it frequents the more south parts of the Wolga, Samara, and Jaick, and that it is often found about inhabited places, as well as in woods. In the Petersburgh Transactions, it is said to be met with about that city.

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* In the Petersburgh Transactions it is said to be nine inches.

26.—POWDERED EARED OWL.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill pale horn-colour, tip whitish, at the base numerous curved, white hairs, exceeding the bill in length; plumage in general above pale grey, minutely powdered with brown, and a jagged brown streak down the middle of each feather; crown of the head much mixed with blackish; sides of the head white, bounded at the back part with a curved band of black, meeting on on each side of the throat, but not uniting; behind each eye an eared tuft, consisting of six or more feathers, unequal in length, mottled as the rest, and finished at the ends with black; chin, and upper parts of the body mottled and powdered as above, but paler, and down the shaft of each feather a long blackish streak; lower belly and vent white; legs the same, feathered to the claws, charged with minute dusky specks on the shins; toes brownish yellow, claws brown; the quills crossed with twenty or more pale, dusky bars, the outer one much serrated; tail marked, and barred as the quills, which very nearly reach to the end of it.

Inhabits South America; in the collection of Mr. Bullock; it is most delicate in the plumage, somewhat in the manner of the Wryneck, but every way paler in colour.

** *WITH SMOOTH HEADS.*

27.—SNOWY OWL.

Strix nyctea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Faun. Suec.* No. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 201. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 10. *Brun.* p. 7. *Muller.* No. 10. *Faun. Groenl.* No. 16. *Georg.* i. p. 164. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 385. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 78. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 93. *Klein. Av.* p. 9. t. ix. f. 3. a. b. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 2. *Daud.* ii. p. 188. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 240. t. 31. *Vieill.* i. p. 46. pl. 18. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 32. f. 1. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 41. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 83.

Strix alba freti Hudsonis, *Bris.* i. 522. *Id.* 8vo. 152. *Klein. Av.* p. 56.

Strix nivea, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 48? *Daud.* ii. 190.

Die Tageule, *Naturf.* viii. s. 58. 30.

Harfang, *Buf.* i. 387. *Pl. enl.* 458.

Great White Owl, Snowy Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 132. *Id. Sup.* 45. *Id. Sup.* ii. 59. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 121. opposite the title page; *Nat. Misc.* ii. pl. 27. var. *Bartram's Trav.* 285. *Gent. Mag.* v. 41. p. 437. *Lin. Trans.* xi. p. 175.

THIS is full as big as the Great Horned Owl, but the head less in proportion; length about 23 or 24 in.; weight 1½ to three pounds. Bill black, almost hid in the feathers; irides yellow; the plumage as white as snow, but the crown of the head is marked with small brown spots, and the upper part of the back crossed with narrow lines of brown; sides under the wings the same, but paler; quills white, spotted with brown; tail the same, crossed with bands of broad brownish spots,* except the outer ones, which are pure white; legs covered with white feathers; claws black. The female more thickly covered with spots, and darker than the male.

This bird is sometimes quite white, especially in the winter season, and inhabits the more northern parts of Europe; is scarce in

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* Amer. Orn.

Russia, but more frequent in the Uralian Mountains; is numerous in Kamtschatka; known in Sweden by the name of Harfang,[*] and the same at Astrachan, where it is not unfrequent; is known also in Iceland, and common in Greenland, where it builds in the hollows of rocks, at a distance from habitations; preys chiefly on Ptarmigans, hares, and smaller quadrupeds, which it drops on by stealth. In Lapland is found useful in destroying great numbers of the Lemmings.[†] The Calmucs are said to pay divine honours to this bird, and augur good or ill luck, according as it tends its flight to the right or left.

It inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it is called Wapacuthu, and said to prey by day, as well as by night, and though it may prefer the Ptarmigan, is often known to be satisfied with mice, and small birds. Met with in Melville Island, by Captain Parry, in his late Arctic Expedition.

According to Mr. Bartram, this species arrives in Pennsylvania, in autumn, from the north, and remains during the winter, returning northward in the spring, for the sake of breeding and rearing the young; in the winter found sometimes as far south as Carolina.

It has not hitherto been noted as a British species, but I am assured that it was met with in the Orkney Islands by Mr. Bullock, in his tour to that part of the world, in the summer of 1812; one of these birds he saw, and was informed of a female having been shot there, about a fortnight before his arrival. It is now and then met with in the northern parts of Germany,

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[*] Supposed to have acquired this name from preying on hares.

[†] *Mus. Lemmus Lin.* These are frequent breeders, bringing five or six young at a time, and were it not for the foxes, ermines, &c. as well as this Owl, their numbers would over run the country; they have sometimes appeared in such numbers, as to make it believed that they were generated in the clouds, and fell in showers on the ground,

28.—WAPACUTHU OWL.

Strix Wapacuthu, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 189. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 243. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 47.
Wapacuthu Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 49. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 19.

LENGTH 2ft.; breadth 4ft.; weight 5lbs. Bill black; irides yellow; space between the eyes, the throat, and cheeks white; ends of the feathers of the head black; scapulars and wing coverts white, elegantly barred with dusky and reddish marks, pointing downward; primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers irregularly spotted, and barred with pale red and black; back and tail coverts marked with a few dusky spots; breast and belly dirty white, crossed with innumerable reddish lines; vent white; legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs.

Inhabits the woods about Hudson's Bay; makes the nest on dry, mossy ground, and lays from five to ten white eggs;* the young hatched in May; called by the natives Wapacuthu, being by them confounded with the Snowy species; but Mr. Hutchins assured me, that these two are distinct from each other. This is esteemed by the Europeans very delicious food.

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* According to Mr. Hutchins; but if so, it differs from others of the genus.

29.—GRILLIAN OWL.

Strix liturata, *Mus. Nat. Grill.* 1788. p. 5.

THIS Owl is said to be somewhat larger than a common fowl, with a smooth head, whitish body, marked with long brown spots.

Inhabits Sweden, found near Elfharleby where it is called Stora Skogs-Ugglan. As no reference is given to any other author, Dr. Lindroth, who drew up the catalogue of the Grillian Museum, no doubt, considered it as a new species.

30.—ERMINE OWL.

Strix candida, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Temm. Man.* ed. 2. p. 83.
—— erminea, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 251.
La Chouette blanche, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 72. pl. 45. *Daud.* ii. 190.
Ermine Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 60.

THIS, according to M. Levaillant, is distinct from either the Snowy, or Wapacuthu Owl; it scarcely can be a variety of our Great Eared species, being entirely earless, nor do the measures correspond; it is smaller than the Snowy Owl, and of a more squat make; the head, too, is larger in proportion; the tail short, and the wings exceed it in length, when closed, by some inches, whereas in the Snowy species, the tail is pretty long, and the wings do not reach more than half way thereon. The legs in the present described one are very short, and so completely covered with feathers, as almost to hide the claws. The whole plumage snow white, with the exception of a few scattered spots of black on the wing coverts and quills; the bill, which is nearly hid in the feathers of the face, and the claws are black.

We do not learn from whence this bird came, only that a specimen is in the collection of M. Raye de Breukelerwaerd, at Amsterdam.—M. Temminck supposes it to be the same with the Snowy Owl.

31.—FALCONINE OWL.

Strix Choucou, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 990.
Strix Africana, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 278.
Le Choucou, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 151. pl. 38. *Daud.* ii. p. 186.
Falconine Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 61.

THIS seems, like the Hawk Owl, a species approaching not a little to the Falcon genus; it is, however, clearly an Owl, and must be ranked as such. The bill is small; irides yellow; plumage on the upper parts pale grey brown, inclining to rufous on the crown, and back part of the neck, and on the wing coverts a few white spots; the greater quills like the rest of the wing, with whitish tips, and reach, when closed, about half way on the tail, which is cuneiform in shape, and grey brown; all but the two middle feathers, are marked on the outer webs with transverse, white lines, about twelve in number, within and beneath white; the sides of the face and eyes surrounded with a ruff of white hairy feathers, covering the nostrils; under parts of the body pure white; the thigh feathers hang over them quite to the toes, and the legs are covered with short, bristly feathers, the colour black; toes placed two and two, or three before and one behind, at the will of the bird.

Inhabits various parts of Africa. The people at Hottniqua call it Nagt Valk, (Night Falcon); it does not appear till twilight, and from this circumstance and its rapid flight, it is not easily shot. M. Levaillant caught two of them by chance in a net, for he had in vain before attempted to shoot them.

The female is rather smaller, and the white on the under parts less pure.

32.—WHITE-FACED OWL.

LENGTH 20in. or more. Bill pale; irides blue; general colour of the plumage above dull yellow, powdered with minute specks; besides which are large oval spots of white, on each of which is a black dash, giving the appearance of spots of ermine; face pure white, surrounded with a range of alternate yellow and dusky feathers; all the under parts of the body pure white, each feather marked with a narrow dusky streak down the shaft; quills barred with dusky; tail the same; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits New-Holland, and called Boobook, but as more than one in that country goes by the same name, it is probably what Owls are generally known by.

33.—NEW-HOLLAND OWL.

LENGTH 14in. Bill yellow; circles round the face plain ash-colour; plumage in general brown, on each feather a small dusky, white spot near the end, and bordered below with pale brown ; tail plain brown ; the wings, when closed, reach to the end of it ; legs downy quite to the claws.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of A. Harrison, Esq.

34.—VARIEGATED OWL.

Strix nisuella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 279.
Choucouhon, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 157. No. 39.
Chouette Choucouhou, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 187.
Variegated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 62.

THIS is the size of the Long-Eared Owl, but is less bulky, and stands higher on its legs. The bill is black ; irides yellow ; the circles of the face round the eyes are white, with dusky markings ; chin white, but the plumage in general is brown, in various shades, with a mixture of white, and on the under parts of the body irregularly barred brown and white ; the legs are covered with downy grey feathers ; the tail banded dusky brown and rufous white, cuneiform in shape, and the wings, when closed, reach two-thirds thereon.

Inhabits Africa ; met with in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, especially about Orange River, and the Grand Namaquas ; supposed to prey in the evening, for although seen in the day, it has been only when the small birds have surrounded it, as an object not usually met with.

The female is somewhat larger than the male, but differs very little in the plumage, except that the former has less white, and the irides of a paler yellow.

35.—FASCIATED OWL.

Strix Huhula, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Daud.* ii. 190. *Levaill. Ois.* i. pl. 41.
Strix lineata, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 280.
Chouette de Cayenne, *Mauduit. Encyc. Method.*
Fasciated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 62.

SIZE of the Brown Owl; length 14¾ in.; breadth 3 ft. Bill and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and body dusky, crossed with white bars, which are broadest on the under parts; head dotted with white; wings brown, crossed on the coverts with fine white lines; quills plain, reaching to the middle of the tail, which is cuneiform, 6¼ in. long, crossed with three narrow white lines, not corresponding on each side of the shafts; legs feathered to the toes, dusky and white.

Inhabits Cayenne, and appears to be new; it was named Chouette de Jour, hence it should appear that it takes its prey by day, which some Owls are known to do.

36.—SUPERCILIOUS OWL.

Strix griseata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Daud.* ii. 207.
Chouette à aigrettes blanches, *Levaill. Ois.* i. 169. pl. 43.
Strix superciliosa, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 250. *Nat. Misc.* No. 853.
Supercilious Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p 63.

SIZE of the Long-eared Owl. Bill yellow; plumage on the upper parts rufous brown, with a few spots of white on the wings and tail; beneath dusky white, tinged more or less with rufous, and a few dusky specks; and the feathers of the joint above covering the shins almost to the toes, but the shins are clothed only with fine hairs; above the eyes begins an arch, consisting of a series of loose white feathers, passing over the ears to each side of the neck; these are longer than the rest, but not capable of being erected as in the Eared Owls; tail somewhat cuneiform, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

Inhabits Guiana, but not very common in our cabinets; one, however, is said to have filled a place in the collection of our late friend and correspondent Mr. C. G. D'Orcy; and M. Levaillant mentions two others, one in the collection of M. Mauduit, and another in his own.

37.—CINEREOUS OWL.

Strix cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 191. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 48.
Strix Acclamator, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 285.
—— fuliginosa, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 244.
Sooty Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 120.
Cinereous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 134. *Id. Sup.* p. 45.

LENGTH from 20 to 24 in.; expands 4 ft.; weighs 3 lbs. Bill whitish; irides yellow; circlets of the face black close to the eye, palish over the eye, and just at the bill whitish; each feather, for the most part, is of an ash-colour, and crossed with several lines of black; the feathers which terminate the circle are also black, tipped with buff colour; by this means the eye appears placed in the middle of alternate circles of black and ash-colour; the plumage on the upper parts of the body mottled with ash-colour and black; thighs the same, but paler, crossed with brown lines; head, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts sooty, marked with narrow bars of dirty white; breast and belly whitish, greatly covered with large, oblong blotches of dusky brown; from the neck to the vent is a space, of about an inch in breadth, quite bare; legs feathered to the feet. Male and female much alike, the latter smaller of the two.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay the whole year; does not change colour in any season; makes a nest in a pine tree the middle of May, with a few loose sticks, lining it with feathers; lays two eggs, marked with darkish spots; the young fly the end of July; mostly seen in pairs; preys chiefly on rabbits and mice; flies low, yet with great force, often striking itself into the snow a foot deep when in chace after its prey, and of such strength as to be able to fly off with a hare alive in its talons. Is called Omisseu Athanetou, or Speckled Owl. According to Mr. Bartram, it is found in Pensylvania; where it is a constant resident, and breeds there.

38.—BARRED OWL.

Strix nebulosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 191. *Nat. Miscel.* i. t. 25. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 245. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 45. pl. 17. *Am. Orn.* iv. pl. 33. f. 2. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 49. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 88.

Grey Owl, *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 386. 424.

Barred Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 133. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 122. pl. 11.

THIS species, as described by Dr. Forster, weighs 3lbs.; is 16in. long, and extends 4ft. The bill is pale yellow; irides yellow; circlets of the face whitish, barred with dusky lines; head, back, wing coverts, and breast, barred with dark brown, spotted with white, but on narrow inspection, each feather is marked with three or four alternate bars of brown and white; the head, neck, and breast, have most white in them; the other parts abound most in brown; the greater quills barred with lighter and deeper brown, and on the outer edges of some of them are white, or very pale spots, in place of light brown; the secondaries alternately banded with paler and deeper brown, the latter occupying most space; tail banded brown and white, or pale tawny, the tip of the last colour; belly and vent dirty white, marked with longitudinal rusty brown streaks; sides barred across with the same; legs pale, feathered to the claws, which are brown.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay; the above described from a specimen in my own possession, which measured 21 in. in length; another in the Leverian collection had the bars of the tail, and the spots on the upper parts of the body more numerous than in my bird. Mr. Abbot acquaints me, that it frequents the swamps, and oak woods about Savannah, in Georgia, and that in general it preys on hares, grouse, mice, &c. but now and then snakes, as he met with it once in the day time, when it had caught a large snake, and eaten the head off, and it was with difficulty, that it flew from tree to tree with it.

One of these in Mr. Bullock's Museum is said to be British, but we have not met with a second instance of this circumstance.—Found in Sweden and Norway.

A.—LENGTH 18 or 19 in. Bill yellow; head and back brown, with two dun yellow bars on each feather, banded above and below with dusky; axillary feathers the same, but the bars approaching to white; beneath, as far as the breast, barred much in the same manner, but the pale bars occupy more space; the belly and vent yellowish white, inclining to yellow on the sides; the whole of the feathers have a broad streak of brown down the shafts; wing coverts marked with triangular spots of white, banded above with dusky; quills dark brown, barred with pale brown within, and with whitish without; the first quill the shortest, the fourth longest, and these four serrated on the outer edges; tail brown, with three bars of pale buff, and the end very pale; the wings reach half way on it; legs feathered to the toes with pale feathers, speckled with dusky; toes and claws brown.

Such an one was sent to Mr. Francillon, by Mr. Abbot, and seems to differ but little from the Barred species, of which it is probably the male.

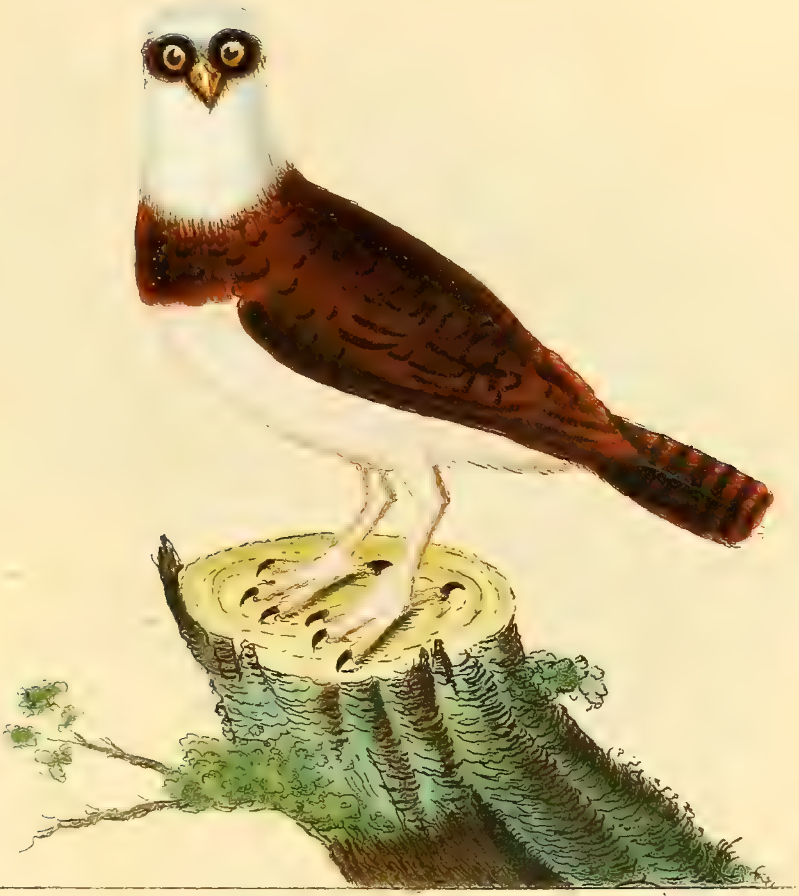
A nest once met with, was made in the crotch of a white oak, among thick foliage, rudely put together, intermixed with some dry grass and leaves, and lined with smaller twigs; the eggs nearly the size of those of a young pullet, but more globular and white; will often seize on fowls, and particularly young rabbits, but mice and and other small things are the usual food; the difference between the male and female is unusual, sometimes as much as eight inches; both scream in the day like a Hawk; it sees and flies during day light, as its vision is more distinct than others of the genus.

39.—SPECTACLE OWL.—Pl. XV.

Strix perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Daud.* ii. 192. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 248. t. 32.
Le Macagua, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 15.
Spectacle Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 50. pl. 107.

LENGTH 21 in. Bill strong, hooked, yellow, and half covered with reflected black bristles; the head small in proportion, being

Pl. XV



Spectacle Owl

not so fully clothed with feathers as many of the genus, giving somewhat the appearance of a Hawk; the head and neck are white, and the feathers of a woolly texture; on each side of the head a large patch of black brown surrounding the eyes; chin also of the same colour; the upper parts of the body red brown, coming forwards on the breast as a broad belt; the under parts of the body rufous white; quills and tail brown, crossed with bars of darker brown, the tip of the last white; legs feathered to the toes; claws deep horn-colour, or black,

Inhabits Cayenne, described from one in the Leverian Museum, a label affixed to it was inscribed Le Plongeur.

A.—In the British Museum I observed one nearly similar, this was 16in. long; general colour of the plumage above chocolate brown; the whole of the head, and across the breast of that colour; over the eye a half circle of white; tail chocolate brown, crossed with six or seven paler bars; tips of the feathers white; all the under parts of the plumage, except the bar on the breast, white; legs feathered to the toes.

This was said to come from some part of South America, and I imagine it to differ only in sex from the Spectacle Owl.

One in Mr. Bullock's Museum, is fine buff-colour beneath the body, and the chin dark brown.

The Macagua, as above quoted from Azara, seems to be no other than this Owl; it is said to have a note resembling that word, and which it pronounces distinctly; it is found chiefly in the wet marshes, and perches on the dry branches of high trees; not found beyond 29 deg. latitude; is a stupid bird; said to wage war with snakes, among other things, and to kill them by flapping with the wings; the length is 18in.; extent 36in.; bill black; cere yellow; irides rufous; legs pale yellow.

B.—Strix personata, *Daud.* ii. 192. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 240.
—— larvata, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 801. Masked Owl.
Chouette à Masque noir, *Levail. Afr.* i. p. 172. pl. 44.

SIZE of the last described. Bill dusky; general colour of the plumage white, but the whole face is quite black; wings and tail reddish brown; on the first some markings, and the latter is very short, about even with the quills, when the wings are closed; legs feathered to the toes.

It was brought from Cayenne, and is probably the young of some species related to the Spectacle Owl. In the collection of the late M. C. Gigot D'Orcy, of Paris.

40.—DOWNY OWL.

Chouette à collier, *Levail.* i. 169. pl. 42. *Daud.* ii. 193.
Strix superciliosa, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 251.
Le Nacurutu sans aigrettes, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 43.

THIS differs from the Spectacle Owl, in having the throat white, which passes between the eyes and over them as an eyebrow, otherwise the head is deep rufous.

One of these was killed at Surinam; inhabits also Paraguay. M. D'Azara observes, that the whole of the plumage, except the wings and tail, appears curled, and so fine and delicate to the touch, as to imitate the feel of white cotton, especially that of the head, which gives the idea of a puff made of swan's down ; it seems not improbable that this, on future enquiry, may prove a variety of the Spectacle Owl.

41.—TAWNY OWL.

Strix stridula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 17. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 12. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 294. *Brun.* No: 18. *Muller.* p. 11. *Kramer,* 233. 4? *Gerini.* i. t. 95. *Daud.* ii. 194. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 50. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 90.
Strix orientalis, *Hasselq. It.* 233. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 16. f. 8. 9.
—— Aldrov, *Raii.* p. 25. A. 2. *Will.* p. 65. t. 14. *Bris.* i. 500. *Id.* 8*vo.* 146. *Klein. Av.* p. 56. *Frisch.* t. 95. 96.
Die Brandeule, *Naturf.* viii. s. 59. 32.
Chathuant, *Buf.* i. 362. pl. 25. *Pl. enl.* 437.
Common brown, or Ivy Owl, *Will. Engl.* 102. pl. 14. *Alb.* i. pl. 9.
Tawny Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 139. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 68. *Id. fol.* 7. t. B. 3. *Id. ed.* 1812. 266. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 237. B. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 53. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 27. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH 14in. ; breadth 2ft. ; weight of the female 19ozs. Bill brownish, the feathers round it narrow, and white, with black shafts ; irides dusky ; the head and upper parts of the body are of a fine tawny red, elegantly spotted and powdered with black, or dusky spots of various sizes ; tail coverts plain tawny ; tail variously blotched, barred, and spotted with pale red and black ; in the two middle feathers the red predominates ; breast and belly yellowish, mixed with white, and marked with narrow lines down the shafts ; legs feathered to the toes.

A.—Strix Aluco, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 59. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 11. *N. Act. Stock.* 1782. ii. No. 8. *Gerin.* t. 94. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 353.
Ulula, *Bris.* i. 507. *Id. 8vo.* 148. *Will.* p. 68. t. 13. *Klein.* 57. *Frisch.* t. 94. Noctua Major.
Aluco prior Aldr. *Will. Eng*: 104. pl. 13. *Brun.* No. 17. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 79.
Die Nachteule, *Naturf.* 8. s. 58.
Hulotte, *Buf.* i. 158. *Pl. enl.* 441.
Black Owl, *Alb.* iii. pl. 8?
Brown Owl, *Br. Zool.* No. 69. pl. 32, *Id. fol.* p. 72. t. B. f. i. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 258. pl. 33. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 125. *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 28. *Id. Eggs.* pl. iv. f. 3.
Aluco Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 134.

The face of this bird is ash-coloured, spotted with brown; irides dusky blue; the markings of the plumage throughout correspond with the Tawny Owl, except in the ground colour, being brown instead of tawny; the under parts have the ground whitish ash-colour; in both, the first four outer quills are serrated.

This Owl is every where common in the woods of England, and we believe throughout Europe, concealing itself during the day in the thickest recesses, rarely appearing in full light; for although it can draw a veil, or nictitating membrane, over the eyes, it is perhaps not sufficient to exclude the light, which renders vision useless; they breed in hollow trees, laying from two to four white eggs; and have been known to make use of an old rabbit burrow for that purpose; are very destructive to young hares as well as young pigeons, though useful in destroying rats and mice. It is by some called Screech Owl, from its now and then approaching habitations, settling close to the windows, and hooting most disagreeably, so as to terrify weak minds, as if foreboding some dreadful event. Known in Cheshire by the name of Gil-hooter.

This species is less common in Russia, than elsewhere on the continent of Europe; does not inhabit Siberia, but mentioned by Gmelin as frequenting Astrachan; is also seen at Newfoundland.

We have ever had our doubts concerning specific distinction between the two birds above, and how far they differed from a third, recorded in our Synopsis under the article Brown Owl, or Chouette of pl. enl. 438, all the three having hitherto been blended and confounded; this last, however, is certainly different from the others, in having yellow irides,* whereas in the two former they are brown, or dusky blue.

We are now indeed confirmed, from later observations, that our Tawny and Aluco Owl, are one and the same, the Tawny being most probably the male and the latter female, or if not precisely so, are mere varieties of each other, nor are we quite certain of the difference between the Ulula and Aluco of Linnæus. The fact seems to be, that the birds not being uncommon, each author supposing his bird perfectly known by every one, omitted some leading character, which might have stamped the difference without controversy.

42.—AUSTRIAN OWL.

Strix Sylvestris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 13. *Kramer.* 324. 7? *Daud.* ii. 199. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 247.
Austrian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of a cock. Bill yellowish; irides glaucous; circle of the face whitish; body variegated with white and brown.

Inhabits Carniola.

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* We have already formed our opinion in supposing it no other than our Short-eared species.

43.—AUSTRIAN WHITE OWL.

Strix alba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Scop. Ann.* i: No. 14. *Daud.* ii. 200. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 247.
Austrian White Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of the last. Bill white; body spotted above rufous and grey; beneath wholly white; circle of the face encompassed with a rufous margin, making it appear very beautiful; tail tipped with white.

44.—AUSTRIAN RUFOUS OWL.

Strix Noctua, *Ind. Orn.* i. 61. *Scop.* i. No. 15. *Gm. Lin.* ii. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 252. *Daud.* ii. 200.
Austrian rufous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of a dove. Irides yellow; plumage pale rufous, longitudinally marked with brown spots.

Inhabits Carniola, in the woods about Laubach.

45.—AUSTRIAN FERRUGINOUS OWL.

Strix rufa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 62. *Scop.* i. No. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Gerin.* t. 96? *Daud.* ii. 200. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 252.
Austrian ferruginous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 137.

SIZE of the last. Irides bluish; body ferruginous, spotted with brown.

Inhabits the woods of Idria. For the four last we are indebted to Scopoli; on whose authority alone they are placed as distinct. There is no doubt, but the author knew the birds himself, but from such very short descriptions, it is impossible to determine how far they are related to any other European species. They seem most allied to the Tawny Owl.

46.—SOLOGNESE OWL.

Strix sologniensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 62. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 262. *Salern. Orn.* 36. *Daud.* ii. 204. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 51. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 91:
Solognese Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 137.

WEIGHT half a pound; length 15 in.; breadth 3 feet. Bill blackish; crown and outer circle of the face rufous and white mixed; about the bill and eyes more inclined to white; body above blackish brown, with a mixture of fulvous; belly, under the wings, and tail white; the last six inches long, the outer edges of the feathers crossed with blackish; legs short, feathered to the toes, which are horn-coloured.

M. Salerne received this from Sologne. M. Daudin thinks that it bears much resemblance to the Barn Owl—but M. Temminck is of opinion, that it rather belongs to the Tawny species.

47.—KESTRIL OWL.

SIZE uncertain; supposed length 10 in. Bill pale, or greenish;

irides yellow; general colour of the plumage pale tawny; head and neck crossed with numerous lines of reddish brown; forehead and chin white; back dull tawny, marked with irregular, interrupted bands, like the female Kestril; quills barred brown and tawny; the under parts dirty pale brownish white, marked with bands not unlike the back; tail pale, crossed with seven or eight brown bands; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of General Hardwicke; no history or name annexed; met with at Cawnpore.

48.—ST. DOMINGO OWL.

Strix dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. 197. B. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261,
Chouette, ou grande Cheveche de St. Domingue, *Buf.* i. 392.
Le Suinda, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No.45?
St. Domingo Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 146.

THIS has a longer and stronger bill than the Tawny Owl, but somewhat similar as to plumage; belly plain rufous, with a few longitudinal spots on the breast only; differing from the European one, in which both breast and belly are marked with spots of a flame-colour.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

49.—CANADA OWL.

Strix funerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 62. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 75. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 294. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 385. *Muller*, p. 11. *Spulowsk.* ii. t. 3? *Daud.* ii. 183. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 57. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 95.

Strix Canadensis, *Bris.* i. 518. t. 37. f. 2. *Id. 8vo.* 151. *Gerin.* t. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 273.

Stein Eule, *Naturf.* 8. s. 60.

Chouette, ou grande Cheveche de Canada, *Buf.* i. 391.

Hawk Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 123.

Canada Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 142.

LENGTH 13 or 14 in. Bill whitish; irides yellow; body brown above, spotted with white; head above black, dotted with white; breast and belly whitish, marked with transverse linear fasciæ; greater quills spotted with white, five of the inner ones not spotted; tail marked with narrow whitish bands, the two middle feathers whitish at the tip, the wings, when closed, reach to within one-fourth of the end; legs covered with dusky white down, dotted with brown, quite to the toes.

The length of this bird is 17 in. and the breadth 2 ft. according to Dr. Forster. It inhabits Hudson's Bay, and is there called Cabeticuch, or Cabaducutch, and has two young at a hatch; the male is larger, the colours darker and more distinct than in the female. Linnæus mentions it in the *Faun. Suec.* as a bird of Sweden, and quotes, in that work, the same plate of *Frisch*, as he does for the *ulula* in the *Systema Naturæ*. One of these, given to me by Mr. Hutchins, was named Poppa-ruckis-sue. He observes, that it is very common in the woods of Hudson's Bay; makes the nest in March on trees, of sticks and grass, with a lining of feathers; the eggs are white, and the young fly in June; it is a bold bird, and frequents the fires made by the natives in the night.

A.—Strix freti Hudsonis, *Bris.* i. 520. *Id. 8vo.* 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Gerin.* i. t. 98. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 274. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 50.
Caparacock, *Buf.* i. 385.
Hawk Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 143. *Edw.* pl. 62. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 123. *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 64. pl. 50. f. 6.

This has the bill and irides orange; top of the head brown, spotted with white; face white, shaded with brown, and surrounded with black; body above brown, the edges of the feathers white; beneath white, transversely barred with brown; rump dingy brown, banded with paler brown; quills spotted with white on the outer edges; tail banded with white; wings and tail longer than in other Owls, particularly the latter, and rounded at the end; the two middle feathers being two inches longer than the outer ones.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it has acquired the name of the Hawk Owl, having much of the air of birds of that genus; and also preying by day, in that differing from most of the tribe; feeds chiefly on the Ptarmigan, and frequently attends the sportsman, while on his excursions with his gun, and will often, on a bird's being shot, carry it off, before any one else can pick it up.

B.—Strix Uralensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Daud,* ii. 184. *Pall. It.* i. p. 455. *Lepech. It.* ii. t. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 277. pl. 35. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 56. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 85.
Chouette à longue Queue de Siberie, *Pl. enl.* 463?
Ural Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 148.

Size of the others. Bill wax-colour; irides black; orbits cinereous, encircled with black and white feathers: it is like the Aluco on the upper parts, but paler, and with scarce any undulation on the feathers; the parts beneath, except a few slender lines, are white;

rump white; the outer edges of the three outer quills are serrated; the fourth and fifth are also serrated, but only at the ends; the first the shortest; tail cuneiform and long; legs covered with dirty white down.

This inhabits the parts about the Uralian Chain, among the rocks, and is a common bird, but not met with farther up in Siberia.

It is probable, that the bird figured in the *pl. enl.* 463, may be the same, as the length of tail agrees; however, in the latter, the irides are yellow; face and cheeks whitish; head brown and white mixed; upper parts of the body whitish, spotted with brown black; beneath the same, crossed with brown lines; on the wings four bars of brown, and the greater quills barred with the same; tail brown, pretty long, and marked with several slender white bars; legs feathered, pale.

Some late writers have conceived, that the three Owls above mentioned are distinct species; but on this head I cannot alter my opinion, before advanced, of their constituting only one, whatever variation may be observed between them, arising alone from climate; I have seen many from Russia, Sweden, and Hudson's Bay, as well as having specimens from both the latter in my own collection, and can therefore venture to affirm, that they so nearly accord, as not to admit of separation.

50.—INDIAN OWL.

LENGTH 14 in. Bill lead-colour; irides yellow; colour of the plumage in general deep ash; face circles not differing; under parts paler; both above and beneath undulated with a darker colour; the wings rather deeper than the rest; tail 4½ in. long, the base and end very dark, between which are three more narrow bars; the parts between light ash-colour; the wings, when closed, reach to the base of it; legs covered to the claws with ash-coloured down.

Inhabits India.

A.—The length, from tip of the bill to the end of the quills, when closed, is 14 in. Bill blue; irides yellow; head round; that, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail ash-coloured brown; all the under parts dusky white, marked with regular blotches of pale ash-colour; length of the tail uncertain, as in the drawing from whence this description was taken, it was greatly mutilated, and ragged, so as to be only equal in length to the end of the closed quills; legs naked, yellow; claws black.

In general appearance of colour it is like the last described, but appears to be a larger, and more bulky bird; probably differing in sex.

51.—SPOTTED-INDIAN OWL.

SIZE uncertain; length, in the drawing, 10 in. or more. Bill greenish blue; irides yellow; round the eyes for a small space white, but chiefly so nearest the bill; the chin is also white, margined with ash-colour, and next to this a broader band of white; at the base of the bill some long bristles; plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings cinereous brown; crown and nape red brown, marked with numerous white spots; the wings, too, are spotted with white, but the spots much larger than those on the head; the bastard wing and tertial coverts marked with white at the tips; quills crossed in three or four places with narrow white bars, but not reaching to the shafts; the tips white; tail rounded at the end, of a moderate length, the feathers marked much the same as the quills, but the tips are not white; all the under parts dusky white, marked with pale cinereous blotches, somewhat lunated; the white broadening on each side into a curve under the ear; legs feathered to the toes with dusky white down; toes greenish white; claws brown; quills shorter than the tail by about one inch.

Inhabits India, known there by the name of Pechaw. In a second drawing of the above the markings are much the same, but the face has more white in it, and the under parts are more distinctly marked with curved dusky ash-coloured blotches; probably differing in sex from the other.

This also is found in India, under the name of Coock-coschuk—From the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke.

52.—BAY OWL.

Strix badia, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 139.

LENGTH 11 inches. Plumage bay, spotted with black, paler beneath; front of the head, and chin whitish, variegated with bay; legs covered with down, colour pale chestnut.

Inhabits Java; called Wowo-wiwi.

53.—SELO-PUTO OWL.

Strix Selo-Puto, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 20 in. Body above ferruginous bay, crossed with indistinct bands of a paler colour; beneath white, banded with ferruginous bay; chin whitish; throat inclining to yellow; ocular region pale ferruginous; legs crossed with dusky yellow bands.

Inhabits Java; called there Selo-puto.

54.—RUFESCENT OWL.

Strix rufescens, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 8 in. Plumage in general rufescent; above marked with black and pale spots, beneath with black; on the breast a linear crescent of black.

Inhabits Java; called Kokko-Blo.

55.—CHESTNUT-WINGED OWL.

Strix castanoptera, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 149.

LENGTH 8 in. Above transversely marked with dusky and grey; scapulars and back chestnut; belly varied with chestnut and white; quills and tail brownish chestnut, fasciated with testaceous grey; margins of the scapulars, and a longitudinal band on the middle of the wings white.

Inhabits Java; named Blo-watu.

56.—BARN WHITE OWL.

Strix flammea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 60. *Lin.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 73. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Muller.* p. 11. *Borowsk.* ii. 79. *Daud.* ii. 197. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 359. *Dec. russ.* ii. 142. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 258. pl. 33. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 52. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 92.

Aluco, *Bris.* i. 503. *Id.* 8vo. 147. *Raii*, 25. A. 1. *Brun.* p. 17. *Klein. Av.* 56. *Id. Stem.* t. 10. f. 3. a. b. *Gerin.* t. 91. 92. var. *Zinnan. Uov.* 99. t. 16. f. 85.

Aluco minor Aldr. *Will.* 67. t. 13. *Schœf. el. Orn.* t. 64.

Effraie, ou Fresaie, *Buf.* i. 366. pl. 26. *Pl. enl.* 440. *Hist. Prov.* i. 339. *Levail. Ois.* i. 164. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 46.

Sclever Eule, Perle Eule, *Frisch.* t. 97. *Kramer.* 324. 5. *Wirsing. Vog.* s. 49.

Tuidara, *Marc. Bras.* 205.

White Owl, Barn Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 138. *Id. Sup.* 46. *Id. Sup.* ii. 60. *Br. Zool.* No. 67. *Id. fol.* 71. t. 13. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 263. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 124. *Hist. Whitf. & Holyw.* pl. in p. 146. *Will. Engl.* 104. pl. 13. *Alb.* ii. pl. 11. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 51. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 26. *Id. Eggs*, pl. iv. f. 2. *Walcot.* i. pl. 26. *Donov. Birds*, v. t. 113. *Orn. Dict. & Sup. Graves's Br. Orn. Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 57. pl. 50. f. 2.

THE usual weight of this species is 11 ounces; length 14 in.; breadth 3 feet. Bill pale; irides dark; circle round the face white, close to the eyes yellowish; upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and secondaries pale yellow; on each side of the shafts two grey, and two white spots, placed alternate; outside of the quills yellow, inner white, marked on each side with four black spots; beneath wholly white; interior side of the tail feathers white, the exterior marked with obscure dusky bars; legs feathered to the feet, which are covered with short hairs; edge of the middle claw serrated.

This species, with some variation from climate, inhabits at least three quarters of the globe; it is very common in most of the European countries, and in none we believe more so than in this kingdom, the manners being known to every farmer, whose barns supply them with food, and under whose protection they live, their chief food being mice; yet they will often destroy young birds. Mr. White, of Selborne, mentions a pair, which infested a dove house, and made great havoc among the young pigeons.* These birds are not easily raised from the nest, as they require a constant supply of fresh mice, whereas the Brown Owls will eat, indiscriminately, any kind of carrion or offal that is brought to them.† It breeds in hollow trees, near farm houses, and frequently in barns, or under the eaves of a church, or other old building, and lays at most four white eggs, placed on any woolly or downy matter, but in a very slovenly manner. This species does not hoot, but has a disagreeable snorting kind of hiss, and at times snaps with the bill, so as to be heard at some distance.

Is common in India—called at Bengal, Kale. I also observe an Owl, apparently of the same general markings, but more dusky, and much superior in size, as may be seen in the next described.

The White Owl is common both in North and South America, though not found so far North as some others. I have received a specimen from Jamaica.

Inhabits Astrachan, and we have also seen it painted among other birds from China; is a native of various parts of India, and far from uncommon; at Hindustan it is known by the name of Uloo, and in the Persian language Boom; in the province of Oude it is named Rouch tuck. According to M. Levaillant, this bird is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, but is there constrained to make the nest among the rocks, in defect of barns, and other old buildings, laying in the hollows seven or eight white eggs, the nest composed of a few twigs and dried leaves; the natives call it Doodvogel (bird of death), and the other kinds of Owls Uylers, by which name they call all night birds.

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* *Hist. Selb.* p. 81.—Said to be fond of oil, and will drink it greedily, being known to do so in churches in France and Italy, particularly when candied, and grown of a thick consistence.

† *Id.* p. 31.

57.—JAVAN OWL.

Strix Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 294. *Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 10. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 139.
Javan Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 61.

THIS is described as having an ash-coloured body, inclining to rufous, here and there spotted with white and black; beneath dirty white, spotted also with black.

Inhabits Java, and is probably the one found in India, under the name of Ulu Pechaw and Greater Pechaw; by the Javanese called Daris or Deris; by the Malays, Serrák.

Dr. Buchanan observes, that it greatly resembles our Barn Owl, but is larger, in length 16 in. breath 2 ft. 3 in.; has not the two grey and two white alternate spots on the sides of the dorsal feathers, nor is the tail marked with dusky and white bars; it differs, too, from our Barn Owl, in not having the middle claw serrated; it frequents hollow trees, and appears in the evening, making a loud screeching noise; feeds on small quadrupeds, birds, and frogs.

58.—CAYENNE OWL.

Strix Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. p. 198. A. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261. pl. 34.
Chathuant de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 391. *Pl. enl.* 442.
Cayenne Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 146. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 477.

SIZE of the Tawny Owl.. Bill flesh-colour; irides yellow; circlets round the eyes ash-colour, near the eye black; general colour of the plumage rufous, striated, both above and beneath, with narrow, transverse, waved brown lines; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. It has been by some held as a variety of the Barn Owl, but though the ground of the plumage be nearly the same, the distribution of colours being every where transverse, instead of direct, seems to contradict the circumstance, and especially, as various specimens have been brought both from Cayenne, and the West India Islands, precisely the same in markings as our Barn Owl; nor are the irides of the latter saffron-colour.

59.—MOUSE OWL.

LENGTH 17 in. or more. Bill white; face reddish buff; from the chin a chocolate mark, surrounding the margin of both the face circles, and finishing at the hind-head; before the eye dusky black; plumage above dark ash-colour, speckled with grey, dashed with white; this appearance arising from each feather having a darker spot at the end, and within this a triangular white mark; the inner webs of the feathers rusty yellow, as in the Barn Owl; quills and tail clouded, the latter crossed with five or six bands of black, margined above and below with white; under parts of the body, and under wing coverts pale buff, with a dull, dusky spot at the end of each feather; outer quill greatly serrated, the second less so, the edges of the others smooth; legs feathered to the toes, the latter hairy; claws black.

Inhabits New Holland; not unlike the Barn Owl, but darker in plumage; has the manners of it; feeds chiefly on mice, which it swallows whole, as also small reptiles.

60.—STRIATED OWL.

Bubo striatus, Le Hibou rayé, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 54.

BILL yellowish; irides yellow; face rufous, dotted with black; plumage above crossed with narrow bands of yellowish, black, and dull white; throat and under parts ferruginous white, barred as above; belly dirty white, marked with oblong streaks of brown; wings and tail brown, waved across with very pale rufous; legs covered with pale rufous down; claws horn-colour.

The above is the description of M. Vieillot, from one in the collection of M. Becher, of New York, killed at Connecticut. It seems allied to the Cayenne Owl, differing only in the belly; but as M. Vieillot has not given a figure of it, it must rest on conjecture only.

61.—CHINA OWL.

Strix Sinensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi.
Strix orientalis, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 257.
China Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 368.

LENGTH 17 inches. Bill dusky black; face pale, with dusky markings, and the feathers surrounding it marked with dusky; plumage in general above ferruginous chestnut, marked with dusky, spotted irregularly at the back part of the head and neck with black and white; chin and throat white; the rest of the parts beneath the same, but crossed with numerous, fine dusky lines; quills and tail chestnut, powdered with darker dots, and crossed with bars of the same, at half an inch distance; legs feathered to the toes; claws dusky.

Inhabits China.—In the collection of Gen. Davies. I observe one very similar, if not the same, among the drawings of General Hardwicke, found at Cawnpore, in India, in September.

62.—UNDULATED OWL.

Strix undulata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 257.
Undulated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 368.

LENGTH 12 in. The bill is large, strong, of a bluish lead-colour, and beset with stiff bristles at the base; the general colour of the plumage like that of the Brown Owl, but most of the wing coverts, and lesser quills, are marked at the ends with white; the whole of the head and throat uniform in colour, but from thence to the vent the feathers are margined with white, giving an undulated appearance; legs yellow; toes bare of feathers; claws black.

Inhabits Norfolk Island in the Southern Ocean—Gen. Davies.

63.—LARGE-EYED OWL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill yellow, irides the same; plumage on the upper parts tawny, marked with small white spots on the crown and nape; circles round the eyes white, and large; the back, and wing coverts are marked with some white spots as is the crown, as well as a few of dusky, but the wing coverts with larger ones of the same; the larger wing, or second quills pale tawny, each barred three or four times with tawny brown; and the prime quills black, marked on the outer webs with nine or ten spots of white; tail deep brown, marked four or five times with white on each side of the shaft, somewhat like bands; all under parts more or less white, with streaks of tawny, and on each side of the neck, below the head, some large mottlings of black, making a conspicuous, curved, irregular mark, like a crescent; thighs streaked dusky; legs feathered to the toes, with rufous white down; toes brown.

Said to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.—In the drawings of Colonel Woodford, and there called the Large-eyed Owl.

64.—MOUNTAIN OWL.

Strix barbata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 62: *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 263.
Mountain Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 50.

THIS bird, in colour, somewhat resembles the Aluco Owl, but is certainly a different species. The bill and irides are yellow; general colour of the plumage cinereous; chin, and space round the eyes black; the whole of the outermost quill, and half the next are serrated on the outer edge; tail rather long.

Inhabits Siberia, but only found on the mountains in the eastern part.—Communicated by Mr. Pennant.

65.—GEORGIAN OWL.

Strix Georgica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 260. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 47.
Georgian Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 64.

SIZE of the Barn Owl; length 16½ in. Bill yellow; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird is brown, with yellowish bands; throat and breast pale brown, banded with white; belly yellowish white, with longish, red brown streaks; thighs and legs woolly, very pale, nearly white, with small blackish spots; quills and tail brown, crossed with four or five white bands.

This was brought from America, several miles within South Georgia.

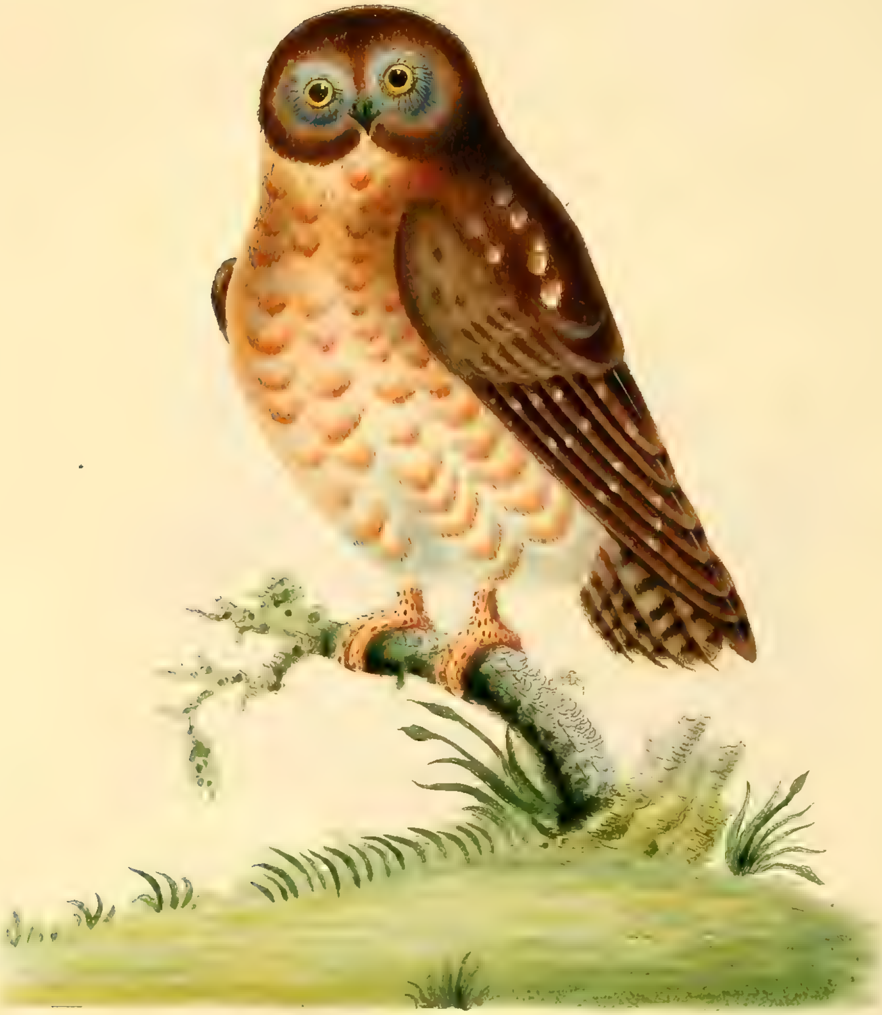
66.—BOOBOOK OWL.

Strix Boobook, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 262.
Boobook Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 64.

SIZE of the Brown Owl, and somewhat resembles it, especially on the upper parts; but marked with yellow streaks on the head, and with spots of the same on the back; chin and throat yellow, streaked and spotted with rufous; belly ferruginous, with pale irregular spots and markings; thighs and legs covered with downy feathers, marked with black; toes of a brownish red; bill small, and dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, there called Boobook.

Pl. XVI.



Ominous Owl.

67.—OMINOUS OWL.—Pl. XVI.

LENGTH 9½ in. Bill black; upper ridge and cere greenish; space round the eyes whitish and bristly; irides yellow; head, and upper parts of the body dark brown, with some whitish spots on the scapulars; shoulders and wing coverts pale, or whitish on the edges; neck and breast pale brown, inclining to white towards the vent, and marked with curved spots of rusty brown; under wing coverts dirty white, with large spots of brown; quills dark brown, barred with white, the exterior plain brown, and serrated on the outer edge; tail somewhat longer than the quills, when closed, dusky brown, crossed with four or five bars of black, the end white; legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with tubercles and bristles; claws black.

The female measures in length less by one inch, and is more slender, but scarcely differs in colour; the irides are pearl-colour.

Inhabits India; is the Col Pecha of the Bengalese, and is considered as an unfortunate bird; if it cries about a house in the night, the inhabitants go out with lights to drive it away; the cry resembles that of the hare, when caught by the hounds; the name signifies Black Owl; when irritated, it raises up the feathers, and appears very large—Dr. Buchanan.

One similar, in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, weighing six ounces, seen at Futteghur in October; but this has many patches of brown on all the under parts; irides and feet yellow; is probably the Chaund Vessua of Sir J. Anstruther's drawings; who observes, that it has no hairs on the face.

68.—MEXICAN OWL.

Strix Chichictli, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Raii*, p. 160. *Bris.* i. 523. *Id.* 8vo. 152. *Daud.* ii. 201.
Strix Fernandica, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 263.
Mexican Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 144.

THIS is said to be as big as a Hen, and very full of feathers; eyes black; eyelids blue; the body varied with fulvous white, brown, and black; legs feathered; this is the whole description copied from the words of Fernandez.*

69.—NEW-SPAIN OWL.

Strix Tolchiquatli, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 524. *Bris.* i. 524. *Id.* 8vo. p. 153. *Raii*, p. 160. *Daud.* ii. 201.
Strix Transatlantica, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 264.
La Choliba, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 48.
New-Spain Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 145.

THIS, like the last, is full in its plumage. Bill black, the feathers round it white; irides pale yellow; body above variegated black, pale yellow, white, and fulvous; belly white; under wing coverts black, with a mixture of fulvous; legs covered with fulvous feathers; claws black.

This description, though fuller than the last, seems not sufficient to determine the species to the later writers, who can only follow the words of Fernandez.†

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* *Hist. N. Hisp.* 18. cap. 18.

† *Id.* p. 36. cap. 107.

70.—COQUIMBO OWL.

Strix cunicularia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Bris.* i. 525. N. *Id.* 8vo. 153. *Daud.* ii. 201. *Molin. Chil.* 233. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 243. *Klein.* p. 57. *Feuil. Obs: Phys.* 1714. p. 564. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 48.
L'Uurcurea, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 47.
Coquimbo Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 145.

SIZE of the Brown Owl; bill pale grey; head, throat, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body fulvous grey, beautifully spotted with white; belly, and under tail coverts dirty white; tail itself the same, plain; wings, when folded, reach the end of it; legs downy, claws black.

Inhabits Chili, about Coquimbo. M. Feuillée calls it the Rabbit Owl, from frequenting the burrows. M. du Tertre* mentions an Owl, found in the islands of America, which lays its eggs, and hatches its young in holes in the ground; and adds, that it has a black and white plumage, and frequents mountainous parts.

71.—NEW-ZEALAND OWL.

Strix fulva, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 266.
New-Zealand Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 48.

LENGTH 11 in. Nostrils and cheeks fulvous, the latter the paler; upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined with fulvous; lower part of the back and rump plain brown; breast and belly not unlike the upper parts, but paler; vent pale brown; thighs brown, spotted with white; legs feathered to the toes, fulvous and brown clouded; tail brown, crossed with pale brown bands; the tip very pale.

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* *Hist. Antill.* ii. 257.

A.—New-Zealand Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 149.

Size of the Little Owl. Bill horn-colour, tip black; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage fulvous; but the upper parts of the body are brown, spotted with white, mixed with fulvous; under parts fulvous, but the circle round the face paler than the rest.

These inhabit New-Zealand, the latter met with in Queen Charlotte's Sound—If not varieties of each other, they probably differ in sex.

72.—PEARL OWL.

La Chevechette perlée, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 120. pl. 284.

THIS small and new species is very little more than six inches long. Head smooth; bill small, yellowish; general colour of the plumage rufous, inclining in some parts to brown; top of the head, and neck behind, marked with small white spots, shaded with black; wing coverts the same, but the spots larger; tail marked in the same manner; quills dusky brown, with rufous bands, and fringed with white at the ends; cheeks and throat white; fore part of the neck white, shaded with black, forming a sort of band or collar at the lower part, extending on each side to the bend of the wing; breast rufous, streaked with brownish black; rest of the under parts white, mixed with rufous brown; legs wholly covered with white down to the claws, which are yellowish brown; tail rather long in proportion, and seems in the figure rounded; the wings reach to about one-third.

Inhabits Senegal; one brought from thence in the collection of M. Raye de Breukelerwaerd.

73.—TENGMALM'S OWL.

Strix Tengmalmi, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 60. *Tengm. Act. Stockh.* 1783. i. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 267. *Tem. Man.* p. 54. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 94.* *Daud.* ii. 205. 29. var.

Tengmalms Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 66. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 60.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill dusky, tip white, from its corners to each eye a line of black; irides yellow; circlet of the face feathers white, mixed with dusky; head grey, striped with white, surrounded with a dusky circle, spotted white and dusky; primaries dusky, barred with white; breast and belly white, varied irregularly with dusky marks; tail dusky grey, striped with white; toes feathered to the claws, grey, with pea-shaped spots of white.

Inhabits Sweden, about Upland, also Norway and Russia; has also been met with in France, but rarely; said to lay two white eggs, in the hollow of a tree.

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* M. Temminck thinks the one figured in the folio Edition of the British Zoology, t. B. 5. to be the female.

74.—DWARF OWL.

Strix pusilla, *Levail.* pl. 46. *Daud.* ii. p. 205. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 267.

LENGTH 6 in. Bill yellow; feathers of the head, wings, and tail dull brown, marked with some white spots, more numerous on the forehead and cheeks, and more distinct on the wings; throat, fore part of the neck, belly, and vent feathers white, varied with light brown; breast brown, varied with dirty white; the wings reach to the base of the tail, which is pretty long, and crossed with four white bands; legs feathered to the toes, claws dusky.

Inhabits Gibraltar.—Thought by M. Levaillant to be a variety of Tengmalm's Owl; we have also seen a specimen of this brought from the African Coast.

75.—ACADIAN OWL.—PL. XIV. F. 2.

Strix Acadiensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. 206. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 266. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 49. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 96.
Strix passerina, Little Owl, *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 34. f. 1?
Acadian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 149. t. 5. f. 2.

LENGTH 7 in. Bill brown; irides yellow; parts above irregularly spotted with white; on the top of the head a few palish spots; circlets of the face pale ash, outwardly mixed with white, and next the eyes black; prime quills marked with four or five white spots on the outer edge; and some of the coverts, second quills, and tail marked in the same manner; under parts, to the middle of the belly, dusky white, inclining to ferruginous about the neck; breast and belly dashed with ferruginous down the shaft, extending on each side of it; legs dirty buff, feathered to the toes, which are brown.

Inhabits North America.—A specimen brought by Gen. Davies from Nova Scotia; is found in the deep forests and mountainous parts of Germany, towards the north, but by no means common, and never in the southern provinces; breeds in the fir woods, or in the clefts of rocks, and lays two white eggs.—Temminck.

76.—LITTLE OWL.

Strix passerina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 79. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 17. *Brun.* p. 7. *Muller*, No. 83. *Georgi.* 164. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 385. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 69. *Kramer.* p. 324. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 81. *Daud.* ii. 203. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 367. *Frisch.* t. 100. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 264. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 53. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 93.

Noctua minor, *Raii* p. 26. *Will.* p. 69. t. 13. *Klein. Av.* p. 56. *Id. Stem.* p. 9. t. 10. f. 1. 2. a. b. *Bris.* i. 514. *Id.* 8vo. 150.

Zwergeule, *Naturf.* 8. s: 60. 35.

Chevêche, ou petite Chouette, *Buf.* i. 377. pl. 28. *Pl. enl.* 439.

Civetta, *Olin.* 65. *Cett. Sard.* p. 66. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 16. f. 86.

Little Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 150. *Id. Sup.* p. 48. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 70. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 370. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 126. *Edw.* pl. 228. *Will. Eng.* p. 105. pl. 13. *Alb.* ii. pl. 12. *Bewick* i. p. 54. & pl. p. 55. *Lewin. Birds.* i. pl. 29. *Id. Eggs.* iv. f. 4. *Amer. Orn.*

LENGTH 8in, Bill blackish, with a yellow tip; irides pale yellow; head, back, and wing coverts, olive brown, the first and last spotted with white; circle of face feathers white, tipped with black; body beneath white, spotted with brown; tail brown, transversely barred with rufous on each side of the shaft, the tip white; in some the tail is barred with white likewise; legs covered with rufous grey down; toes and claws brown.

This bird inhabits France, but is rare there in comparison to others of the genus, and frequents ruined edifices in preference to woods, where it is rarely found; it makes the nest in the holes of rocks, old walls, &c.* in the most retired places, laying five eggs, spotted with white, and a yellowish colour; it sees very well in the day time, when it gives chace on the wing to swallows, and other small birds, though seldom is able to take them; it has better success with rats and mice, yet cannot swallow any of them whole, as the other Owls do; but, tearing them into morsels, eats the flesh only; it has now and then been met with in England, but this has not happened more than four or five times to our knowledge.†

Mr. White informed me, that it inhabits the cragged parts of Gibraltar Rock, and the ruins of the Moorish Castle in abundance, feeding on mice, leverets, and coleoptera, also flesh of any kind; but if brought up tame, and food given it, it moved in some dark corner to eat it; it was not there observed to catch birds; said to be common in Russia, but not met with in Siberia.

It inhabits India, as appears from some drawings brought from thence; but the ground-colour in these was a clay brown, much paler than the European one; the white spots much the same; and the tail crossed with three or four whitish bars. We suspect this to be the one known at Hindustan by the name of Lacshmé Pechà, which builds in trees; is noisy at night, but less so than others; it lives on moths and other insects; observed to vary in size; that of Hudson's Bay is 8½ in. long, 20 broad, and weighs 4½ ozs.; it lives among the pine trees at all times, and on them builds a nest, half way up, made of grass; in May lays two white eggs, and the young fly the beginning of July; is a very solitary species; very active at night, but drowsy, and seldom moves in the day, when it is not uncommon for the Indian children to steal unawares and seize them; is called by the natives of Hudson's Bay, Shipomas-pish.

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* Scopoli says, it builds in chimnies in Carniola—perhaps it was the attempt to do this that caused two of them to come down two different chimnies in England, where they were taken, as mentioned by Edwards—See his Birds, Vol. v. p. 228.

† Shot in 1808 in the North of Devon, by Mr. Comyns—*Orn. Dict. Sup.*

As to varieties, Buffon has mentioned one from St. Domingo, with less white on the throat, and brown bands on the breast, instead of longitudinal spots; also another from Germany with black irides, and the whole plumage darker than common. M. Frisch has coloured his bird with the irides blue; from hence we may infer, either that these birds differ much from each other, or that their short descriptions refer to some other kinds, to which may be added also

A—Noctua minor, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 447. t. 12.

This is said to be 12 in. long, and larger in the body; the throat is white; quills variegated yellowish and brown; belly mixed with yellow.

77.—STREAKED OWL.

LENGTH 10 in.; make slender. Bill pale, beset with long hairs, reaching beyond the point; general colour of the plumage pale ash-grey, with minute mottlings, and some streaks of black; face white, surrounded with a narrow margin of black, but the middle of the chin is like the back; on the wings ten or twelve brown bars; tail the same, but the bars more numerous; the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of the tail; legs brown.

A fine specimen of the above is in the collection of Mr. Bullock, but without any history annexed.

78.—BARE-LEGGED OWL.

Strix nudipes, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 269. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 45. pl. 16.
Chouette nudipede, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 199.
Bare-legged Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 65.

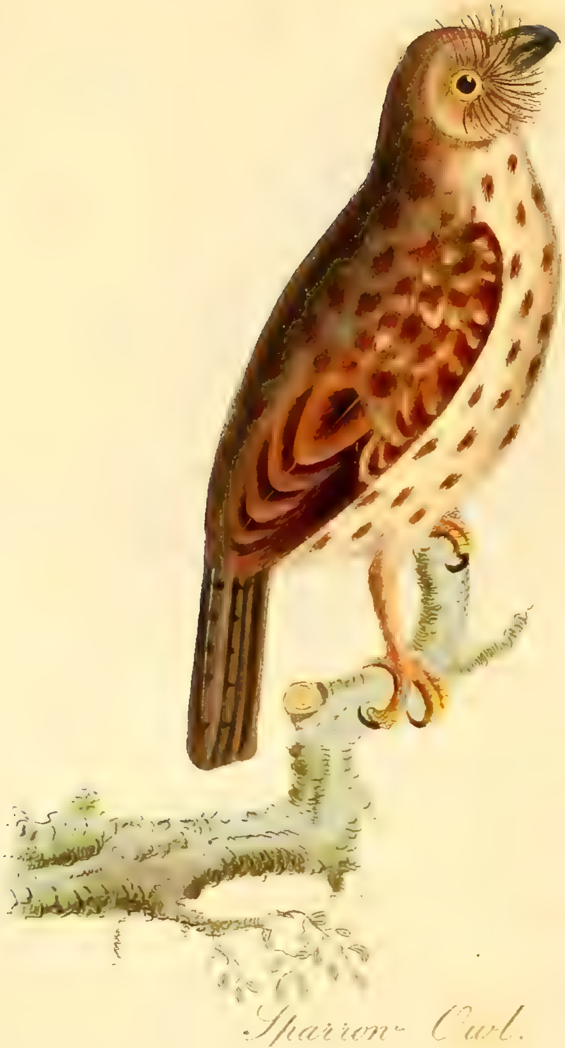
LENGTH 7 in. Irides yellow; plumage above fulvous brown, with a white spot on each side of the neck, and other white spots on the wing coverts, but the circles of the face do not differ in colour; the under parts of the body marked with a longitudinal, lyre-shaped spot of brown on each feather, and the quills with four or five spots of white; legs long, naked, brown; claws black.

Young birds are rufous, the belly more white, as the spots at that age are less conspicuous.

79.—BOOTED OWL.

Strix phalænoides, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 268. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 44. pl. 15.
Chouette phalenoide, *Daud.* ii. 206.
Booted Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 66.

LENGTH 6 in. Bill black; irides yellow; the general colour above fulvous; under wing coverts marked with six white spots;



Sparrow Owl.

cheeks white; under parts of the body varied rufous and white; fore part of the neck and breast buff yellow; each feather marked down the middle with a dark colour; under tail coverts the same, but on a white ground; the wings reach to the end of the tail, which is short; the shins covered with feathers, as well as the toes, and are rufous; claws blackish.

Inhabits the Island of Trinidad, in America, as also St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.

80.—CABURÉ OWL.

Strix ferruginea, Caburé, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 88.

LENGTH $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Plumage in general dirty red, with several light yellow spots on the shoulders, and large wing feathers; on the lower part of the throat a large white spot; tail dirty red, without spots; belly bright reddish yellow, mixed with white and brown longitudinal stripes; irides deep yellow.

Inhabits Brazil; several were shot in January at St. Salvador. It is said not to be eared, yet seems otherwise to resemble the Caburé of Azara (our Brazilian species), but is not to be confounded with that bird. M. Temminck thinks it to be the same as the last.

81.—SPARROW OWL.—Pl. XVII.

THIS very little exceeds the size of a Sparrow in the body, and is in length scarcely 6 in. Bill dusky; before and beneath the eye are very slender long feathers, and some above it, but none behind, the eye circles thereby being not completely made out: these are mixed brown and whitish; plumage above ferruginous brown, with here and there a yellowish mark, from some of the feathers having a spot or two on the outer web; quills much the same, with similar spots on the inner webs; tail two inches long, tawny brown, rather bending downwards, marked with four or five dusky brown spots down the middle of each shaft, which is white beneath; the quills are short, and reach very little beyond the base; the under parts, from chin to vent, are dusky white, with broad tawny or ferruginous streaks, chiefly down the middle of each feather; legs stout, brown, feathered to the toes, which are slightly beset with hairs.

A specimen of this in the collection of Mr. Comyns, of Dawlish; native place uncertain. It seems to have many things in common with the Acadian species, but differs materially in the length of the tail, and the quills being shorter in proportion; it is likewise smaller on the whole than the Acadian Owl, and the legs not feathered to the claws, as in that bird. Among some drawings we observed a bird similar to this, but with several large yellowish marks on the upper parts of the body, and the bird itself a trifle bigger, but with no account of where it came from.

82.—KNOCKING OWL.

Strix Pulsatrix, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p.321.

LENGTH 17 in.; breadth 44¾ in. Plumage chiefly beautiful, light reddish brown-grey; on the throat a white spot; scapulars delicately marbled, of a dark colour; wings and tail the same; quills with darker and lighter transverse stripes; all the under parts light yellow, inclining on the breast and belly to rusty reddish yellow. No ears.

Inhabits Brazil; appears to be a nondescript; has a singular cry, resembling knocking, every morning in the twilight; the specimen was obtained on the Rio grande de Belmonte.

83.—RUFOUS OWL.

LENGTH 7 in. Bill dusky; face circles not very conspicuous, but many bristles come forwards and exceed the bill in length; plumage above fine rufous tawny, obsoletely crossed with five dusky lines on the quills, and mottled on the coverts with here and there a white spot, especially on the edge of the wing, some of the feathers of which have four or five spots of white on the outer web; throat paler than above; breast and belly crossed with alternate, undulated bars of dusky white, and mottled ferruginous brown; tail short, marked as the quills, and the wings exceed it by nearly three quarters of an inch; legs rather long, covered with greyish hairs to the toes, which are bare and brown; claws slender, hooked, and long. In this specimen the toes were two and two, and it appeared that it had been the usual mode of perching when alive, or at least that it had the faculty of so placing them at will.

Native place uncertain—In the collection of Mr. Comyns.

END OF VOL. I.

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